The New-York Times.

VOL. XXIV.......NO. 7355. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 13, 1875—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

ALBANY.

THE NEW CHARTER BILL BURIED IN THE HOUSE.

A LONG NIGHT FIGHT OVER IT—A RESOLUTION FINALLY INTRODUCED TO COMMIT THE BILL TO THE COMMITTEE ON CITIES—IT IS CARRIED BY A VOTE OF 56 TO 15—AND THE BILL IS BURIED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 12.—From an early hour this afternoon there was every indication that a contest was to take place to-night on the Miller-Husted Charter bill for the City of New-York. This was evidenced mainly by the fact that Tammany Hall had its leading captains in the field, and that both sides were intent on having their full strength present in the House. John Kelly, Mr. Edward L. Donnelly, Col. John R. Fellows, and W. A. Boyd, the Tammany Committee on Municipal Legislation; E. D. Gale, Secretary of the Tammany General Committee; President Lewis, of the Board of Aldermen, and other workers for the "institution" by which New-York is governed, came up from New-York by the afternoon trains, and the main topic of discussion was the fact that by one side or other the charter would be brought before the House. State officers, Senators, Assemblymen, politicians, and lobbymen were alike on the *qui vive* for the latest information as to the probabilities of a fight. John Kelly and his immediate associates took up their quarters at Congress Hall so as to be as near as possible to the scene of action in the Assembly, and where they could be consulted as emergency might arise. Mr. Kelly, during the afternoon, sent word to a number of the country Democrats who voted in favor of the bill when it was introduced a week ago that he would like to see them at his parlors, and some of them responded to the invitation, among them being Messrs. Krack, Wurtz, and Broas. Lawrence, of Columbia, was sent for, and the messenger returned with the answer that if Mr. Kelly had any business with Mr. Lawrence he was to be found at his own [Lawrence's] rooms. The object of the Tammany people, it was understood, was to suspend if possible the regular order of business under the ninth joint rule, which provides that whenever there are ten bills on the Clerk's desk ready for a third reading they shall be taken up and read. There were this evening forty bills on the desk, and when the House assembled the regular order was taken up. When three or four of these bills had been disposed of, Mr. Benedict, Democrat, of Schenectady, moved to suspend the order of business and go into resolutions and reports of committees. The yeas and nays were called for, and the motion was lost by a vote of 59 yeas to 39 nays, two-thirds being required to suspend. The third reading was resumed, and at 10 o'clock, after some ten or fifteen bills had been read, a somewhat intense feeling had developed itself. Members walked about the chamber, into the cloak-room and corridors, intent on killing time at least. Messrs. Gale, Boyd, and Fellows, of Tammany Hall, took up quarters in the Clerk's private room in the rear of the chamber, and were in momentary consultation with Messrs. Daly, Waehner, T. C. Campbell, Tim Campbell, and other Tammany leaders on the floor; and it became pretty generally understood that the Tammany Ring and their friends intended to sit all night if necessary, so that the regular order might be disposed of, and the charter reached in general orders. Presently the Schuyler Savings Bank bill was announced from the Clerk's desk. This bill consists of upward of sixty sections, and the reading of it by the Clerk would occupy fully an hour. In order to avoid so great a lapse of time, Tim Campbell moved to recommit the bill to the Committee on Banks, and that the bill retain its place in third readings. The motion was carried, Gen. Husted voting "No." Before the result was announced Gen. Husted changed his vote, and when the result was announced by the Speaker, he at once moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the bill was recommitted. Then rising to speak to his own motion, he said he proposed to give his reason why he moved a reconsideration, and for this purpose he would take up the bill section by section, and explain his views on each section. It was one of the most important bills introduced during the session; in fact he knew of none that had attracted greater attention, or engaged more of the time of this House. As soon as it became apparent that Mr. Husted could, if he choose so to do, occupy all night in giving his reasons, half a dozen Tammany members successively rose to points of order; but the Speaker ruled that the gentleman was in order, and that he was entitled to give his reasons for moving a reconsideration. "Bring me a pail of water," said the General to a page boy, and clearing his throat, he began to give his reasons, reading the various sections in full, as he took them up for argument. After discussing three sections, Gen. Husted said he had succeeded in showing this House that there was a way in which this bill could be read and fully discussed, notwithstanding the haste of some parties in the present juncture to get it out of the way; and he would now withdraw his motion to reconsider. The bill was thus recommitted as originally moved. Up to 11 o'clock some ten other bills had been read, and Mr. West, of Saratoga, had made four motions to adjourn, called the yeas and nays on each motion, and of course each motion was lost. Then Mr. Miller, of Orange, the introducer of the charter, moved an adjournment, when the Clerk had just announced the title of a bill on its third reading. A point being raised that the motion was out of order, a bill being on its third reading, the Speaker, after some delay, during which he consulted with some of the clerical attaches who were supposed to be good parliamentarians, decided the point of order well taken. The third reading then proceeded, and the Speaker being fatigued, called Mr. Hammond to the Chair *pro tem*. When the bill had been passed another bill was announced by its title just as Mr. West moved an adjournment, and the temporary Chairman, Mr. Hammond, ruled the motion out of order. Mr. Husted appealed from the decision of the Chair, and argued to show that a motion to adjourn was at all times in order. He closed by saying that, out of courtesy to the Chair, he would now withdraw his appeal, believing that the Chair was convinced of its error, and that the Chair would now reverse its ruling. The Chairman said that the Speaker had already ruled on the same question, and that as the temporary occupant of the chair, he [Mr. Hammond] felt called on to sustain the ruling. Mr. Alvord renewed the appeal, and at the same instant Mr. Miller withdrew his motion to adjourn, Mr. Alvord making the objection that the withdrawal of the motion after an appeal was taken was not in order. Speaker McGuire, on the floor of the House, said that when the first point of order was made, he then in the chair was clearly of opinion that the motion to adjourn was in order, and could be entertained. He was also of that opinion now, but he had been momentarily guided by the views of persons who were at the time about the chair, and had made the ruling against his own judgment. Mr. Alvord then spoke in support of the point of his appeal, and then withdrew the appeal, the temporary Chairman deciding that the motion to adjourn was in order. Mr. West's motion was then put, and lost by a vote of 52 nays to 26 yeas. The bill to exempt lager beer from the operation of the Excise law was then put on its third reading and passage, but only 62 votes were recorded for it. This being a lack of the necessary majority for its passage, Mr. Husted moved that, inasmuch as Mr. Worth, of Kings, the mover of the bill, was absent, the bill be laid aside and that the roll be called. "Tim" Campbell objected, and said to Mr. Husted, "I would like to know who is running this House, you or the majority?" "I am running it just now," replied Husted. "I guess not," was Tim's rejoinder, after which dialogue the roll was called for a quorum, and eighty-two members answered. Then the bill to create an Inspector of Public Works was announced from the desk for third reading, but on motion of Mr. Daly, of New-York, it was recommitted to the Committee on Cities for an amendment providing a penalty for violation of the provisions of the fourth section. A few more bills were read, and the general orders were reached at last, it being then ten minutes past 11 o'clock, and it was observed that most of the Republican members had left the Chamber, while some five or six of the number placed themselves in the lobby just outside the bar of the house and smiled on the situation. Presently, after the introduction of bills and resolutions came, and Mr. Mackin, of Dutchess, rose and offered a resolution to reconsider the vote by which the new charter had been committed to the Committee of the Whole. The House had thinned out considerably of all its members, except the Tammany party and their allies, and it was evident that the charter's days were numbered—that it would be recommitted to the Committee on Cities to sleep the sleep that would never know an awakening. Mr. Miller, the introducer of the bill, arose and said he heartily concurred in the resolution, and it was adopted. Mr. Daly then moved that the bill be recommitted to the Committee on Cities, called for the yeas and nays, and on the motion moved the previous question. The bill was recommitted by a vote of 56 yeas to 16 nays, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Beardsley, Benedict, Bennett, Berry, Brogan, T. C. Campbell, T. J. Campbell, Cole, Cooke, Costigan, Daly, Davis, Dessar, Ely, Faulkner, Fish, Friend, Hammond, Hauschel, Hogan, Holmes, Hussey, Ives, W. Johnson, Keenan, Kennaday, Kshinka, Kirk, Mackin, McGowan, McGroarty, Merwin, J. W. Miller, Muller, Oakley, O'Keefe, Page, Pierson, Reilly, Rich, Roscoe, Schenck, Schieffelin, Schuyler, Sherman, Sheil, Silverman, Smith, Speaker, Stauf, Stephens, Talmadge, G. Taylor, Vosburgh, Waehner, Wenzel—56.

NAYS—Messrs. Barkley, Bishop, Broas, Clark, Coffey, Comstock, Decker, Green, Hess, Hinckley, Husted, Lawrence, Lillybridge, Seward, West—15.

At the outset it was evident that the friends of the bill were determined not to vote, and thus defeat the bill by witholding a quorum vote. In this they succeeded, among the number who refused to vote being ex-Gov. Alvord and Mr. Clark, of Wayne. Waehner, of New-York, became indignant, and talked of bringing the veteran Alvord up for contempt, when some one demanded that Mr. Clark's vote be recorded. Clark, however, declined to vote, and one of the Tammany members moved that he be adjudged in contempt of rules. The rules were read from the Speaker's desk, and Clark voted "No." Then other young members, fearful of contempt proceedings, came into line and voted also. When Gen. Husted's turn came, he said he desired to be excused from voting, and wished to explain his reasons. This bill has been somewhat widely designated as the "Husted bill." He desired that the credit of the bill should be placed where it belonged, with his Democratic friend, Mr. Miller, of Orange, who had introduced it. For himself, (Mr. Husted,) he had never had any particular interest in the bill, beyond assisting it in the House; but it had now accomplished the object it was intended to accomplish, and he would withdraw his request to be excused, and vote "no." Gov. Alvord's vote was not recorded, and no one pressed the contempt question against him. It is, of course, conceded now that the bill is dead. It was 11:30 when the final vote was reached.

Mr. Schieffelin, of Westchester, introduced a bill the object of which is to supersede the *Daily Register* of New-York City as the official journal of the courts. It provides that the Judges of the Supreme Court shall designate a paper in which the calendars shall be printed, and that the publishers thereof shall be paid $6,000 per year. No provision is made requiring that the legal notices shall be published in this or any other journal, and lawyers and litigants are thus left to use their own discretion.

John Morrissey and Police Commissioner Disbecker are among the arrivals at the Delavan House to-night. It is understood that Commissioner Disbecker is here in the interest of the Hess Street-cleaning bill. His presence here is known only to some half dozen persons.

THE SENATE.

ALBANY, April 12.—This evening's session of the Senate was short and uninteresting, being almost completely occupied in the consideration of unimportant bills in Committee of the Whole. The most important of those ordered to a third reading is that one of the series of three introduced in the Assembly by Mr. Page, on Feb. 4, which makes appropriations for the payment of the principal and interest of the canal debt for the fiscal year beginning Oct. 1, 1875. Senator Booth introduced a memorial from the Union League Club asking for such an equalization of taxes as would prevent the payment by New-York City of its present unjust share. Senator Fox introduced a bill reorganizing the Court of Special Sessions of the Peace in New-York City, by providing that this court shall hereafter hold daily sessions, and shall be presided over by three Justices of Special Sessions, of whom two are to be appointed by the Mayor, and the third is be to appointed by the Police Justices from among their own number. As at present constituted, the court consists of three Police Justices, who hold tri-weekly sessions. The purpose of the bill, which is approved by the Justices, is to relieve them from an onerous and undesirable duty, and also to convenience the public by holding more frequent sessions.

Gov. Tilden's first two vetoes were sent in this evening. One was the bill allowing the Black River Insurance Company to change its name, and was sent because of the Governor's opinion that the object desired could be best reached by a general law. This veto was sustained. The second veto expresses the Governor's opinion that the bill prohibiting the running of a ferry between Garrison's and West Point by any parties except the Garrison's and West Point Ferry Company, is unconstitutional, for the reason that it grants an exclusive privilege. On motion of Senator Robertson the latter veto was laid on the table.

Senator Cole has already received several answers to the questions his committee was instructed to ask regarding the elevator charges at the two ends of the Erie Canal. From New-York City he has received replies from the Board of Trade, and from Messrs. A. Bonwell and J. R. Tayler, all of whom very nearly agree in saying that charges amounting to about two cents per bushel, or rather more, are laid upon grains handled at that port. To the most important question, viz.: as to whether these charges were enforced by the rules of any combination or corporation, they agree in replying in the negative. The replies received from Buffalo show that the charges there are rather less, but from what is written by Mr. C. M. Horton, who handled one-seventh of the grain at Chicago last year, it appears that at Buffalo something in the nature of a combination does exist which charges about half a cent more than do the floating elevators, and against whose exactions he complains very much. Mr. Bonwell appends to his communication the information that floating elevators cost from $30,000 to $50,000, and as the wear and tear amounts to twenty per cent. each year, and the elevators lose much time by idleness and in passing from place to place, he thinks the charges are as low as could be expected.

WASHINGTON.

THE POST OFFICE CONTRACT FRAUDS.

HINDS, THE CONTRACTOR, TO BE PROSECUTED FOR BRIBERY—THE MINISTER TO VIENNA—THE LEAGUE ISLAND COMMISSION—THE PROPOSED SALE OF THE PHILADELPHIA NAVY-YARD.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The examination of Hinds, the mail contractor, will be had to-morrow. It is not expected at the Post Office Department that he can be held under the statute for an attempt to defraud the Government, because there was no loss on account of his contracts, which were awarded because his bids were the lowest. He can be held surely on the charge of bribery, however, and on that charge he will be proceeded against to the full limits of the law. There is an opinion widely entertained that Hinds is nothing but a representative of more important parties, and that he is likely to expose whoever is acting through him, rather than take the punishment upon himself.

THE MINISTER TO AUSTRIA.

Mr. Orth, of Indiana, the new Minister to Austria, is here to receive final instructions from the State Department, preparatory to departing for Vienna. He will be entertained at a banquet to-morrow night by his Indiana friends residing in this city. He expects to sail from New-York on the 21st inst., and to leave here next Saturday morning.

THE PHILADELPHIA NAVY-YARD.

The commission created by the last Congress to appraise the Philadelpuia Navy-yard, lay it out in building lots, and dispose of it at public or private sale as may best serve the interests of the Government, met in this city to-day and organized by choosing Secretary Robeson President. The commission consists of the Secretaries of the Navy and the Treasury, Gen. Humphries, Chief of Engineers, United States Army, and Thomas Cochrane, President of the Philadelphia Board of Revision of Taxes. Mr. Cochrane was instructed by the commission to prepare a map of the grounds showing how they would be divided by continuing those streets through them which are now stopped by the navy-yard wall, the superficial area of the squares or plots thus divided, and other features. The value of the grounds embraced by the old yard is roughly estimated to be worth nearly $2,000,000. The law requires that the money derived from the sale of the yard shall be devoted to the building of workshops and docks at League Island, and for the removal of the present navy-yard to that station. There is now stored at the old yard, which is condemned by act of Congress, about $3,000,000 worth of Government property.

THE FIGHT WITH THE INDIANS AT CHEYENNE.

The Interior Department has not received any information concerning the reported serious trouble at the Cheyenne Agency, Indian Territory, except a dispatch from Special Commissioner Shanks, dated Lawrence, Kan., April 10, in which he reports having heard merely that a fight had taken place there between the Indians and the troops, in which the former had gained the advantage.

DATE OF THE INTERNAL REVENUE ACT TAKING EFFECT.

W. P. Burwell, of Richmond, Va., filed a written argument to-day with the Commissioner of Internal Revenue against the ruling of the latter as to the time the Internal Revenue act, approved March 3, last, went into effect. He takes the ground that only that fraction of the 3d of March after the President had signed the act should be included in its operation, and that the act cannot be applied retroactively. The Commissioner promised to give the new authorities cited careful consideration, and should doubt then remain to ask the Secretary of the Treasury to refer the subject to the Attorney General for his opinion.

COTTON AND CORN IN THE SOUTH.

Although cotton is not yet planted in all of the Southern States, the Department of Agriculture is sending out circulars in order to obtain the earliest information concerning the crop. The average will not be ascertained until about the middle of June. Private information from Central and Northern Georgia is to the effect that twenty-five per cent. more of corn will be planted there this present year than heretofore. This will not interfere with cotton. The corn planting is simply for economic purposes, owing to the high price of corn and bacon supplied to Georgia from the West.

SUITS FOR ARMY PAY WITHHELD.

A petitioner before the Court of Claims represented that from March 3, 1869, to December, 1870, he was a First Lieutenant in the Army of the United States, and that of the compensation he was entitled to receive by law during that period of time $683 were withheld for the alleged reason, and no other, that he had been ordered home to await orders at his own request, and was therefore virtually on leave of absence. The court to-day rendered judgment in favor of the claimant, and also in the cases of twenty-five others who made similar representations, the sums awarded ranging from $200 to $1,300.

EDUCATION IN THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.

At the recent meeting of the Department of Superintendence of the National Educational Association in this city, a committee was appointed, consisting of Gen. Eaton, Commissioner of Education; Mr. Philbrick, late Superintendent of the Boston schools, and State Superintendents of Education Ruffner, of Virginia; Wickersham, of Pennsylvania, and Abernethy, of Iowa, to look after the educational representation at the Centennial Exhibition next year. The committee meet in Philadelphia to-morrow, at the request of Director General Goshorn, to consider the various plans already submitted by a number of prominent American educators.

PERSONAL.

Senator Ferry, of Michigan, who has been very sick from a low typhoid fever, so that his life was despaired of, has recovered sufficiently to return to his home.

GEN. SPINNER.

Treasurer Spinner to-day received an autograph letter from the President accepting his resignation as Treasurer of the United States, and expressing for the retiring officer personally the warmest sentiments of regard, together with a high appreciation of his well-known probity, patriotism and official integrity.

CHIPPEWA LAND SCRIP.

The Secretary of the Interior to-day decided that *bona fide* owners and holders of patents for lands located by Chippewa half-breed scrip certificates are entitled, upon surrendering these scrip patents and paying $2 50 per acre, to receive new and unquestionable patents for their lands. The Commissioner of the General Land Office is directed to issue the necessary instructions. This action is called forth by a decision of the Supreme Court of California that all patents founded on the location of said scrip in California are void on their face, Congress having made it applicable only to lands ceded by the Chippewa half-breed Indians. Secretary Delano's decision is of general application, there being a large number of similar cases in various Western States and Territories.

M'CARTNEY, THE COUNTERFEITER, REARRESTED.

The following was received this afternoon:

AUSTIN, Texas, April 12.

To Hon. George H. Williams, Attorney General, Washington:

We have recaptured the notorious counterfeiter, Pete McCartney, who escaped from Special Agent Duckworth and Deputy Callahan.

(Signed.) THOMAS T. PURNELL,
United States Marshal.

CONSULS APPOINTED.

The President has appointed Volney V. Smith, of Arkansas, to be United States Consul at St. Thomas, West Indies, and Joseph Knobbs, of Iowa, to be United States Consul at Chihuahua. Mr. Smith is the person who was Lieutenant Governor of Arkansas, and last Fall claimed to be Governor, on the ground that Gov. Baxter had abdicated and abandoned the office, permitting Garland to take possession of it.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE TREASURY.

The following are the balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day: Currency, $4,064,096; special deposits of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $46,530,000; coin, $84,776,808; including $23,427,400 in coin certificates; outstanding legal tenders, $379,226,900. The internal revenue receipts to-day were $383,323.

NAVY ORDERS.

Assistant Naval Constructor William H. Varney has been detached from the Navy-yard at Pensacola, Fla., and ordered to duty at New-London, Conn.; Boatswain Charles Miller, from the New-York Navy-yard, and ordered to the Minnesota; Boatswain Charles E. Rich, from the Roanoke, and ordered to the receiving-ship Ohio at Boston.

ARMY ORDERS.

Major H. M. Roberts, Corps of Engineers, United States Army, has been relieved from light-house duty under the Treasury Department, and assigned to the charge of the river and harbor improvements on Lake Superior, excepting at Duluth and Superior City, and the works on Green Bay, Wisconsin, and on the western shore of Lake Michigan, north of Milwaukee; Assistant Surgeon F. W. Elbrey, United States Army, has been ordered to report to the commanding General of the Department of the South for assignment to-day.

APPOINTMENT.

James G. Potter has been appointed Internal Revenue Store-keeper for the Eighth District of Kentucky.

THE CANAL COMMISSION.

MEETING FOR ORGANIZATION YESTERDAY—AN INSPECTION TOUR OF THE CANALS TO BE MADE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 12.—This evening the commission appointed by Gov. Tilden to investigate the canal frauds met and organized. Mr. Bigelow was elected Chairman, and Mr. Van Buren, Secretary. To-morrow the commission expect to take testimony in Albany. In a few days they will make a tour of the canals for the purpose of personally inspecting the work now in progress and recently completed.

THE TEXAS BORDER RAIDS.

ARREST OF EIGHT SUSPECTED RAIDERS—THEIR HORSES AND ACCOUTREMENTS AMERICAN—THE MEN SENT TO MATAMORAS—THE RAIDERS ACTIVE AT BROWNSVILLE.

GALVESTON, April 12.—A special to the *News* from Brownsville says Mr. Airey, United States Commercial Agent at Camargo, writes to Consul Wilson at Matamoras, April 6, that a few days previous the Camargo authorities received notice from Mier that a party of fifteen or twenty armed men had crossed from Texas and were proceeding toward Camargo. When they reached there eight of them were arrested, three in the town and five at a ranch. The three were examined. The Chief of Police told Mr. Airey their horses had American brands, and many articles taken from the men were evidently American. Mr. Airey asked the Mayor of Camargo to let him see the horses and articles. The Mayor refused, but said he would telegraph his request to Matamoras, to which place the prisoners are said to be on their way. Consul Wilson has notified Judge Dougherty, and proposes to aid the authorities in any action they may take. The Judge is compelled to hold court in Judge Ware's district. He sent a telegram to the Mayor of Corpus Christi, and has taken steps to have the horses and other articles identified should they be brought to Matamoras.

Alexander Morel has been missing some time. He left here to visit a sheep ranch and carry supplies. His horse has been seen with a party of raiders returning to Cuevas Ranch, in Mexico. Morel's brother has been hunting for his body without success.

J. M. Cullen has received notice from Mexican sources that 100 men are at Charco Escondido, thirty-five miles back of Reynosa, Mexico; also that the raiders are introducing men into Brownsville to fire houses and commit robberies.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

John Taylor, a well-known dry goods merchant of Boston, died yesterday morning.

Senator Conover, of Florida, is in Washington looking after the interests of that State.

David P. Lowe, the recently appointed Chief Justice of Utah, has arrived at Salt Lake City.

Ex-Gov. McCook, of Colorado, who has been in Washington for some time, left last night for Denver.

Thaddeus Smith, a North Hadley, Mass., farmer, has failed. His liabilities are $150,000, and his assets $100,000.

Rev. Dr. Halley, of the Third Presbyterian Church, in Albany, N. Y., preached his fiftieth anniversary sermon yesterday.

Robert Mathar, a tobacco manufacturer, Montreal, has absconded, leaving liabilities to the amount of $15,000, chiefly in New-York.

George J. Cleland, a Baltimore mechanic, aged twenty-five years, committed suicide by taking two ounces of laudanum on Sunday night for some unknown reason.

A score of cock-fighters were arraigned in Cumberland, R. I., yesterday. Part of them pleaded guilty and paid the fines and costs, amounting to $26 each, and the remainder were held for trial.

Col. Gibson F. Howard, Chief of Artillery, Eighth Division N. G. S. N. Y., died suddenly at his residence in Buffalo, N. Y., yesterday afternoon. He was the eldest and last child of Gen. Rufus L. Howard.

Raymond's sewing-machine factory at Guelph, Ontario, was destroyed by fire Saturday night. The loss is estimated at $50,000. A large number of machines were destroyed. The books and papers were saved. The machinery was insured for $17,000.

The trial of John D. Lee and W. H. Dame, at Salt Lake, for connection with the Mountain Meadow Massacre, will not take place this term of court. They were arraigned and pleaded not guilty, their counsel asking for immediate trial, but the prosecution was not ready.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

PATERSON, N. J., April 12.—Benjamin Buckley, (Rep.,) was to-day elected Mayor of Paterson by a majority of about one thousand, over Christopher McKiernan, (Dem.)

HARTFORD, Conn., April 12.—In New-Britain to-day the Republicans elected Samuel W. Hart Mayor, and the entire city ticket by a good majority. The City Council is equally divided. At the State election the majority was largely Democratic.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE BELGIAN QUESTION.

REPLY OF MR. DISRAELI TO A QUESTION IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LONDON, April 12.—In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Lewis asked what course the Government would take if the independence of Belgium was imperiled in consequence of her rejection of Prussia's demands?

Mr. Disraeli replied that there had been great misrepresentation and exaggeration in this matter. The Prussian note to Belgium was not a menace; it was only a remonstrance. No rejoinder had been made to Belgium's answer, and he believed the question was concluded. Germany had shown her cordiality for England by communicating to her the correspondence. In conclusion, Mr. Disraeli declared that, were Belgium's neutrality really threatened, her Majesty's Government were prepared to do their duty to the Sovereign, and would not fear to meet Parliament.

THE PEACE OF EUROPE.

THE BERLIN POST'S ARTICLE NOT INSPIRED BY THE GOVERNMENT.

BERLIN, April 12.—The Berlin *Post* states that its article of the 9th inst., indicating the possibility of war, was not inspired by the Government.

FRANCE.

THE COMMISSION ON THE AMERICAN CENTENNIAL.

PARIS, April 12.—At a meeting of the French Commission on the United States Centennial Exhibition a letter addressed to Ministers Decazes and Say was read. It asks for the nomination on the part of the Government of a Central Commission to officially promote the interests of French exhibitors, and requests that some of the principal masterpieces of French art and industry in the possession of the Government be sent to the Exhibition at Philadelphia.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A MEDAL FROM THE HUMANE SOCIETY OF BOULOGNE FOR CAPT. BOYTON.

LONDON, April 12.—The Humane Society of Boulogne have voted a gold medal to Paul Boyton.

SPAIN.

SEVERE FIGHT NEAR TOLOSA—DEFEAT OF THE CARLISTS.

MADRID, April 12.—Official dispatches report that an engagement has taken place near Tolosa, between Royalists and Carlists, in which the latter were defeated. Their killed numbered 100.

GERMANY.

NAVIGATION OPENED AT KONIGSBERG.

KONIGSBERG, April 12.—Navigation has been reopened at this port.

CHURCH AND STATE IN EUROPE.

REPRESENTATIONS TO THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT BY THE POPE ON THE DEMANDS OF PRUSSIA.

PARIS, April 12.—*L'Union* says the Pope has made representations through the Patriarch of Venice to the Emperor of Austria that the position of the Church is becoming more and more intolerable, and that if the unreasonable demands of Prussia are not resisted by the Catholic powers the latter will lose all their influence and become subject to the German Government, which is endeavoring to bring the whole German nationality under one sceptre.

The Emperor, replying to this through the Austrian Ambassador at Rome, deplores the struggle between Church and State, and advises prudence.

MARINE DISASTERS.

COLLISION AT SHANGHAI BETWEEN TWO STEAMERS—ONE SUNK IMMEDIATELY AND MANY LIVES LOST.

LONDON, April 12.—A dispatch from Shanghai brings intelligence of a frightful collision at that place between the steamers Ocean and Fee Sing, engaged in local business. The latter sunk immediately, causing a great loss of life.

A SAVANNAH SHIP ASHORE AND OFF AGAIN—A STEAMER DISABLED BY COLLISION.

LONDON, April 12.—The steam-ship Guardian, from Savannah, for Cronstadt, went ashore off the The Scow, coast of Denmark, but floated off and proceeded, having sustained no damage.

LIVERPOOL, April 12.—The steam-ship Arbitrator, hence, for New-Orleans, has returned, damaged, having been in collision.

CUBA.

MOVEMENTS OF THE GERMAN MAN-OF-WAR UNDINE.

HAVANA, April 12.—The German man-of-war Undine arrived here to-day from a cruise among the West India Islands. She will sail for Norfolk to-morrow. The steam-ship Columbus, from New-York April 6, arrived here Sunday morning.

AUSTRALASIA.

WRECK OF A STEAMER AND LOSS OF EIGHT LIVES—THE MISSING BOATS OF THE STEAMER GOTHENBERG GIVEN UP AS LOST—HEAVY FRESHETS AND GREAT DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 12.—The steam-ship Mikado brings advices from Melbourne to March 13, and from Auckland to March 19.

The steamer Helen MacGregor, on the voyage from Grafton to Sydney, struck the reef on which the steamer Urara was lost. She remained on the reef for an hour, and then, floating off, sank in deep water. The passengers and crew were saved in the boats, except one boat-load, consisting of eight persons, who were lost.

No hopes were entertained of the recovery of the missing boats of the steamer Gothenberg, which was lost in Torres Straits on Feb. 25 last. Only twenty-two persons were saved. All the officers were lost.

The Postmaster General of New South Wales and Victoria have made an agreement, subject to ratification by their respective Governments, to facilitate the transmission of foreign mails. It is proposed to make Suez and San Francisco services alternately as early as possible.

Mining news throughout the colonies is generally of a satisfactory character.

The drought had been succeeded by heavy floods in the coast districts. On the Hunter River great damage was done to the crops. The settlers were flooded out and are being cared for by the Government. Hon. William Arnold, Speaker of the New South Wales Assembly, was drowned while endeavoring to recover floating property at West Maitland. At Paterson and Morpeth the water stood several feet deep in the streets, causing great destruction of property. From the Clarence, Bellinger, MacLeay, Hastings, and other rivers similar disasters are reported, but no loss of life. Agricultural intelligence from the various portions of the colonies are favorable except in the flooded districts. The late rains have removed the fears entertained on account of the drought. Floods are also reported in Queensland, causing great loss of property, much suffering, and the loss of many lives.

From Auckland news has been received that the new four million loan, bearing four and a half per cent. interest, has been taken by the Rothschilds at 93. This gives great satisfaction.

PENNSYLVANIA.

NOTHING NEW FROM THE COAL REGIONS—BILLS SIGNED BY GOV. HARTRANFT—THE BILL REPEALING THE LOCAL OPTION LAW APPROVED BY HIM.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARRISBURG, Penn., April 12.—The State Department had received no fresh information from the coal regions up to a late hour this evening. The Governor to-day approved a number of bills of the last Legislature of general interest to Pennsylvanians, the most important of which was the act to repeal the act permitting the voters of this Commonwealth to vote every three years on the question of granting licenses to sell intoxicating liquors. This bill was the subject of the most stubborn contest during the whole session, and the advocates of local option had strong hopes at one time that the passage of the repealing bill would be defeated by the introduction in the Senate of a substitute for the House bill. The general impression throughout the Commonwealth is that the Local Option law did not accomplish the objects it was intended to by its advocates. It demonstrated the futility of sumptuary laws, and hence the strong and successful movement for its repeal.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, April 13—1 A. M.—Cool cloudy weather and rain prevail on the Atlantic coast from North Carolina, northward to the St. Lawrence Valley, with brisk and high easterly winds. Rain, followed by partly cloudy and cool weather has prevailed in the lake region, the North-west and the Ohio Valley. Clear and cool weather continued in the Gulf States, with north-west winds and increased pressure. Light rains prevailed on the South Atlantic coast during the day, followed by clear weather and westerly winds. The rivers have fallen at Leavenworth, Cincinnati, Louisville, Evansville, and Paducah, and rising at La Crosse and Memphis.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England and the Middle States, generally cloudy, cool weather and light rain, with brisk north-east to south-east winds and falling barometer.

For the South Atlantic and Gulf States, Tennessee, and the Ohio Valley, clear or clearing and cool weather, with north to west winds and rising barometer.

For the Lake region, the Upper Mississippi, and Lower Missouri Valleys, continued cool and partly cloudy weather, northerly to westerly winds, slowly rising barometer and local rains.

The Ohio River will fall slowly. Cautionary signals continue on the Atlantic coast, at the stations between Cape Hatteras and Boston, and are ordered for Portland and Eastport. The display of cautionary signals will be resumed at the lake ports on the 15th inst.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy:

	1874.	1875.		1874.	1875.
3 A. M.	27°	44°	3:30 P. M.	40°	43°
6 A. M.	24°	40°	6 P. M.	37°	41°
9 A. M.	29°	47°	9 P. M.	30°	36°
12 M.	33°	45°	12 P. M.	29°	36°

Average temperature yesterday.......41½°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.......31⅛°

CHICAGO, DANVILLE AND VINCENNES RAILROAD.

BALTIMORE, April 12.—A special meeting of the Maryland bondholders of the first mortgage bonds of the Chicago, Danville and Vincennes Railroad was held in this city to-day, to hear a report on the condition of that road. At a meeting of the bondholders of the same road recently held in the City of New-York a committee was appointed and instructed to make a thorough investigation into the management and financial condition of the road, of which committee John M. Dennison, of this city, was made Chairman. The committee have performed the duty assigned them, and will report to a meeting to be held in New-York to-morrow. At the meeting here to-day Mr. Dennison presented an abstract of the report to be made in New-York to-morrow. It charges gross mismanagement on the part of the chief officers of the road, William R. Judson, Amos Tenney, and John E. Young, and that they have diverted the earnings of the road from their proper use to their personal benefit and speculation. The report recommends a foreclosure under the first mortgage. Mr. Dennison was appointed to represent the Maryland bondholders at the meeting in New-York to-morrow.

PAINFUL ACCIDENT TO GEN. BARRY AND HIS DAUGHTER.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 12.—Gen. William F. Barry, Commandant of the Artillery School, while returning from a drive in company with his daughter Elizabeth, met with a painful accident. As they entered the fort some of the couplings gave way, when the team became frightened and started to run, dashing the carriage against a tree, precipitating the General and his daughter over the dash-board. Miss Barry was severely injured about the face, and the General was knocked senseless. Fortunately no bones were broken, and both are now doing well.

THE BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL ANNIVERSARY.

BOSTON, April 12.—The Centennial anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill, on the 17th of June next, will be observed with unusual ceremony, and the City Government have been requested to-day to appropriate $30,000 in that behalf. The State will bear its own expenses, and will invite the President and his Cabinet and about 100 other distinguished persons, including the Governors of the several States, and Gens. Sherman, Sheridan, and Hancock. The entire Militia of the State will be ordered out, and it will be one of the finest military parades seen for years.

BILLIARDS IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 12.—The inter-State billiard tournament for the Northern, Western, and Southern States began here to-night with a large attendance of guests from abroad. Three games were played, as follows: Henry Miller, of New-Orleans, beat Rhines, of Chicago, by 200 to 124; Louis Shaw, of Indianapolis, beat Frank Maggioli, of New-Orleans, 200 to 104, and Eugene Carter, of Ohio, beat H. Livermore, of Wisconsin, by 200 to 134.

THE HUDSON RIVER.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 12.—The water is again on the rise, being within a few inches of the edge of the dock.

Below Kingston a large quantity of floating ice is reported. Mr. Austin, of the line of barges between this city and New-York, said he was ready to send down a tow as soon as the river would permit, but that he dared not trust his vessels while so much heavy ice remains. The steamer City of Hudson, of the Catskill Line, with a load of passengers and freight, arrived here this morning. She started on her return trip at 3 P. M.

A LARGE CONFIRMATION.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—Right Rev. Bishop Becker, of Delaware, in the absence of Archbishop Bayley, who is to confer the berretta on Cardinal McCloskey, this morning confirmed the very large number of 396 persons at St. Aloysius Catholic Church in this city, more, he said, than he had ever confirmed at one time. Of these, 156 were boys, 160 girls, and eighty adults, of whom sixty were converts from various Protestant churches.

THE DR. WALKER VERDICT.

THE FLUID EXTRACT OF CONIUM PRODUCED DEATH.

THE MEDICINE ACTED WITH EXTRAORDINARY POTENCY—TESTIMONY OF DR. J. C. SHAW—DR. EDWARD R. SQUIBB'S INSTRUCTIONS TO DR. WALKER—WHICH THE LATTER DISREGARDED—NO BLAME ATTACHED TO ANY OF THE PHYSICIANS.

The inquest in the case of the death of Dr. Frederick W. Walker was continued yesterday, by Coroner Sims, in the Kings County Court-house. THE TIMES has already given the particulars of the dramatic death of Prof. Walker from the effects of an overdose of conium, taken under a prescription by Drs. Agnew and Webster, for the purpose of overcoming the nervous affection to which the unfortunate man was a victim.

Dr. J. C. Shaw was the first witness called, and he, being sworn, read the official return of the post-mortem examination. The jury asked and received the fullest explanation of the technical terms in the paper. The extraordinary size of the brain of the deceased (fifty-seven ounces) excited considerable surprise. The report of the examination read as follows:

I made a post-mortem examination on the body of Frederick W. Walker, on April 6, 1875, in presence of Drs. Wells, Simms, Segur, and Drake. In the brain was a good deal of venous congestion. Falx cerebri slightly thickened and opaque on its anterior portion. Arachnoid and pia mater very much thickened and vascular, but turning readily from brain substance. Crura cerebri slightly soft. Right crus tore in removing the brain, owing to its softness, and presented a discolored appearance. Right vertebral artery much longer than normal, and had undergone calcareous and atheromatous degeneration. Left vertebral smaller than normal; also undergone degeneration. Basilar artery larger than normal; with calcareous and atheromatous degenerations. Post cerebral and middle cerebral both undergone calcareous and atheromatous degeneration. These changes in which vessels extended to the smaller divisions of the artery. A small foreign growth found on pia-mater, just in the fork at the commencement of the cruræ cerebri. Puncta vasculosa not more than normal. Choroid plexus very vascular and thickened, otherwise brain appeared healthy. Weight of brain 57 ounces.

Chest—Lungs very much congested, perfectly full of blood. I do not mean hypostatic congestion. They were exceedingly soft and in places tore during their removal. Heart weighed nineteen ounces, valves perfect, not the slightest roughness on them. Walls of heart healthy. Left ventricle perhaps a trifle thicker than normal in proportion to the whole. Coronary arteries quite free. Aorta—Found only one small point of atheromatous degeneration visible and about the size of a pin's head, about half an inch from its origin. No fluid pericardum. Abdominal viscera found sound, except an undue amount of fat.

To Alderman Richardson, one of the jurors—In my opinion the cause of death was poison by conium producing asphyxia, affecting the circulation of the blood so as to produce a scarcity of breath. I did not use the microscope, as it was not useful. I could not infer the length of time that the poison had been operating. I could not have determined the particular kind of poison used, except by the evidence given on the inquest. I have never used conium as a remedial agent. I have never used it. I have seen other physicians use it, but have not been able to judge of its effects. Suffocation from any other cause than the taking of conium would probably have produced the same appearance of the remains.

Dr. Agnew stated, by his own desire, that the extract that was used at my office by Dr. Webster was the extract of the leaves of conium, so stated to be by the chemist—the apothecary who filled the prescription.

To a Juror—I say this on information of the chemist, not on personal knowledge. That made from the leaves is weaker than that made from the roots, but there is no other difference. Less of the active principle. This can only be told by analysis. The extract from the leaves is what I have used. The other is more commonly used now. The deceased was told to get a stronger preparation from Prof. Squibbs, as the preparations used at my office had no effect. The value of conium has been determined, but there is no means of determining the effect of a dose except observation. Harley says that the test of the value of a given specimen of conium is its physiological effect. It is very much with these remedies as with alcohol or opium. One man may take an ounce of proof brandy and show intoxication. Another may take three or four ounces with impunity. So with the effect of conium. The effect of a given dose depends on the idiosyncrasies of the patient. I should go to the *Dispensatory* or other standard works for the dose. The maximum dose of conium for an adult would vary with the individual. Individuals have been known to take as high as 260 drops. Harley, I think, went as high as 540 drops, or one and one-eighth ounces. In those cases the patient experienced the effects and recovered. Prof. Walker took at my office 180 drops with no visible effect. I have had no opportunity of trying since whether this was inert.

To Dr. Bell, one of the jury—Some of the lower animals can eat conium with impunity, as the goat, for instance. Experiments on the lower animals have been unsatisfactory, some of them.

Mr. Libby, one of the Jury, here interrupted the proceedings to tell an anecdote about lambs eating hemlock.

Witness—I have never experimented on the lower animals with conium.

Prof. Edward R. Squibb was the next witness. He said he had, for the sake of accuracy, written down his statement. He was also examined at great length, and delivered his testimony, impressions, and ideas on the case fluently and exhaustively. He said: I live at No. 152 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn; I am a physician by education and by profession; was a practicing physician in the ordinary sense for about three years in civil life, and about ten years in the naval service, and am familiar with the properties and uses of medicines in general; for the past seventeen years I have practiced only that part of the profession of medicine which embraces the proper making, compounding, and purifying of substances for use in the treatment of the sick and wounded; the first and only time I saw the deceased was about 2:30 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, April 3, 1875; he told me his name was Walker, and that he had been sent to me by Drs. Agnew and Webster with a written prescription, and with special instructions to see me personally and trust his message with no one else; he presented the written prescription to me, and I saw that it called for one ounce of fluid extract of conium; he then told me that he had been long affected with involuntary contractions about the face and eyes, had tried unsuccessfully many plans of treatment, and that he now, at the suggestion of Drs. Agnew and Webster, wanted to try the use of conium. He said that Dr. Webster had given him a fluid extract of conium in Dr. Agnew's office, so as to watch the effect. He had given him four doses at intervals of about half an hour; the first three doses consisted of forty drops each, and the last dose of sixty drops, making 180 drops in all. This he told me had been taken without any sensible effect upon him in any way, and that Drs. Agnew and Webster had attributed its want of effect to bad quality in the medicine. He told me they had sent him to me to try to get some of better quality, which might be stronger, and therefore directed him to take particular instructions from me in person as to how much to take and how often to repeat the dose, and to follow my instructions closely. He then drew my attention to his eyes, and remarked that I also appeared to have some affection of the face and eyes. And this is the substance of all that I can recall of his part of our brief interview. I told him that I could not supply his prescription up stairs where we then were, and asked him to return to the office with the prescription, where it would be properly put up for him. I then gave him verbally the directions to take fifty minims of this fluid extract of conium-seed every half hour until he should feel some effect from it. I told him that the effect to be watched for was a kind of intoxication. That this usually commenced by dizziness and muscular weakness and relaxation, and that when he felt this or any other change in his condition after taking the medicine he should stop taking it. In reply to his remarks regarding my own deformity of face and eyes, I said we all had our troubles of one kind or another. The matter then passed from my mind entirely, until on the following day, Sunday, when I was called out of church to see Dr. Webster, who told me that Dr. Walker died near 7 o'clock on Saturday evening, and gave me the few details that were then in his possession after a short visit to his distressed family. I am acquainted with the use of conium within the past ten years for overcoming muscular spasm, and considered Dr. Walker's condition to be one well adapted to realize its good effects, and was not at all surprised that Drs. Webster and Agnew wished to use it in his case; now that I know the full history of his disease, I should have blamed them had they dismissed the case without using the remedy; I consider that Drs. Webster and Agnew, in their attempt to use this remedy, applied it in a way so cautious and so careful as to deserve commendation; and that when they failed in getting the desired effect, and sent their patient to me, the careful and minute directions they gave him relieve them entirely of all reasonable responsibility in the unforeseen result, and transferred that responsibility to me; I might have gone home with Mr. Walker and have given him the medicine under my own personal supervision, as Drs. Webster and Agnew did; and had I for a moment suspected or feared that he would have so disregarded his twice-repeated instructions, of course I should have gone with him; but if, in order to avoid such accidents of mismanagement, I or any physician was bound to follow each portion of potent medicine and observe its effects in use until it ceased to be dangerous through mismanagement, our vocation would be at an end. I knew well that I was dealing with a potent medicine, but one which I did not then, and do not now, consider very deadly nor very dangerous. From the fact that the deceased had taken a moderate quantity of the medicine dispensed under the same name, and which should have been of the same strength, I inferred that he was not very sensitive to the action of this drug, and attributed the want of effect to insufficiency of dose as well as to inferiority of quality. This induced me to increase the dose from the uncertain quantity of forty drops to the more definite quantity of fifty minims. Then, knowing well that the effects of this medicine are prompt, and pass off entirely within a few hours, and that a decided effect was necessary to this particular use of the drug, I adhered to the same interval of half an hour between the doses that had been adopted by Dr. Webster; I also knew that any possible effect from that which he had taken in Dr. Agnew's office must, by lapse of time, have passed off before he could begin upon the new portion; had he followed the directions I gave him, Mr. Walker would never have taken the second dose—much less the third one—although had I been present I should probably, or almost certainly, have given him the second one; why he ever took the second and third doses, as there was no reasonable ground for misunderstanding the directions I gave him, and as he certainly did understand them, can only be conjectured; he, however, acted as though he believed his advisers were timid and overcautious, and as though he was dissatisfied with the effects which had been described to him, and was seeking some ideal effects of his own; it is a long-established and well-known characteristic of this medicine that it does not disturb the intellect, and it is plain from his detailed account of himself while under its influence that it did not disturb his intelligence so that his bad judgment or bad theory in continuing the medicine against all his positive instructions must have been a natural quality of his judgment, and not the result of the action of the medicine on his brain. If his minim measure be anything like correct, the dose he took was not a large one, and the cases on record where conium has been most successful in overcoming muscular spasm have on the average been treated by doses much larger. In the cases published by Dr. John Harley, of London, who is one of the highest and best authorities on the uses of this medicine, the average dose exceeds that taken by Mr. Walker by one-half, while many of the doses, though not considered exceptionally large or at all dangerous, far exceeded the whole quantity taken by Mr. Walker in his three doses. But Dr. Harley repeats such doses only once or twice a day, though he often keeps them up for weeks, as would have been required in Mr Walker's case. A prominent physician of this City had a case in which a woman took 60 minims or more of this same preparation every four hours, until nine or ten doses had been taken, with profound intoxication but with safety. In another instance I knew of a man who took at least 240 minims at one dose, with the same results but with very rapid recovery. And another instance wherein a girl took 120 minums, and repeated it in an hour. This was a case of brain disease, which afterward proved fatal. Doses of 60 minims are common, while larger ones are not uncommon, and are often necessary. These circumstances make it doubtful to my mind whether Mr. Walker died from the effects of conium alone. The testimony of his wife in regard to the manner of his death convinces me that he died from what is called cardiac syncope, or heart-fainting; and, although I have no doubt that conium caused this heart-fainting, I have some doubt whether this quantity of conium could have produced heart-fainting in a healthy heart in any other way than as a pure accident, which could have no more been foreseen than the accident by which he nearly lost his life when run over by a truck. Nevertheless his heart had been examined during his treatment, without the discovery of any disease.

The fluid extract of conium is not a special or peculiar preparation made by me, nor one in which I have any individual claim or interest. It is, on the contrary, an officinal preparation of the *United States Pharmacopœia*, and as made by me is no better nor stronger than it is ordered to be, if as strong. The Pharmacopœia directs all fluid extracts to be so made that each minim shall represent the strength of one grain of the drug from which it is made, and thus the physician who knows the dose of the drug in grains knows the dose of the fluid extract of that drug in minims. I only profess and try to make this and similar preparations practically as nearly up to the standard of the *Pharmacopœia* as is practicable, and are more liable to fall below than to exceed the standard strength. The *United States Pharmacopœia* and *United States Dispensatory* are not the same thing. The first is the national standard, while the *Dispensatory* is a commentary on this and other *Pharmacopœias*, and is a private enterprise of its authors, Drs. Wood and Bache. These authors were good authority up to the time of the latest edition of their work. But this last revision is now many years old, and does not embrace the last revision of the *Pharmacopœia*, and therefore cannot now be considered as recent authorities. Minims and drops are not the same thing. A minim is a definite fixed measure, namely the 480th part of a fluid ounce, while a drop varies in quantity with the size and shape of the mouth of the vial from which it is dropped, and with the thinness and thickness of the liquid. They never can be equivalent in quantity, except by accident, and drops can only be accidentally twice alike. Dr. Agnew informs me that the fifty drops of the fluid extract of conium used by him in Dr. Walker's case, measure about twenty-five minims while fifty drops of the fluid extract of conium-seed which I gave to Mr. Walker dropped from a bottle similar to the one he had, measured sixty minims. Hence physicians can never be practically accurate or safe in prescribing doses by dropping. Minim measures are not always accurate, but are commonly inaccurate, though far less so than measuring by drops. They are inaccurate for want of skill and care in making. They cannot always be distinguished from the accurate ones by inspection. There are laws regarding weights and measures, but they are not often enforced. I do not know that I ever heard of the graduated measures of a pharmacist having been legally examined for accuracy. Any properly-educated person can make fluid extract of conium-seed by the directions given in the *Pharmacopœia*. There is no secrecy nor any great difficulty about it, nor does it require much knowledge or skill. This and other medicines are variable, less from want of skill and knowledge than from want of common honesty in buying materials to make them. A cheap and inefficient drug when made into a fluid extract which shall fairly represent it in the official standard proportion of minim for grains, will only be so much the more dangerous in its liquid form, because the landmarks for judging of quality are, as with powdered drugs, mainly removed.

Dr. Squibb continued at some length, and begged the jury to consider carefully, as a cause of death, the rashness which had impelled Mr. Walker to increase the dose of medicine prescribed for him.

To Dr. Bell, of the jury, the witness then described the plant conium and the method of preparing the conium juice and conium extract at great length, and further said: In the case of Dr. Harley's, in which a child eight years old took fifty minims of this same preparation made by me, and within thirty minutes, if I remember aright, (I am not certain about the number of minutes,) the effect was so moderate that sixty minims more were given. The effect does not generally pass off within five or six hours.

A juror asked, "As the deceased stated after taking the second dose he found no mitigation of spasms, whether he was not justified in expecting, as the desired result of the medicine, a mitigation of the spasms?" The witness said he was not so justified by any instructions or directions from me. I did not allude in those instructions to the spasms; I told him to stop when he felt any effect, telling him that the effect would be intoxication; under this intoxication one will do all the things that a drunken man will do, but will not be irrational as one drunk from alcohol; the increase of diplopia spoken of in the deceased's notes was caused by the action of the medicine; I do not think that 150 minims of my extract, which Mr. Walker took, was a deadly or a dangerous dose, even if taken all at once; a prisoner in Sing Sing Prison took a tablespoonful, 240 or more minims, without serious effect; the circumstances under which Mr. Walker took the medicine, he being perhaps excited in consequence of the treatment, and taking it on an empty stomach, would make him more susceptible to the influence of the drug than he would be ordinarily.

Mr. Charles L. Walker, one of the sons of the deceased, testified. He said: In November last I went to Dr. Agnew's office with my father; Dr. Agnew was out; we saw Dr. Webster, who said he and Dr. Agnew had been talking of the use of conium in father's case; he said the use of the medicine was attracting a good deal of attention abroad; my father asked him how serious a matter it was; Dr. Webster said that it would lay him up probably two or three weeks, "but," he said, "we don't fully know yet what preparation to give, or in what doses;" he said he would read up and let him (my father) know the next week; father turned to me and asked my advice; I told him to put it off, as he said he had a perfect horror of again losing control of himself; I asked Dr. Webster if there was any danger; he said no in a rather indifferent manner; I asked if it could not be taken as well at the house as there; Dr. Webster said that it could; Dr. Agnew then came in, but only remained a moment; on the Friday previous to his death father said early in the morning that he thought he should go to Dr. Agnew's to see if he would not cut the internal rectus muscle of the right eye, as he thought that was aggravating his diplopia; when I came home that evening he said he had seen Drs. Agnew and Webster, who had suggested conium; that they had given it to a child twelve years old who had facial spasms and he was cured by one dose; he said "perhaps one dose will cure mine." Drs. Agnew and Webster had told him to come on Saturday or Monday. On Saturday evening I came home about twenty-five minutes of seven; mother called me and said father had been taking this medicine, and she wanted me to come up stairs. I went into the room; father was sitting on the edge of the bed leaning against my mother. He recognized me, and I sat down, and he pressed my hand; I fanned him, and he seemed relieved; I sent for coffee, but he said "By-and-by," pointing to his throat; he called for electricity by the Faradaic system; he tried to apply it, but he fell back heavily. Dr. Gilfillan was summoned, and on his arrival he said my father had been dead some little time. When he fell back it was about a quarter of seven; his mind appeared clear. He has always used a family medicine-chest of homeopathic medicines, but never treated himself; he may have prescribed for trifling ailments. On the Wednesday before his death he sold out a policy for $10,000 which he held on his life, thinking that he could do better with the money in his business, saying that the chances of his life were that he would live at least ten years. On Sunday Dr. Webster came to the house, and as he entered my sister said, "Doctor, this is a dear experiment." He replied, "I am very sorry for you. Knowing the dangerous nature of the medicine, why did you not have a physician to superintend the taking of it?" I said, "Doctor, why did you not tell him to have a physician? He was so particular in carrying out the instructions he received that he would have done so." Dr. Webster replied, "I never thought of it, and I blame myself very much for not doing it." As he went out of the room he said, "I shall never try another experiment."

John H. Walker, another son, corroborated his brother's testimony, and the Coroner then charged the jury, saying, "There are three questions you have to answer. How, when, and where the deceased came to his death. I will read from Dr. Harley his description of the action of hemlock." Dr. Harley's treatise was read at some length, and the case was given to the jury, the evidence and the partially empty vial being given to them.

The jury rendered the following verdict:

That the said Frederick W. Walker came to his death April 23, 1875, at No. 300 State street, by the medical use of the fluid extract of conium. First, of the extract of the leaves, 180 drops, obtained from Caswell & Hazard, New-York, prescribed and administered in four doses of forty, forty, forty and sixty drops at intervals of about half an hour, by Drs. C. R. Agnew and David Webster, without any apparent effect. Second, after an interval of four hours by about 150 minims of the fluid extract of conium-seed, prescribed by the said Drs. Agnew and Webster, dispensed and directions for taking given, by Dr. E. R. Squibb, (of his own manufacture,) in three doses, of fifty minims each, at intervals of about half an hour, and that the deceased suddenly died in about one hour and a half after taking the third dose.

Moreover we find that from some inappreciable cause to us, the medicine acted with extraordinary potency. In witness whereof we, the said jurors, as well as the Coroner, have to this inquisition set our hands.

(Signed)
A. N. BELL, M. D.,
No. 175 Clinton st.
WILLIAM P. LIBBY,
No. 48 First place.
ALBERT VICKERS, M. D.,
No. 257 Clinton st.
D. D. WHITNEY,
No. 10 Poplar street.
S. W. MOORE,
No. 310 State street.
B. A. SEGUR, M. D.,
No. 2 Sidney place.
WILLIAM RICHARDSON,
No. 153 Sixth avenue.
HENRY C. SIMMS, M. D.,
Coroner.

AFRICAN EXPLORATION.

THE LATEST NEWS FROM COL. LONG—THE MAN-EATERS—LIFE UNDER THE EQUATOR.

By the last steamer we have advices from one of the exploring expeditions under Bey Gordon, entrusted to the command of Col. Long, the particulars of whose wonderful achievements, explorations and supposed "discovery of the sources of the Nile," were published in THE TIMES on the 8th of December last. Col. Long, after his return from the Uganda country, was allowed to remain in Khartoum for a few days to recuperate, preparatory to an advance in another direction. While here he received the official order of promotion to the rank of Colonel on the General Staff and the decoration of honor of Mejidreh, (Third Commander,) by the Khédive, in appreciation of his remarkable services. He is again on the march, as will be seen by the following extract from a letter to his relatives in this City dated Mt Leddo, Central Africa, Jan. 29, 1875.

"I leave here in a few days for the country of Niam Niam (Man-eaters) with 200 soldiers, to recruit from this lilliputian or pigmy race (celebrated for their fighting qualities) that dwell on the borders of this country. They are exceedingly short in stature, about the heighth of a child six to eight years of age, but excessively broad, of great strength, with feet and hands well shaped, are pleasing to sight, and have nothing of the disgusting appearance of the dwarf. These people are very warlike and often attack tribes (of our stature) and take possession of their lands. They are called by the Niam Niams "Ticki-Ticki," and must be of those of whom Gulliver sung for the delight of the juveniles. One of the females was sent down by steamer as a present *(antique)* to his Highness the Khédive.

The Niam-Niams are anthropophagi, but the privilege of feasting on human flesh is accorded only (as one of them told me) to adults, not to the children, but not being sufficiently inducted to their customs as yet, I am unable to vouch therefor. I am establishing recruiting stations as I proceed, and also am intrusted with a diplomatic mission, the secret of which I am forbidden to communicate, but of which you will be informed by telegraph in a short time, as my mission will be accomplished, and then, ho for Cairo! I have thus far withstood the climate, so fatal to some of my friends and comrades, and as my extra term of service expires on my return, if nothing intervenes of special moment, I shall be getting ready to exchange for a while, perhaps, the fetid airs and burning sands of Egypt, and breathe the free air of the loved land of my birth once again."

Whatever the designs other than humanitarian of Ismail Pacha may be, the world will attribute to this ambitious monarch meeds unbounded for the important services that he has rendered to civilization in abolishing the slave trade, and his unlimited geographical researches promotes him to the honor of being the most enlightened and progressive monarch, accomplishing more for Egypt in a few years than other barbarous nations in embracing civilization have done in centuries. He is as ambitious as he is generous. His exploring expeditions in the core of barbarism are virtually occupations of the country by easy conquest, and extension of his already vast domain. The expenses in fitting out these expeditions have been very great, as well as former ones, yet the diversion of the ivory trade alone will more than remunerate for the enormous outlay by the increased millions of revenue to the country. On the other hand, his diplomatic missions are tainted with suspicion. His rapid and efficient organization of the army portends something that savors more of truth than conjecture. His warhorses are snuffing the air with distended nostrils, and we will doubtless soon be apprised of something more significant.

BORN ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

A burial permit was granted yesterday by Dr. Nagle, Deputy Registrar of Vital Statistics, in the case of Judah Hirsch, who died on Saturday last, at his residence, No. 240 East Forty-eighth street, at the age of 100 years. The deceased was born in Ferdam, Prussia, and came to this country about ten years ago.

CHURCH AFFAIRS.

THE METHODIST CONFERENCE AT POUGHKEEPSIE.

FIFTH DAY OF THE CONFERENCE—REPORTS FROM THE CHURCH EXTENSION SOCIETY, BIBLE CAUSE, AND AUDITING COMMITTEE—THE AFFAIRS OF THE MISSIONARY SOCIETY—DEBATE ON REDUCING THE NEW-YORK, POUGHKEEPSIE, AND RHINEBECK DISTRICTS TO TWO DISTRICTS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Monday, April 12, 1875.

The Methodist Conference assembled promptly at 9 o'clock this morning, the attendance not being as large at the opening as on previous days. After the reading of the minutes notification was made that the sum of $1,750 is the proportion allotted to this Conference toward defraying the expenses of the next General Conference. Referred to committee.

The report of Mr. A. K. Wardle, from the Committee on the Bible Cause, stated that in the fifty-nine years of its existence the American Bible Society has published, without note or comment, God's holy word in about seventy languages, circulating over 32,000,000 copies, and aiding most effectually, by frequent and liberal grants, our mission work in every part of the world.

The report was adopted.

Chaplain McCabe, from the Committee on Church Extension, reported as follows:

Your Committee on Church Extension report the following for the adoption of the Conference: First, that we regard the Church Extension Society (although of but recent origin) as one of the most useful and efficient auxiliaries for good, assisting weak societies, providing houses of worship in destitute places, thus extending the kingdom of God; second, that it claims a prominent place among the benevolent institutions of the Church, and we commend it to the benevolence of our people; third, that we will present its claims to our people and take a collection for the same.

Rev. J. B. Wakely, from the Auditing Committee, presented the report of that committee, as follows:

The Auditing Committee report that they have examined the accounts of the Presiding Elders concerning missionary money for the several districts, together with the vouchers, and find them all correct—which is also the case with Brother Hedstrom's account, and Brother J. F. Richmond's, concerning moneys he received during the last Conference year for B. M. Glennin and other afflicted brethren, which whenever collected has been paid over according to the intention of the donors.

Adopted.

Dr. Reed, of New-York, Secretary of the Conference Missionary Society, addressed Conference upon the indebtedness of that organization. The expenditures, he said, have been constantly in excess of receipts. During the first year thirty new missionaries were sent out, and Arizona, Mexico, Japan, Italy, China, India, and Bulgaria were opened up. Prosperity crowned the work, and there were revivals everywhere. They have been wonderful. In Norway and Sweden men were raised up as missionaries on the spot. All this called for increased expenses. None of the embarrassments have been from adversity, but from the answering of the prayers of the Church. The expenditures would have been met, but the financial crisis came and hindered. There could be no retrenchment, for the men that were saved had to be held firm. There was a decline in the Conference collections during the past year of about $1,700. It was a decrease upon a decrease, but in the Pittsburg Conference it was an increase upon an increase. The committee will meet next November, and be compelled to face this state of affairs. The question will then be, Shall the missionaries be withdrawn, or shall we hold them as they are? The speaker believed, with a full compensation of affairs, the Church is able to maintain its ground. The Presbyterian Board of Missions raises $1 33 per member, but the Methodist raises only forty-three cents per member. The speaker was firm in his views against any further diminishing missionary appropriations. The appropriations the present year are on a basis of $820,000. It requires $703,000 for the work the committee has marked out.

Bishop Ames and others also addressed Conference upon the subject.

Conference ordered collections to be taken up for the embarrassed churches at Yonkers and Middletown between now and the 1st of June.

Dr. Nelson, of the New-York Book Concern, addressed the Conference. He said the sales of the Concern, in books and periodicals, last year exceeded the sales of the previous year to the amount of $75,000. All the periodicals during the year have made a handsome advance in their circulation. The *Sunday-School Advocate* has 136,000 circulation. He urged the reading of the *Quarterly Review* by every member of the New-York Conference, and next in order comes the *Christian Advocate*, which has a 50,000 subscription list. It speaks for itself. Continuing further, Dr. Nelson spoke strongly against the New-York *Independent*, as being half and half in almost everything. He also urged the Conference to help along the *Ladies' Repository*. During the year the Book Concern published 280 new books, besides a number of tracts and pamphlets.

Rev. Mr. Osbon reported $156 56 collected for the relief of the Kansas sufferers. He also reported $1,328 86 collected for the Episcopal fund.

The resolution reducing the New-York, Poughkeepsie and Rhinebeck Districts to two districts was taken up, when Rev. H. H. Ferguson moved it be laid on the table. [Cries of No! No! No!] Mr. Ferguson's motion was defeated.

Mr. McLean, Secretary of the Conference, wished it understood that his remarks on the resolution last week had no personal reference.

Rev. Mr. Brown, the father of the resolution, said collections for various causes are increasing, and now there are fourteen annually, which make it burdensome. The second and third Quarterly Conference transact only nominal business, and another argument for the change is the great inequality of the population in the three districts. In the new arrangement there will be an economy of men and money. It will give $150,000 more to the Missionary cause, and will add a hundred men to the district if the arrangement should go through the entire church.

Rev. William Stevens spoke of the resolution, and presented statistics. Three Presiding Elders receive, New-York $4,000; Poughkeepsie, $1,800; Rhinebeck, $1,800. Poughkeepsie, said the speaker, pays not within three times as much toward supporting the Presiding Elder as does Rhinebeck, and the latter pays within a quarter of a cent per man as much as New-York, and it is absolutely almost crushing to the Rhinebeck District. The division he proposed would be to take a little off the southern part of the Poughkeepsie District and add it to the New-York District, making each member's rate of payment twenty-five cents. Then take the whole of the Rhinebeck District, with what may be left of the Poughkeepsie District, and make them into one, each member paying thirty-two and three-quarters cents.

The speaker's ideas were applauded, and Bishop Ames publicly complimented him.

De Loss Lull then spoke, saying that he had no fear for the office of Presiding Elder. It would never be voted down. This change should be made in the districts that there may be two natural centres of action, namely, Poughkeepsie and New-York. We cannot do without the preaching of the Elder, because he is a bond of sympathy between the various charges.

Much anxiety was here manifested for a vote, but a motion was made for adjournment by Mr. Osbon, and pased amid much excitement by a vote of 91 against 85.

A communication from Vassar College was presented, inviting the Conference to visit the college, which was accepted with thanks.

NEW-YORK EAST ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE M. E. CHURCH.

FIFTH DAY'S SESSION—GENERAL BUSINESS—SUPERNUMERARY AND SUPERANNUATED PREACHERS—A MEMORIAL SERVICE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MERIDEN, Conn., Monday, April 12, 1875.

The Conference reassembled at 9 A. M. to-day, (it being the fifth of the annual sessions,) Bishop Andrews presiding. Rev. M. N. Olmstead conducted the opening devotional exercises. The sixth disciplinary question, "Who are the Deacons of the Second Class?" was asked. Thos. H. Bethel, John T. Langlois, George A. Parkington, Perry Chandler, Levi W. Holmes, and William Brown were advanced to that class; David McMullen and J. Stanley D'Orsay not having appeared before the Committee of Examination on their studies, action in their cases was deferred.

Question four was resumed, and the case of Abraham A. Belmont, postponed on Saturday, was again taken up. He had preached at North Wilson, Conn., the past year. After a lengthy debate he was continued on probation.

The following clergymen were continued as supernumerary preachers: W. H. Norris, G. R. Crooks, A. Stephens, H. F. Pease, J. S. Inskip, A. S. Francis, R. K. Diossy, J. S. D'Orsay, J. A. Roche, J. Henson, W. Ross, S. C. Keeler, and W. H. Bangs.

Objection being made to the passage of the character of Rev. W. T. Gilbert; Revs. G. W. Woodruff, J. S. Breckenridge, W. H. Russell, A. S. Graves, and H. C. Glover, were appointed a committee by Bishop Andrews, to investigate the charges. It was understood that they had no reference to his moral character.

A. O. Hammond, in consequence of ill-health, was granted a location at his own request. Rev. George W. Woodruff, D. D., was taken from the supernumerary list and made effective. As he will at the close of the conference be transferred from this to the Providence Conference, and stationed at Fall River, Mass., a resolution expressive of regret, and pledging continued regard for him, was passed by a rising vote.

The ninth question, "Who are the superannuated preachers?" was then asked. S. W. Schofield, R. D. Kirby, G. L. Fuller, F. W. Smith, Z. Davenport, S. S. Strong, C. Silliman, A. Bushnell, H. Burton, G. Waterbury, H. Hatfield, Morris Hill, J. Crawford, S. J. Stebbins, C. Brainard, J. Field, L. D. Nickerson, L. Webb, Moses Hill, and S. W. King were continued in that relation. I. Sandford and H. D. Latham were restored to the effective list. N. Orchard and J. Pickett had died during the year. Rev. George A. Hubbell stated that $837 had been paid to Rev. S. W. King by him, which amount comprised the subscriptions made at the last session of the Conference, besides money received from other sources since that time. D. De Vinne S. H. Clark, A. S. Hill, A. Nash, S. Howland, J. Parker, N. Tibbals, M. C. White, R. A. Reynolds, E. E. Griswold, W. C. Hoyt, and S. Landon were also continued as superannuated preachers. Rev. J. S. Mitchell, D. D., in a speech asking for a superannuated relation, declared that he was licensed to preach in 1821, and was admitted to the Gennesee Conference in 1823, and that since that period he had never been objected to as a Pastor until he was last year at Riverhead, Long Island. He was placed in the superannuated ranks.

Rev Dr. Scudder, Presiding Elder of the Bridgeport District, and Messrs. Wooster and Cheeseman, of Ansonia, Conn., made an appeal in behalf of the church situated in that village, which they stated was embarrassed by a debt of $7,000. The structure cost originally $21,000. Other brethren indorsed the application, and a resolution favoring an appeal to the churches within the conference was passed.

Samuel Dunn, a member of the Conference, now residing in England, sent a letter containing $60 to be given to benevolent objects. The letter was read by the Secretary, and a vote of thanks for the money was tendered Mr. Dunn.

A communication from the book agents containing the assessment to the Conference for the expenses of the delegates to the General Conference at St. Louis in 1876, and other papers, were referred to the appropriate committees.

Rev. D. A. Goodsell, Secretary of the Conference, was given authority to destroy such Conference papers as he deemed to be of no value which had accumulated during the past twenty-seven years, since the formation of the Conference.

At 3 P. M. a memorial service relative to the decease of Revs. E. L. Janes, N. Orchard, and J. Pickett, was held. Obituary notices were read, followed by remarks from several of the brethren.

This evening a conference temperance meeting was held, and addresses were made by Rev. R. M. Hatfield, D. D., Rev. J. M. Buckley, and others.

It is thought that an adjournment may be reached by to-morrow evening, or on Wednesday morning, when the ministerial appointments for the ensuing year will be announced by Bishop Andrews.

A photograph of the Conference was taken by a local photographer at the close of the morning session.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE SERVANT GIRL QUESTION.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I was pleased to see in your paper of this date a protest against this sort of trades union among servant-girls, which seems like a combination to keep up the now too high rate of wages for that kind of service. When men's wages, rents, and prices generally are on the decline, their wages show no diminution. The provisions wherewith we feed them have fallen but little, but the dry goods, which in the form of their apparel is about the only necessary expenditure they incur, have fallen considerably. That is to say, their expenses are less while their wages remain at the high rates to which they rose in the day of general high prices.

As to the other branch of your protest, against ladies seeking them out in their tenement-houses where they herd amid squalor and contagion, I for one can say that I have never yet done so. I have been a housekeeper in New-York for twenty-five years, and have never yet sought them in an intelligence office nor in their resorts in reply to their advertisements. When I want a servant—and I keep three—I advertise and always find more seeking me at my residence than I can employ. Likewise I never employ a girl without having a recommendation from some previous employer whose name she has given me. I visit the employer, and when the girl returns for my answer I engage or dismiss her as I may have been satisfied or not with the account I have had from her former mistress. If all housekeepers would practice my method, which, as you say, "is the natural course of doing business," there would be much less trouble with servants than is now complained of. I never pay the high rates of $15, $18, or $20 that some of them ask.

A HOUSEKEEPER.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, April 10, 1875.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I think the idea suggested by an "Afflicted House-holder" in to-day's TIMES most excellent, and in every way feasible. Can you not urge on the movement? Let the first step be taken; other steps will follow; more good ideas advanced, among which will be a pet one of my own, and I am sure a better state of things between employer and employed will follow.

The trouble has been talked about long enough. Let us now have action—immediate and decided.

HOUSEKEEPER.

"BOYTON" OR "BOYNTON."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

From what I see in the papers of the last two days, the name of our swimming celebrity in Europe would prove a heavy stumbling-block in a spelling-match, and the newspapers would all have to take a back seat. His last name possesses but one "n." He spells it B-o-y-t-o-n. Having made the same error, I was personally corrected by him in Bowles Reading-room, London, and consequently feel justified in making the inclosed statement.

M.

THE SO-CALLED "MEXICAN" RAIDS.

A letter was received yesterday by a gentleman in this City from a resident in Corpus Christi, Texas, giving some interesting facts in reference to the so-called "Mexican" raids on the Texas border. We have been furnished with the following extract:

"A cruel raid of 'Mexicans'—all starting out of our own city—provoked in a great measure by some of the young men, citizens of the county, beating and shooting at them, both on the prairie and in their houses. A man who tells the truth is considered almost a Mexican. I see no reason why the country should be put in peril and her property destroyed. Lynch law rules, and at the same time ruins all our youth, and destroys morality."

ST. GEORGE'S CRICKET CLUB.

The St. George's Cricket Club of this City held its usual April meeting on the 5th of April, at Delmonico's, Fourteenth street, when there was a large attendance of members. Reports from the Secretary and Treasurer were read, showing that the ground and club-house were in good order, and that there was a satisfactory balance in the treasury. George Giles, the new professional of the club, has charge of the house, and is now preparing the ground, at Ninth street, Hoboken, for play, which is expected to open soon after the 1st of May. Ten new members were elected, and eight were proposed, who will be balloted for at the next meeting. Including the last named, the members will number 143, comprising twelve honorary, twenty junior, and 111 active. New by-laws were submitted to the meeting and were unanimously adopted. By these it is provided that, in future, the arranging of matches and the charge of the ground and club-house shall be in the hands of a Ground Committee of three. The annual subscription is reduced from $15 to $10, and the entrance fee of new members is raised from $2 to $5. It is expected this alteration will add largely to the roll of members, as many old members of the club, who have left it in years gone by, have signified their intention of returning. An election for Secretary was held, which resulted in Mr. Green, the Vice President, being unanimously requested to assume the duties of Secretary in addition to those of Vice President. The officers for 1875 are as follows: President, John G. Dale; Vice President, George T. Green; Treasurer, Charles Vinten; acting Secretary, G. T. Green; Committee, Messrs. Soutter, Moeran, Satterthwaite, Bowman, and Sleigh. The Secretary's address is No. 30 Broad street, Room No. 3. The coming season is expected to be very active, and the club will probably play matches with the clubs at Philadelphia, Syracuse, Toronto, Montreal, Fall River, and other places, in addition to those with our local clubs.

CHEERFULNESS.

MR. JAMES T. FIELDS' LECTURE.

THE AMERICAN PEOPLE NOT REMARKABLE FOR CHEERFULNESS—HUMOROUS SKETCHES IN THE DANBURY NEWS, BUT THE INHABITANTS OF DANBURY ANYTHING BUT CHEERFUL—AMERICAN WOMEN MANIFEST TOO GREAT A TASTE FOR BLACK DRESSES—AT PRESENT WE ARE BEHIND THE WORLD IN SMILING—THE HYGIENIC PROPERTIES OF LAUGHTER.

Mr. James T. Fields, of Boston, delivered a lecture last evening at Steinway Hall, before the Hebrew Young Men's Association, upon "Cheerfulness." He began by saying that he thought the most enthusiastic American in the audience would not be willing to maintain that cheerfulness was their national virtue. There was abundance of raillery in the public prints, and we supplied England with the drolleries of Artemus Ward and Mark Twain but, taken as a whole, the American people were not remarkable for cheerfulness. The Danbury *News* contained humorous sketches, which were circulated all over the country, but the inhabitants of Danbury were anything but a cheerful people. Dickens once said of a certain American woman that she was one vast smile, but she was an exceptional woman, and she had an exceptional reporter. All foreigners observe the gloomy feeling which pervaded us as a people. When the business people in Wall street used to wear black waistcoats he said he used to think they resembled undertakers, and many American women manifested too great a taste for the same sombre color in their costumes. There were no people on this planet who ought to be so happy as the American people, but they certainly show very little indications of it. One of our most mirth-provoking writers lately delivered an oration, and yet he said the net result showed only two smiles. Now, he would ask, what was this universal embodiment of happiness which was represented by cheerfulness? A cleryman told him that one of his congregation had left his church because he preached upon the hopeful and cheerful side of Christianity, and another said the kind of sermon she liked was that in which there was no hope whatever. David Hume said a disposition to look upon the bright side of things was better than an estate of five thousand a year. He then referred to the old proverbs, which tended to spread gloom everywhere, enumerating among the number "There never was a rose without a thorn." "There is many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip." But one of the worst he said was the following: "Expect nothing in this world and you will not be disappointed." Cheerfulness was, after all, nothing but trained common sense. Boucicault and Raymond were the two men who did most in this country in the way of promoting cheerfulness, for he believed that whoever could raise an honest shout of laughter for two or three hours was a benefactor to the race. Down, he would say, with the bridge of sighs, and up with the bridge of laughter. They might depend upon it that gloom was one of the worst epidemics they had to contend with in this country.

But he thought the people of this country did not know how to amuse themselves. The idea of amusement for the whole people was hardly understood to the present day. He was passing, some time ago, through a small country town, and seeing a gloom over everything around it, he asked a farmer he met what they did in the Winter to amuse themselves, and suggested at the same time that a course of lectures would not be a bad way to amuse the old and young. "Well," said the farmer, "we tried that some years ago, and it didn't succeed. We got up a course of lectures to purchase a new hearse, as the old one had fallen into decay. We got a minister to deliver six lectures upon mummies, and before he got through with the course he died, and we haven't tried anything in that way since." [Laughter.] The lecturer then went on to say that one of the saddest places he ever visited was a large American public school or academy—the teachers wore such a look of sadness in their intercourse with the scholars, and had such a dark, rigid manner of putting their questions. The "what" and the "who" and the "wherefore" were put to the pupils as if instant death were to follow. "Who made the world in seven days?" said a teacher, in this grim and solemn mood, to a little girl in one of these institutions. The poor child commenced crying as if she had committed some great offense, and blurted out, "I did, Sir, but I'll never do it again." [Laughter.] The seed of the thistle, he said, produced a thistle, and so would the sad and dreary teacher turn out sad and gloomy pupils. The hygienic properties of laughter were carefully set forth in all our medical works. There was an admirable article on the subject in one of the last Edinburgh journals. Dr. Bontaze, one of our most distinguished physicians, said that sadness was always fatal in cases of consumption, and the lecturer believed that if cheerfulness was introduced as a tonic with families, it would banish half of the quack advertisements from our newspapers.

At present we were behind the whole world in smiling. When he told an American sculptor to mold a statue of cheerfulness, he replied, "But where can I find a model?" Another gentleman was present at the time, and they all tried to remember how many cheerful persons there were among the whole range of their acquaintances, and out of all the people known by them they could only single out four of a cheerful disposition. He then went on to show the causes which tended to produce this gloomy state of feeling among the people of this country. Fresh air and sunlight were not overpopular among us, and the principal apartments in our dwellings were gloomy in the extreme. He asked if they did not sometimes go out to tea where it seemed almost disreputable to be cheerful. To be gloomy and reserved at table, he thought, was the indication of bad manners, and yet how many assembled at their meals with a solemnity more fitting for a funeral. They sat down like so many silent mechanical figures, without a word of cheerful conversation. Professor Agassiz once told him that he dined with a celebrated literary man who was poor but he said the talk at his table was so brilliant, that everybody forgot that there were only two dishes on the table—baked and boiled potatoes. Employment and activity, he said, were always promoters of cheerfulness. Too many of them, he was afraid, were cold by dignity, but they might depend upon it that there was nothing truer than the old maxim that laughing was catching. Three Chinamen met three chimney sweeps one day in London, and both parties fell into such fun at the appearance of the others that they became a source of fun to everybody, and the mirth was sent from street to street until it reached St. Paul's. So true it was that smiling begets smiling. He was once walking through the mountains in Switzerland and was somewhat surprised to hear a man singing. Looking up, he saw a peasant who was returning home, and he asked him how it was that he was in such good humor. He answered, "Why should I not be cheerful? Up in that height I have a wife and seven children, and how happy I will be when I go home to find six loaves to eat." "And have you nothing else to eat in the cottage?" he inquired. "No," said the peasant. "Why, only think how rich I am. I have a wife and seven children and six loaves of bread. Do you wonder, Sir, I am so cheerful, that I cannot help singing?" The lecturer then gave several instances where cheerfulness and happiness were found among men in the humblest walks of life.

He then said he wondered if people knew what quantities of opium were used in this country. A physician had told him that the consumption of laudanum was increasing every year. Sydney Smith said it required a surgical operation to get a joke into a Scotchman, and he remembered that Artemus Ward once told him after lecturing in a certain town that he expected a great deal of gloom, but he had no idea they would be so depressed. Who, asked the lecturer, did not sympathize with that poor Irish servant girl who was living with an ascetic family, and who, upon an occasion when they were talking about another family in the neighborhood, who every day had a pig boiled in champagne, exclaimed, "Oh, bedad, wouldn't I like to be a pig in that family!"

The truth was, he said, that in their every-day lives they were visited often by relatives and friends not invited, and who tended to diffuse an atmosphere of gloom about them. After living among such gloomy people any length of time, he said, death had no terrors. He dwelt at some length upon the necessity of having children reared up under cheerful influences, and then went on to say that our native poets were nearly all of them sad. They seemed to keep dry tears always on hand, ready for weeping at the shortest notice. He had been sometimes surprised that most young poets were such gloomy creatures. He enumerated the titles of several compositions, which had come under his notice, written by this class, and among the number two of his own compositions. But cheerfulness should be encouraged upon the ground of economy if upon no other. If men were willing to be pleased, pleasure would come. When Father Taylor, of Boston, broke his arm, he came into the pulpit and said: "Thank God, I still have one arm with which to work my way into heaven." He should like to see more family recreations, because they were more edifying than public amusements. When he heard an old fellow of sixty or seventy years of age say when asked to dance that his dancing days were over, he thought how much wiser Socrates was when he used to dance at seventy. There was no employment less remunerative than bearing trouble. Children see that better sometimes than full grown people. A man was ruined some time ago in Wall street, and the family at home were all crying, when one little fellow went over to an elder brother and said to him, "Cheer up! They cannot cheat us out of the good times we have had, old fellow."

It would be no unworthy study to inquire how the great minds in every age regarded cheerfulness. Those apostles of good humor—Shakespeare, Sydney Smith, Sir Walter Scott, Washington Irving, Goldsmith, and others of less note—those were the men who went forth to light up the beacon fires all along the coast of English literature. Not long ago we were celebrating the hundredth anniversary of Sir Walter Scott. He had known many of his friends, and he never heard anything but that he dispensed cheerfulness and happiness around him wherever he went. Washington Irving was also one of the most cheerful men he ever knew. He said to him one day, "If I can make any poor fellow happy I would walk any distance to do it." And yet, though few knew anything about it, a great private sorrow hung like a cloud over his own existence. The lecturer then referred to the works of Charles Dickens, which, he said, they were all familiar with, but admirable as his works were, he sometimes thought that the man himself was far superior. He was one day walking with him through London, when he stopped suddenly and said he had forgotten to pass through a certain street, where there was an old woman who always expected him to pass, and to whom he usually gave a shilling and a few kind words. "Let us go back," said he, "like good fellows, and we shall both sleep the sounder to-night." Longfellow, he said, was a cheerful poet, and in conclusion he read one of his last poems, as an illustration of the spirit of cheerfulness which pervaded his writings.

THE TURF.

POOL-SELLING ON THE NEW-ORLEANS RACES—BETTING ON THE LONG BEACH RACES—STABLE GOSSIP.

There was a fair attendance of turfmen at Johnson's pool-rooms and the New-York Turf Exchange last night to speculate on the result of the New-Orleans races. Several pools were sold at both places, but the figures were small, as the betting men were somewhat chary of investing heavily on events so far away. Three events are to be decided: The first, a dash of three-quarters of a mile for all ages, will have the following twelve starters, viz.: Harry Felter and Puss Broadnax, of Cottrill's stable; Highwayman, Little Flint, Winifred, Bob Britton, Sentry, War Flint, Shillalagh, American Girl, Carrie P., and Stone's filly. The Louisiana Stake will have four starters in Cottrill, Colonel Nelligan, Stampede, and John Payne. In the mile dash for all ages are Survivor, Mary L., Bob Britton, Sweet Bay, Granger, Mildew, and Tom Leathers. The betting on these races last night was as follows:

THREE-QUARTER DASH.

	Turf Exchange.	Johnson's.	
Harry Felter, Puss Broadnax,	$20	$20	22
Highwayman	5	....	....
Shillalagh	5	....	....
Field	10	20	22

LOUISIANA STAKE.

	Turf Exchange.	Johnson's.
Cottrill	$23	$20
Nelligan	10	4
Stampede, John Payne,	5	5 4

MILE DASH.

	Turf Exchange.	Johnson's.
Survivor	$20	$20
Granger	5	Field.... 8
Mary L., Bob Britton, Sweet Bay, Mildew, Tom Leathers,	10	

LATEST BETTING ON MONMOUTH PARK STAKES.

Betting-books on the Jersey Derby, Robbins Stake, and Monmouth Cup, at Long Branch, have been opened by the New-York Turf Exchange, and the odds last night against the leading horses engaged in these events were as follows:

JERSEY DERBY.

Hyder Ali	5 to 1	Lord Clive	15 to 1
Chesapeake	5 to 1	Sangara	15 to 1
Aristides	5 to 1	Matador	15 to 1
Vassal	7 to 1	Orphan Boy	15 to 1
Relentless Colt	10 to 1	Lord Zetland	15 to 1
Asteroid Colt	12 to 1	Tom Ochiltree	15 to 1
D'Artagnan	12 to 1	Bonnet Colt	15 to 1
Meco	12 to 1	Minnie Minor Colt	15 to 1
Bayminster	12 to 1	Nellie Gray Colt	15 to 1
James A	12 to 1	Ascot	15 to 1

The others range from 18 to 40 to 1.

ROBBINS STAKES—(36 ENTRIES.)

Hyder Ali	5 to 1	Asteroid colt	12 to 1
Chesapeake	5 to 1	Lord Clive	15 to 1
Vassal	7 to 1	Sangara	15 to 1
James A	10 to 1	Matador	15 to 1
Lizzie R	10 to 1	Orphan Boy	15 to 1
Meco	10 to 1	Tom Ochiltree	15 to 1
Relentless colt	10 to 1	Ruthless colt	15 to 1
Bayminster	12 to 1		

The odds on the others range from 20 to 35 to 1.

MONMOUTH CUP.

Acrobat	4 to 1	Attilla	14 to 1
Ballankeel	5 to 1	Dublin	15 to 1
Vandalite	5 to 1	Aaron Pennington	16 to 1
Shylock	7 to 1	Persuader	20 to 1
Preakness	7 to 1	Elkhorn	20 to 1
Mate	7 to 1	Wild Idle	25 to 1
Lizzie Lucas	8 to 1	Osage	25 to 1
Saxon	10 to 1	Jamaica	25 to 1
Reform	10 to 1	Limestone	25 to 1
Count D'Orsay	12 to 1		

NOTES.

The track at Monmouth Park is now in good condition for training, and Mr. Chamberlin's horses are being galloped regularly.

A bill to prevent pool-selling and betting at Long Branch was presented to the New-Jersey Legislature, but it did not pass.

John Walsh, of Lexington, second only to the late Dr. Underwood as a pool-seller, will officiate in that capacity at Baltimore and Long Branch during the coming season.

A report has been circulated that the great filly Vandalite had gone wrong, but a letter just received from Kentucky says she is all right and taking her exercise regularly.

Col. H. P. McGrath writes that Chesapeake, Aristides, Calvin, and Aaron Pennington are in splendid condition, and he expects to win the leading events at the Lexington meeting next month.

The arrival of the great California trotter Occident has caused a flutter of excitement in the trotting world. He will be pitted against the great flyers of the East, and if the hippodroming business is dispensed with the races in which he appears will draw thousands of spectators to the trotting courses.

The great colt Acrobat will make his first appearance this season in the Monmouth Cup, and his principal antagonists will be Ballankeel, Vandalite, Preakness, Mate, Attilla, and Reform. If these horses reach the starting post in good condition one of the most exciting races ever witnessed in this country will ensue.

JUNIOR EXHIBITION AT THE UNIVERSITY.

THE SEVERAL PARTS—MR. BALDWIN C. COOKE TAKES THE "WEBSTER PRIZE."

The Junior Exhibition of the University of the City of New-York was held last evening at the Academy of Music. The exercises consisted altogether of oratorical efforts, interspersed with some excellent music by Gilmore's Band. The Academy was well filled, and the bouquets and applause were abundant. Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby presided, and several members of the Faculty occupied seats on the stage. The proceedings were opened by the performance of the overture to Linda De Chamounix, followed by the March of the Twenty-second Regiment. Prayer was offered. The first of the orators to come forward was Mr. Edgar V. Moffat, of Brooklyn. His theme was "The Aztec Civilization." He treated the subject well, and delivered the oration with some spirit. He was followed by Mr. Charles W. Hunt, of this City, who sketched with a good deal of color the career of Rienzi, the last of the Roman tribunes. Mr. W. R. Thompson, of Brooklyn, followed. The title of his oration was "The Champions of the Thirty Years' War," and the choice of subject gave him an opportunity of presenting very vivid portraitures of Wallenstein and Gustavus Adolphus. "The True Reformer" was the theme chosen by Mr. Edwin B. Rice, New-York, whose declamation was a good deal more finished than any that preceded it. He pleased the audience so well that he was obliged to come forward and receive their greetings. He finally retired from the stage laden with bouquets. A very spirited oration, entitled "Our National Danger," was delivered by Mr. Ernest H. Crosby, of New-York. Mr. Crosby walked from side to side of the stage, like an opera prima donna, while delivering his address. A sketch of Livingstone's career, by Mr. Jacob Van Wagoner, of New-Milford, N. J., was next in order, and was rather weaker than the other performances of the evening. Mr. Willard C. Fisk, of Jersey City, who also appeared as the representative of the Philomathean Society, delivered a highly-colored and spirited panegyric on Gaston De Foix, the most dashing captain of the sixteenth century, and "The Future of China," was cleverly discussed by Mr. Henry C. Alvord, of Bolton, Conn. The last speaker was Mr. Baldwin C. Cooke, of New-York, who, under the title of "The Heroes of the Rütli," delivered a very clever oration on the gallant efforts of Switzerland in the cause of liberty. The Scriptural maxim which places the last first received an illustration in his case, for he was deemed entitled to the Webster prize. Honorable mention was also made of Mr. Edwin B. Rice. These exercises were pleasantly relieved by musical selections, during the performance of which several of the ladies and gentlemen in the family circle got up an impromptu dance. The proceedings were brought to a close by the benediction.

FOUR MEN KILLED BY THE CAVING IN OF A SHAFT.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 12.—A special dispatch to the *Enquirer* from Canton, Ohio, says: "Early this morning John Sohnhalter, Peter Sohnhalter, George Orr, and Peter Adams, while engaged sinking a coal shaft near Massilon were killed by the earth caving in upon them. Anthony Howell had both his legs broken, and was rescued with great difficulty."

THE PROTECTION OF GAME.

MONTHLY MEETING OF THE NEW-YORK ASSOCIATION.

THE SUITS AGAINST RESTAURANT KEEPERS AND OTHERS FOR SELLING GAME OUT OF SEASON—"DUSTING" DUCK ON LONG ISLAND—AMENDING THE GAME LAWS.

The regular monthly meeting of the New-York Association for the Protection of Game was held last night at Delmonico's, Royal Phelps, Esq., in the chair. The minutes of the last meeting having been read, the Secretary read the affidavits of Lewis Kneiring and John H. Robinson, restaurant keepers, against whom suits had been commenced, setting forth that they were too poor to pay the amount of the penalty and requesting that the suits be discontinued. Mr. Charles E. Whitehead, counsel of the association, thought that in certain cases, where the offenders were undoubtedly poor, the clemency of the association in discontinuing suits commenced would have the same effect as though they had been pushed to trial. Mr. Palmer asked whether any convictions for selling game out of season had been obtained this year. If not, they should, he thought, at once press some of the suits commenced, so as to make an example of some one of the offenders.

The President said that he had received no money for fines this year, but, on the contrary, had paid out large sums of money to the detectives and other officers of the club. He would wish to know why the counsel of the association, who now advocated clemency, had allowed their detectives to institute suits only to discontinue them at a late stage.

Counselor Whitehead replied it was the duty of the counsel to institute suits in all cases brought to their notice by the detectives, and if it was deemed desirable afterward to show clemency the association could take action in the matter.

Mr. Palmer thought that some of the prominent restaurant keepers should be sued. He understood that venison was now served up in many of the hotels and restaurants under the guise of "antelope steaks" and other dishes.

Mr. Whitehead replied that he had brought suits against three prominent dealers and restaurant keepers—Messrs. Racey, Middleton, and Parker—and would push them vigorously.

In the cases of Kneiring and Robinson, the Association resolved to discontinue the suits commenced, the offenders being too impoverished to pay costs. The counsel was directed to press the suits against Quirk & Fitzpatrick, Eighth avenue; Huntoon, No. 532 Broadway; R. F. Martin, Southern Hotel; George H. Hubert, Fourth avenue, restaurant keepers, against whom suits had been commenced for selling game out of season, who had written to the Association disavowing all intention of violating the Game laws.

The President read a communication from Geneva, N. Y., on the destruction of the prairie hen, and consequent increase of grasshoppers, and called attention to an article on the same subject published in THE TIMES.

At the suggestion of the junior counsel, the suits commenced against eight small dealers for selling venison out of season, were discontinued and the offenders warned against future violations of the law.

The Secretary called attention to the wholesale destruction of ducks by "dusting," on the Great South Bay. The Executive Committee was instructed by a unanimous vote to procure an amendment to the Game laws preventing the shooting of ducks between sundown and sunrise.

Mr. Colburn offered a resolution authorizing the Executive Committee to procure the passage of an amendment to the Game laws authorizing the destruction of all traps, snares, or nets wherever found in the State. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Whitehead reported that he had filed a suit in equity to set aside the conveyances of property of Racey, the market man, against whom the association had procured three judgments.

A series of resolutions in eulogy of the late William J. Hays, ex-Secretary of the association, offered by Mr. Whitehead, and seconded by the President, were unanimously adopted and placed on the records.

Touching tributes to the memory of the deceased Secretary were delivered by the President and Mr. Whitehead.

Before separating, the President urged the members of the association to use increased diligence in their efforts to suppress the sale of game out of season. Every member should constitute himself a special detective, and do all in his power to abolish illegal traffic in game.

Mr. Charles Hallock introduced the circular of the International Association for Protecting Fish and Game, the object of which is to provide a co-operative system of Game laws in the United States and Canada. The Advisory Committee of the association includes the names of many of the leading scientists in America. In organizing the International Association, the following conditions have been studied:

1. *Geographical Representation.*—Securing an intelligent representation from every part of the continent, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the great North-west to the Gulf of Mexico.

2. *Economic Interests.*—A sweeping recognition and representation, by and through its members, of all the economic interests that come within its scope, including fluvial and freehold rights, fish culture, game propagation, sportsmen's prerogatives, and practical natural history.

3. *Distribution of Fauna.*—To obtain through its representatives a thorough knowledge of every game bird, animal, and fish within the limits of each State, Territory, and province, its habits, food, breeding season, range, and period of migration.

4. *Nomenclature.*—To define and classify each species scientifically, designating it by a specific name, so that intelligent legislation can be secured for its protection.

5. *Segregation.*—To group each identified species, as far as practicable, within a defined latitudinal or climatic zone, the respective zones to be determined by existing State boundaries.

6. *Uniformity of Laws.*—Laws governing close seasons to apply uniformly to each species throughout the entire area of its geographical range, so that there may be no diversity between the laws of contiguous States lying within the same parallels of latitude.

These conditions being satisfied, enforcement of the laws will be much facilitated, especially as regards the provisions that apply to trapping, the sale and transportation of game, trespass, and the rights of land-owners and fluvial proprietors.

The communication was received, and the meeting then adjourned.

LABOR TROUBLES.

The Cuban journeymen cigar-makers still maintain the strike against the reduction of their wages, and many of them are now working for German firms at even lower rates than those offered by the Cuban manufacturers. They are obliged to do this in order to provide means for the support of their families. Some of the leading workmen are endeavoring to organize a Cuban Journeymen Cigar-makers' Union or association for their mutual protection.

The journeymen plumbers have effected a compromise with the master plumbers by which they work at a uniform rate of nine hours per day, beginning at 7:30 A. M. and ending at 5:30 P. M. There has been very little work in this branch of business during the past season, and the journeymen have been glad to obtain employment on any terms, in some instances working eight and in others ten hours a day. The master plumbers are now making large contracts for work on new buildings during the coming Summer and Fall, and their employes took advantage of this to endeavor to establish eight hours as a day's work.

The strike of the 'longshoremen still continues, but thus far the steam-ship companies have secured all the men they required, and the vessels have generally left on time.

A special meeting of Longshoremen's Protective Association No. 1, was held at St. Peter's School last evening, Mr. John Wall, the President, in the chair. Delegations were present from Associations Nos. 2 and 3, and the association in Brooklyn. The object of the meeting was to secure unanimity in the present strike for the maintenance of forty cents per hour, in accordance with resolutions adopted last week by the several branches of the association. The expressions of the several members showed that over two-thirds of the society men had been steadily working at the rate of thirty cents per hour since the strike was ordered. A resolution was finally adopted sustaining the previous action of the association and subjecting any member who shall work for less than forty cents an hour to a fine of $10, with the penalty of dismissal from the association in default of its payment.

HOW THIEVES MAKE THEIR LIVING.

On Saturday night last the cigar factory of Loucha, Haya & Co., on the third floor of Nos. 130, 132, and 134 Maiden lane, was visited by burglars and robbed of $300 worth of revenue stamps. On investigation it was ascertained that the robbers had been secreted in the building when it was closed for the evening, and had made their escape through an adjoining building which was unoccupied....The basement of the tenement-house No. 2,163 Second avenue, occupied by Rudolph Ludwig as a store-room was broken into by burglars on Saturday night and robbed of 4,500 cigars valued at $90, and 200 pounds of leaf tobacco worth $80....The clothing store of Louis Arnheim, No. 2,207 Third avenue, was visited by burglars on Sunday night, the thieves having gained an entrance by forcing open a rear basement door and cutting their way through the floor to the store above. Forty coats valued at $240 were carried off....The residence of Abraham May, on the second floor of No. 965 Second avenue, was entered by sneak thieves last week and robbed of money and jewelry valued at $500....Clothing valued at $174 was stolen from the residence of Francis A. Gast, No. 740 Tenth avenue, by sneak thieves on Sunday evening.

SUPPOSED MURDER IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, April 12.—At the Coroner's inquest over the body of Mrs. Darraugh, this afternoon, three witnesses testified that she had been brutally beaten by her husband yesterday, and that the husband and wife were continually drinking and quarreling. The inquest will be resumed to-morrow. Darraugh has not yet been found.

MR. BEECHER ON TRIAL.

DENIALS OF MRS. MOULTON'S TESTIMONY.

THE SUBJECTS OF WITNESS' CONVERSATIONS WITH HER—HE ONCE TOLD HER THAT HE HAD NOT TRIED TO WIN MRS. TILTON'S AFFECTIONS—MRS. MOULTON NOT "A SECTION OF THE DAY OF JUDGMENT," BUT "A BANK OF SPRING FLOWERS"—MR. REDPATH FIRST TOLD HIM OF THE CHARGE OF ADULTERY—A PAPER PREPARED FOR THE CHURCH COMMITTEE.

The expectation expressed by Mr. Evarts on Friday morning in reference to bringing Mr. Beecher's direct examination to a close in a single session of the court, has not been fulfilled. Mr. Beecher is still in the hands of his senior counsel, and the probability is that he will not be passed over to Mr. Fullerton before to-morrow. Yesterday's proceedings dragged along tediously enough, and spectators found but little in the great trial to interest them. There was the usual large attendance in court, and there was also a very perceptible increase in the number of ladies present. Judge Sutherland was a visitor yesterday, and Mr. Charles Gayler, the dramatist, was also among the spectators. The *on dit* is that Mr. Gayler contemplates a theatrical début for Miss Bessie Turner if matters can be arranged satisfactorily.

Yesterday's installment of the trial was given over for the most part to a controversion by the defendant of Mrs. Moulton's testimony, but portions of Mr. Tilton's and Mr. Moulton's evidence were also contradicted. Mr. Beecher was first examined as to his visits to Mrs. Moulton, and he described them as irregular. He recalled two conversations with Mrs. Moulton concerning Mrs. Woodhull. On one of these occasions she made some spicy remarks about the exaggerated enthusiasm which her husband and Mr. Tilton were in the habit of expressing in reference to that lady. On the other occasion she said that she did not like Mrs. Woodhull, but that she received her into her house because it was her husband's wish. Witness denied that there was ever any mention of Mrs. Woodhull having been received into her house on his [Mr. Beecher's] account. The process of contradicting Mrs. Moulton's testimony was then continued in detail. Four times out of five, he said, their conversations had reference to Mrs. Tilton. Sometimes she spoke with severity of Mr. Tilton, and left witness under the impression that she did not like him. There was a conversation, he said, on one occasion on the subject of witness having alienated from her husband, and won for himself, the affections of Mrs. Tilton. He distinctly said to her that he had never tried to win Mrs. Tilton's affections. All that time, he said, he was under the impression that he had aroused a smoldering fire in that quiet little woman, [Mrs. Tilton,] which had suddenly burst out into such infinite mischief. He was asked if there was ever any conversation concerning his adultery or crime with Mrs. Tilton, and he said that Mrs. Moulton was incapable of saying anything of the kind, and never, in fact, did say it. She was a lady, thoroughbred to his apprehension, and never said anything trespassing on delicacy. "I never thought so, never felt so, never said so," said Mr. Beecher, contradicting one of the statements deposed to by Mrs. Moulton, and this emphatic denial brought about a slight manifestation of approval among the spectators. He denied that Mrs. Moulton ever advised him to confess to the church, and stated that she never entered with him into any diplomatic conversations. The statement that he spoke to her of committing suicide he characterized as preposterous and false, and his denial of other portions of Mrs. Moulton's testimony was equally emphatic. "Absolute dream or fiction" was one of the characterizations of her testimony; and again, when he was asked if Mrs. Moulton had reported to him a conversation between herself and Mrs. Tilton, he answered, "No, she never reported such a conversation to me, nor do I think she was capable of expressing half of it." She never, he said, made any allusion to adultery in his presence or spoke of such a foul sin. He gave an emphatic denial to the statement that he had expressed his regret at the calling of the committee, but that he had nothing to do with it. As a matter of fact, he said that he was mainly instrumental in the assembling of the committee, for no sooner had he seen the Bacon letter than he let fly at it as a man might shoot at a partridge which had suddenly risen. Mr. Beecher, all through this portion of the testimony, gave emphatic denials to Mrs. Moulton's statements on all material points, and in lesser matters offered such explanations as gave an entirely different complexion to the conversations referred to. The interview on May 31, when, according to Mrs. Moulton, Mr. Beecher lay upon the sofa and was covered by her with an afghan, was then inquired into. Mr. Beecher denied that he was so disposed of by Mrs. Moulton on that occasion, and gave an equally unequivocal denial to the subsequent conversation testified to by Mrs. Moulton. In reference to his having described Mrs. Moulton as like "a section of the day of judgment," he said that it was the last figure which he should think of applying to Emma Moulton. "She was more to me," he said, "like a bank of Spring flowers." In another instance he described one of her statements as a "most melancholy falsehood," and all through, his testimony was only varied by the different forms which the contradictions took. He was then examined generally, and testified that the fact of sexual intercourse between the defendant and Mrs. Tilton was never spoken of or imputed. Recess was taken at this stage.

When the court resumed its session, the examination of Mr. Beecher was continued on a different topic. The first intimation of any crime committed by the defendant was conveyed to him, he said, by Mr. Redpath at Peekskill. That was the first advertisement on the part of Mr. Tilton and Mr. Moulton that he was to be accused of adultery with Mrs. Tilton. The examination next touched on a card which it was proposed Mr. Beecher should sign, after the publication of the Bacon letter. The card contained an admission that Mr. Beecher had committed an offense against Mr. Tilton, and witness testified that he refused to sign it while it contained that equivocal word. Mr. Moulton, he said, represented that if he would sign it he would burn all the documents which he held, and that if Mr. Tilton pursued the matter further he would take sides with Mr. Beecher against him. Mr. Moulton frequently talked of the power which he held over Mr. Tilton. The offense charged he regarded as implying improper advances to Mrs. Tilton, and he refused to sign any document which would so mislead the public. Mr. Redpath's statement, he again testified, made him aware that a charge of adultery was part of their plans.

Mr. Beecher was not examined in reference to the West charges preferred against Mr. Tilton. He did not recollect ever having read them, but he knew what they were at the time. When the matter was brought up he understood them to be charges against Mr. Tilton for having slandered him.

The controversion of some portions of Mr. Tilton's testimony became the next object of the inquiry. He denied having stated to Mr. Tilton that he held Plymouth Church in his hand, that they would do what he wished, and that he could control them as he pleased. The inquiry then touched on the proceedings before the Investigating Committee, and a statement prepared by Mr. Beecher, but not submitted, was offered in evidence. The perusal of this document by plaintiff's counsel occupied considerable time. Mr. Beecher, during this intermission, left the stand, and after remaining for some time in converse with his brother, Dr. Edward Beecher, paced up and down in the space behind the jury-box. There was no objection to the admission of this statement, and it was accordingly marked in evidence and read by Mr. Evarts. It was a long document, and contained a minute recital of the relations between Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton, mingled with expressions of self-reproach for having wrought injury to the Tilton household.

Mr. Beecher's attention was next directed to some of the statements made by Mr. Moulton, and further contradictory testimony was given. He denied explicitly that he had made any statement to the effect that if Mr. Tilton made matters public it would kill him, [Tilton,] but also ruin witness. He also denied an alleged conversation in which it was discussed whether there was not somebody on the committee to whom the truth might be told. Up to the time of preparing the statement for the committee, and for a considerable time afterward, he retained the impression that he had alienated the affections of Mrs. Tilton from her husband, and had drawn them toward himself. He changed that opinion, however, after Mrs. Tilton's testimony before the committee. Mr. Beecher then testified to an interview with Mr. Moulton, in which there was talk of having Gen. Butler in the case, and he created considerable merriment by stating that a message had been conveyed to him that Gen. Butler would carry him through, no matter what the facts were. At this point the court adjourned until this morning.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

The court convened at 11 o'clock yesterday, and Mr. Beecher again took the stand at 11:10.

Mr. Evarts—On Thursday, if your Honor please, we were discussing some question of the admissibility of evidence when the adjournment took place, in regard to the form and manner in which might be drawn from the witness statements concerning conversations or habits of intercourse between Mrs. Moulton and himself, in reference to this general subject. And precisely what the result was, if there was a result, I do not know that it is important now to consider, as perhaps the matter may come up on the questions as I shall ask them now. [To the witness.] Mr. Beecher, I will ask you a question—I am not certain whether I have asked it in form or not—as to the frequency of your visits at Mr. Moulton's house.

M. Beach—You have been all over that before.

Mr. Evarts—Well, I won't spend any time over it.

The Witness—There was no regularity in the matter; at times I visited there every day; at times only once a week or once a fortnight, and sometimes not for a month, or two months, or three months, even.

Mr. Beach—Four months you put it before.

The Witness—Well, I don't know but four months; I will put it at one more; I should think there might have been times in my vacation—

Mr. Evarts—This is only introductory to the question I wished to ask you. Now, Mr. Beecher, there have been given in evidence occasions on which there was solicitude, conferences, &c., and letters and cards—now, during the three years, or three years and a half, from the 1st of January, 1871, to the Spring or middle of 1874, for how large a part of the time were there intervals in which there was no discussion and no trouble of any kind? A.—Do you mean what proportion?

Q.—Yes? A.—To the whole amount?

Q.—Yes? A.—I cannot state it, Sir; I don't know that I ever ciphered that out; but there were long periods; for example, from 1871, after May, I think there was comparatively little until in the Autumn; in 1872 there was very little all Summer after May; during the campaign—you recollect, Sir, there was a political campaign—and very little was done during all that Summer till Autumn, and after the close of the campaign—until after the November campaign.

Q.—Then, after the publication of the Woodhull scandal, what occurred thereafter up to the end of 1872—after that period until June, 1873? A.—Well, from after the publication of the scandal it was a pretty busy time, and it ran over into the Spring of 1873.

Q.—And June—the June affairs? A.—It continued up to June, and soon after that came my vacation.

Q.—Yes? A.—And thereafter in the Autumn of that year, of 1873, occurred whatever there was, in regard to what has been named in this trial as the West charges? A.—Yes, Sir; the West charges, with the sequent action—the consultation of the committee and action of the church.

Q.—Yes; and between that and the Bacon letter publication in the Spring of 1874, was there anything of— A.—Well, a great deal; there occurred at that time the interpellation of the sister churches and corresponding meetings in our church, which gave rise to a good deal of consultation, and therefore of conference with Mr. Moulton on my part; then followed the calling of the council, and that also was accompanied with what was called a period of letter-writing between one or two gentlemen, pastors of neighboring churches; and then the council itself, in March, if I recollect right; and during that council were the letters of Mr. Tilton, who felt himself aggrieved at certain implications in council; and after that, Dr. Bacon's article appeared, running, I think, through five numbers, and then the Bacon letter on the part of Mr. Tilton.

Q.—And then the course of the constitution and session of the Committee of Investigation? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Into that Summer? A.—As soon as—the Bacon letter was preceded by no inconsiderable conference between Mr. Moulton and myself; but so soon as it was published, then the end came substantially.

THE CONVERSATIONS WITH MRS. MOULTON.

Q.—Now, I recur to occasions and interviews between yourself and Mrs. Moulton, and ask you if you ever had any conversation with her on the subject of Mrs. Woodhull, and how that occurred, if there was such a conversation? A.—Well, Sir, twice—I recall two conversations; one was not exactly a conversation either; she made some pleasant and spicy remarks in respect to what she regarded as the exaggerated enthusiasm of Mr. Tilton and her husband for that woman; at another time she asked me, when we were together in her chamber—in the front chamber, which was a kind of receiving-room—what I thought about Mrs. Woodhull, and I cannot use her language, but it was such as carried with it a wish to know what I thought, as compared with what her husband thought, and the others. My reply was that I had no means of personally knowing anything about her; I derived my information from others, and that I did not believe in her views; I hoped that she was what they thought she was, and as she asked me about herself in relation to her, I told her that I did not think she would ever do her any hurt; I did not think—it was a very sincere compliment which I paid to her—that I did not think she could be hurt by such women.

Q.—In what connection did she refer to herself at this interview—in what connection did she refer to Mrs. Woodhull and herself—their association? A.—Well, the conversation arose from the fact that Mrs. Woodhull frequented their house and that she told me Frank had desired it, and that she had consented to it; it was in such language that it left in my mind—that I understood it to mean that she received her on Frank's account, and because he wished it.

Q.—Well, did she make any inquiry of you as to what you thought of her associating with Mrs. Woodhull, or Mrs. Woodhull's being received at her house? A.—It was in connection with the idea of her being received at her house.

Q.—Well, how did she put it to you—in what way? A.—I have already said; she said substantially that she had—she did not herself fancy the woman, but that Frank thought very highly of her, and that she received her at her house because he wished it, and it was accompanied at that time also, I think, by some after conversation on the subject of how she began her married life with too stringent views, and that she had changed her idea, and thought it was better for her as a wife to conform as much as she could to her husband's wishes.

Q.—Now, in this conversation, or in any other conversation, in which the name or the visits or the association of Mrs. Woodhull were introduced, was anything said by Mrs. Moulton to you about her husband wishing her to associate with or receive Mrs. Woodhull on your account? A.—Never a word, Sir.

Q.—Was the subject of anything being done, or needing to be done, with Mrs. Woodhull in reference to you your affairs spoken of between you and Mrs.— A.—No, Sir; nothing at all.

Q.—Now, Sir, did you in any conversation between you and Mrs. Moulton on this subject of the Woodhull association, say to her, "I think it is a duty you owe to Frank to co-operate with him in trying to keep the story quiet?" A.—No, not a syllable of it.

Q.—Did you, in reporting to Mr. Moulton any conversation you had had with his wife on this subject of Mrs. Woodhull, say to him that you had told her that you thought it to be her duty to co-operate with Mr. Moulton for the suppression of these stories concerning him and Mrs. Tilton; you thought it to be Mrs. Moulton's duty to co-operate with her husband for the suppression of these stories concerning you and Mrs. Tilton? A.—No, Sir, nothing of the kind; I talked with Mrs. Moulton on the subject of her—so far as it could be done with propriety—co-operating with her husband in his ordinary company, and such things as that, but it had no reference whatever to any—to this matter pertaining to me.

Mr. Evarts—Yes; now that you have already spoken of; my present question is whether, in reporting to Mr. Moulton any conversation you had had with his wife on the subject of association with Mrs. Woodhull, you said to Mr. Moulton that you had told Mrs. Moulton that you thought it to be her duty to co-operate with her husband for the suppression of these stories concerning you and Mrs. Tilton? A.—I never so talked with Mrs. Moulton, and I never told Mr. Moulton that I did.

MRS. MOULTON LOOKING FOR SEATS IN PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

Q.—Did you ever have any conversation with Mrs. Moulton on the subject of her attending your church, and, if so, what passed between you on that subject? A.—Yes; I have talked with her on the subject of being in the church at various times and ways; I recall her saying—telling me that—in 1871 it was—I have forgotten how it was introduced, but I remember her speaking with some anxiety as it respects securing a pew in that year; that Mr. Moulton had intended or told her that he was going to have one, and she was solicitous to know whether she thought Frank had forgotten it; she was afraid he had, or something to that effect; I know that in 1872 and 1873 both she and Frank spoke to me of wishing seats; Frank did not want to take a whole pew, and she wanted to know whether seats could not be had; she wanted two seats; she did not think Frank would go much, but she could take her son, or have a seat for a friend, and she wanted two seats; I referred her to Mr. Wells, the sexton of the church, saying that I thought they could be procured in eligible pews, the owners being willing to sublet single seats; I also talked with her—she was kind enough to express herself complimentary of me for improving, as she thought, in preaching, partly on her own judgment, and partly what was told to her, as I understood from her; and I recollect seeing her not infrequently in church, not regularly; twice I distinctly recall her coming to the pulpit steps and waiting for me while the congregation were going, were dispersing, and bringing some errand from Mr. Moulton; he wanted to see me, or something to that effect; I recollect her talking, in which she said in a very pleasant way—she had a sparkling and pleasant manner, very sincere and simple, and yet a pleasant way, and she said: "You did not see me at church yesterday." "I did," I said; "You are never at church, Mrs. Moulton, that I don't see you, and it is always a pleasant thing for me to see you in church," or words to that effect.

Q.—Now, what passed between you and her on occasions of your visits to the house by way of invitation or suggestion on her part, that you did not make any visits to her? A.—I recollect twice, twice distinctly, but with less positive recollection, of once or twice besides, but twice with certainty, that she said to me—once from the head of the stairs and once in the chamber—she said: "You always come to see Frank, why don't you come to see me?" and I turned it off, understanding it to be a courteous jest, a little conception of welcome, and so on; at one time she spoke from the top of the stairs. I had gone down stairs, and as I was standing near the cloak-stand in the hall, she said, "When are you going to call on me; when are you going to make a social visit to me, and not a business one," or words to that effect.

CONVERSATIONS RESPECTING MRS. TILTON.

Q.—Now, Sir, do you remember any conversation you had with Mrs. Moulton in which the subject of your relations with Mr. Tilton or his family or his business was the subject of the conversation between you? A.—Yes, Sir, I recollect several; I don't know that I can separate them and tell what occurred in the one and in another and another; I remember what the tenor of them was.

Q.—Won't you be so good as to state what passed between you and her in this matter? A.—The first conversation I had with her, have I related it?

Mr. Evarts—I think you have; that is where it was introduced.

Mr. Beecher—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—An inquiry was made concerning—

Mr. Beecher—Whether she was aware of the troubles that existed and the reason that I wanted her to talk with me.

Mr. Evarts—Yes, I think you have given that.

Mr. Beecher—Yes; at other times my conversation with her had—it may be said four times out of five—had reference to Mrs. Tilton; I had requested her to act as her [Mrs. Tilton's] next friend; I could not, her mother could not, and I wanted somebody that was interested and womanly that would; I thought Mrs. Moulton to be eminently womanly, an excellent person, and she would tell me that Elizabeth had been round to see her on the day before; I would ask her how she seemed to be, and she would say she seemed to be at times very cheerful and hopeful, and at other times very sad and desponding, so that the conversation would run upon that: she at times rather thought she never blamed Elizabeth outright; I recollect a conversation in which she, on the whole, felt that Elizabeth might do somewhat better in some respects, but more often, in the conversations with regard to Elizabeth, she spoke with some degree of severity about Mr. Tilton, and gave me to understand, in different conversations, that she disapproved of his conduct and course.

Q.—In respect of his wife, you mean—in respect of his home? A.—I understood it to cover that, but not to exclude other matters; in other words, I thought she thoroughly did not like him, and I recollect a conversation in regard to her in which I spoke of her wants and her necessities.

Q.—You mean Mrs. Tilton? A.—Mrs. Tilton, and I said to her that I should be perfectly willing, if it could be done without indelicacy in any way, I should be very glad to deposit funds with her to be expended by her judiciously when she saw any such wants as a woman's eye would know and recognize; I recollect one case, speaking of the state of things that she found very discouraging in the family, and she seemed quite sad about it, and she said, "I don't see how Elizabeth can get along—she may at any moment break out and go to her mother," and I told her that, from the state of things as they existed, would be the most fatal; that she ought to do everything to dissuade her from any such step; that it would be hard to bear, but it would be a great deal harder not to bear it; it was to that substance.

Q.—Did you at any time have conversations with Mrs. Moulton as to how this trouble had arisen, and what degree of fault there had been on your part, and any discussions as to any fault on Mrs. Tilton's part? A.—Yes, Sir; I had a conversation with her on that subject; it was on the subject of having alienated from her husband and won for myself Mrs. Tilton's affections, and it was an exposition of my feeling about it; I felt it very deeply, and I attempted, as far as I could, to let her know exactly what it was without any indelicacy, without putting Mrs. Tilton in any relation that would be degrading or indelicate; I found it a very embarrassing conversation to have, and it was much of it in that shadowy way in which we suppose an intelligent and intuitive kind of person would understand what you mean without any plain words or expressions; but I wanted her to understand distinctly that I had never consciously withdrawn Elizabeth's affections from her husband.

Q.—Did you not express yourself? A.—I did, very distinctly.

Q.—Did you in any of these conversations with Mrs. Moulton express to her the degree of grief and compunction that you had in reference to what occurred? A.—I did, Sir.

Q.—And how did you express yourself in that regard? A.—Well, I expressed myself as a man that was very sensitive of his honor on such a matter would; I said it was a grief great as my heart could feel; that I could not forgive myself, seeing what mischief had been wrought, for I was all this time, as I was all the time, under the most profound conviction that I had done that; that I had, though unintended and unconscious, wrought in that good little woman a smoldering fire; that it had burned unknown to me within her, and finally it broke out with such infinite mischief.

Q.—What did Mrs. Moulton say in regard to the subject as you talked with her about it? A.—Mrs. Moulton never said a great deal about it in such conversations; she was not, so far as I am concerned, a talker; she was a very patient listener, and she was very quick and comprehensive, but she did not generally talk one word to my twenty.

Q.—Now, Sir, in any of these conversations did you say anything to her beyond the consideration, and your feelings about that consideration, that mischief had been wrought in the family by your presence or intercourse in it? A.—Did I say anything beyond it?

Q.—Did you say anything beyond the consideration and your feelings about that consideration that your presence and intercourse in that family had brought this mischief upon them?

Mr. Morris—Well, one moment.

Mr. Beach—A very embracing question.

Mr. Evarts—You have spoken of the conversation—

Mr. Beecher—Am I permitted to go on and answer?

Mr. Evarts—Yes, you are permitted to go on? A.—If by beyond you mean other, I had a good many other conversations; if you mean by beyond if I talked with her in the direction of the theory of the plaintiff, I did not.

Q.—Now, what also passed on this subject in any other conversations that you had with her that you can recall? A.—I do not—I seem to myself to have covered the ground, unless some suggestion starts a new line of thought.

Q.—Well, I have no suggestions to make on the subject—I only want to know whether you have covered the ground? A.—This seems to me to give a fair, not exhaustive by any means, but a fair inlook upon the tenor of our intercourse touching Mrs. Tilton and the occasion of her trouble.

MRS. MOULTON NEVER TALKED ABOUT ADULTERY.

Q.—Now, Mr. Beecher, during all your interviews with Mrs. Moulton at that house was anything ever said by Mrs. Moulton to you on the subject of your having been guilty of adultery, or having been guilty of a crime with Mrs. Tilton? A.—Mrs. Moulton was absolutely incapable of saying that in my presence, and never said it, neither by direct words nor by allusion to her honor.

Q.—Was there any conversation at any time between you and Mrs. Moulton in which that charge or imputation against you, in respect to Mrs. Tilton, as made by anybody—

The Court—As made by Mrs Tilton?

Mr. Evarts—As made by Mrs. Tilton—as made by anybody—was the subject of conversation? A.—Mrs. Moulton and I never conversed upon that subject in that aspect and in those relations; she was a lady—thoroughbred, to my apprehension—and I never heard her say a word that jarred upon my sense of the delicacy and propriety of a lady's tongue.

Q.—Now, Sir, you have said that you had no interview with this lady on the 2d June, and I now ask you whether at any interview any of the matters to which I shall specially direct your attention were said between Mrs. Moulton and yourself? Did you on any occasion say to Mrs. Moulton that the conversation you had with her—were then having with her—was probably the last conversation which you would ever have with her? A.—Referring to death or probable death?

GENERAL DENIALS BY MR. BEECHER.

Q.—Referring to anything as terminating the possibility or prospect of further conversations with her? A.—No, Sir; I never did.

Q.—Did you say to her:

> "I feel that if Mr. Tilton publishes my letter of contrition, it is useless for me any longer to live this down"?

A.—No.

Q.—"Or try any longer to live this down?"

A.—No, Sir, I did not.

Q.—Did you say anything of this kind:

> "I have never felt that I had much to hope for from Theodore. He has been faithless—he is a faithless man. He seems to lose sight of the fact that in striking at me, or in stating the truth concerning me, he sacrifices his wife, and if that letter of apology is published, I might as well go out of life—it is useless trying to live it down?"

A.—I never felt so, never thought so, never said so.

Q.—Did she say in any such conversation say to you:

> "Mr. Beecher, there is something better for you to do than that. I think that would be a very cowardly thing for you to do. Go down to the church and confess your crime. They will forgive you?"

A.—She never said anything of that kind; no, Sir.

Q.—Now, Sir, did you say at any such conversation:

> "No, I cannot do that, for the sake of the woman who has given me her love, for her children, for my family, my church, my influence throughout the whole world—that I can never do. I will die before I will confess it?"

A.—No, Sir, I never did; very triumphantly I affirm that.

Q.—Did she say this to you:

> "Sooner or later the truth in this case will come out. It is much better that you should take your case in your own hands and state to your church—give to them a confession such as you could make to them, and I am sure they would forgive you."

A.—Never, Sir; though I know something which that was made out of.

Q.—Now, Sir, did you say in reference to this suggestion of hers, or in the conversation at all:

> "No, that I cannot do; I should be—my children would despise me; I could not go back to my house, and my church would not forgive me; they would not deal with me as you have done; there would be nothing left for me to do; my work would be finished; it would be better that I should go out of life than to remain any longer in it?"

A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Anything of that tenor or effect? A.—No, Sir; there was no such conversation; it was an impossible conversation for her and for me.

Q.—Did she then suggest, or at all suggest, in any conversation:

> "You could write for your paper; you could go to your farm and write?"

A.—No, Sir; Mrs. Moulton never gave me such counsel, and never entered into any diplomatic conversation of that kind with me whatsoever.

PREPOSTEROUS AND FALSE.

Q.—And did you in any conversation with her say:

> "No; they would not listen to hear me preach; they certainly would not read anything that I could write; besides, my position in life is that of a spiritual and moral teacher. If I can no longer hold that position, then there is nothing left for me, and I am resolved to take my life. I have a powder at home on my library-table, which I have prepared, which I shall take, and shall sink quietly off as if going to sleep, without a struggle."

Did you have any conversation of that kind? A.—The whole representation is preposterous and false.

Q.—Had you any powder on your library table? A.—I did not, Sir.

Q.—Prepared? A.—The only powder I knew of was gunpowder upstairs. [Laughter.]

Q.—And did you proceed to say in this conversation, or say at all in any interview:

> "I haven't any desire to live; I have nothing to live for. In fact, I pray for death as a happy release from all my trials and trouble, and I feel that if I publish now a card in the *Eagle* it will only be a temporary relief; that Mr. Tilton is likely to break out at any other time, and I feel that, physically and mentally, I am unable any longer to bear this strain, and I probably shall never come to see you again?"

A.—No, Sir; I never had any conversation meaning what that did—of that intent or purpose; although I perceive in that representation the conversations that were had, but entirely different and for a different reason.

Q.—Now, did, in this connection, Mrs. Moulton reply:

> "Mr. Moulton will still stand by you; and no matter what comes to you, I will always be your friend, and I am convinced that the only way out of this trouble for you is, by telling the truth?"

A.—I do not remember any such conversation; no such—

Q.—Did you thereupon, or in any conversation, say to her that you would come to see her on the day following; that you had some gifts that you wished to dispose of—some little mementos for different people, something which you wanted her to bear to Elizabeth, something for different friends, with messages which you wanted her to bear for you, and you would come on the day following "to see me?" A.—No, sir, not a word; pure, absolute dream, or fiction.

SUFFERING THE TORTURES OF THE DAMNED.

Q.—Now, Sir, did you at this interview, or at any interview, say this to Mrs. Moulton? Did you tell her, either with or without tears streaming down your face, that you had suffered the tortures of the damned; that you were obliged to go home and wear a cheerful smile; when you appeared in your church you must appear at your best; the slightest indication of weakness would be confession on your part, so that really she was the only person to whom you could come and act your natural sense—to whom you could unburden your heart's trouble? Did you say anything of that kind? A.—I said something like that, Sir, but not in any such relations, nor pointing in any such direction as that is pointing.

Q.—Well, now, Sir, please state in what connection and on what subjects you did say anything that was of this nature at all? A.—It was a conversation of whether I should endure any longer the strain and struggle to carry forward this trouble in concealment or by silence, under the incessant provocations and dispositions of Mr. Tilton to leak at every side and raise up new difficulties, and the time had come, I told her, when the matter had got to come to an issue; that I would not stand the wear and tear under any conditions much longer; that I might as well—it would wear me out, and that I should meet the matter, and that we should bring it to the surface, and have a disclosure, and have the thing settled. It was that in substance.

Q.—Now, when, if you can state, was any such conversation in which what you have last stated bore a part? A.—It bore a part on Saturday morning of May the 31st, I think, Sir.

Q.—At their house? A.—At their house.

Q.—That is, at Mr. Moulton's house. I think you have stated about that interview? A.—I have, Sir, but the question took me over the same ground again.

Mr. Evarts—Yes, I know.

AN IMPOSSIBLE CONVERSATION.

Q.—Mr. Beecher, I call your attention now to some statements of Mrs. Moulton in regard to reports which she made to you concerning interviews she had had with Mrs. Tilton. Did Mrs. Moulton report to you any conversation she had had with Mrs. Tilton in these words or of this nature or effect:

> "That Mrs. Tilton had said that she felt very sorry for Mrs. Moulton; even more sympathy for her than for herself, because she (Mrs. Moulton) had lost faith in Mr. Beecher; because she (Mrs. Moulton) was unable any longer to attend the church, and that she (Mrs. Tilton) begged her (Mrs. Moulton) to go back to the church and believe in Mr. Beecher."

And Mrs. Moulton said:

> "Elizabeth, how can you ask me to go back to the church; how can you ask me to take the communion from his hands, knowing what I do of his life?"

And she said:

> "I want you to believe in him; he is a good man; it was not his fault; he is not responsible for the crime; I am the one that is to blame; I invited."

And Mrs. Moulton replied to Mrs. Tilton—

> "I think that I might hear Mr. Beecher preach, and perhaps derive some benefit from his sermons, but I can never go back to the church with the same faith I had in him years ago."

Did Mrs. Moulton report to you any such conversation or interview as having occurred between her and Mrs. Tilton? A.—No, Sir; she never reported any such conversation as that, nor do I think it was possible for her to have looked me in the face and have said the half of it.

PURE FICTION.

Q.—Did she report to you any such conversation as this, as having occurred between herself and Mrs. Tilton, about the time, it is said, that Mr. Tilton appeared down at the church? [To Mr. Shearman]—I suppose that was in 1872?

Mr. Shearman—[Inaudible.]

Mr. Beecher—It was a Friday night in October, was it not?

Mr. Evarts—Well, you remember the night?

Mr. Beecher—Yes, Sir; 1873.

Q.—Did Mrs. Moulton report to you any such conversation as this, as having occurred between her and Mrs. Tilton?

> "I called to see Elizabeth, and I said—If you are called before the Church, what are you going to do to save Mr. Beecher? She said, 'I will sacrifice my husband and everything.' I said, 'will you allow your husband to go down with the truth?' She said, 'I think I should be justified in stating falsely under the circumstances; I think, for the sake of Mr. Beecher, for the sake of the influence on the world, for my own position, for my children, I think it is my duty to deny it.'"

A.—Pure fiction, Sir; not a word of truth in it; not a word of truth.

Q.—And did you, on any such report, or in any way, say this to Mrs. Moulton:

> "Poor child; she is trying to repair the wrong she has done in confessing it—in confessing her sin, but it is too late."

A.—No, Sir; I did not.

Q.—Now, Sir, did anything of this kind pass between you and Mrs. Moulton—

Mr. Beecher—Wait one moment, if you please, Sir.

[The City Hall bell striking the hour of 12, and partially drowning Mr. Evarts' voice, he suspended until it ceased.]

Q.—Did you, at any conversation with Mrs. Moulton, say these words, or to this effect?

> "That it was very cruel that Elizabeth should have confessed at all; that it was very unjust to him; he could not understand it; he did not know why she should have done it; that she should have allowed him to visit her for six months after she had confessed to her husband, was even a greater mystery to him, subjecting him to unpleasant greetings and meetings with Mr. Tilton, and that he could not understand why she allowed him to visit her house without having told him she had confessed to her husband."

A.—No, Sir; in connection with confession, no such conversation.

Q.—Did you in any conversation with her in reference to any urgency or invitation on your own part that she should go to your church or in any other form or manner—did you say that you felt that you had repented of your sin and been forgiven; that you were better fitted now than ever before in your life to do great good. Do you remember anything of that kind? A.—No, Sir; never from me to her, nor from her to me.

Q.—And did she ever say this to you or anything of this effect:

> "I don't see how you can stand in your pulpit and preach to young men against the sin of adultery when you are implicated in it so deeply yourself?"

A.—Mrs. Moulton was a lady, and she never talked about adultery in my presence under any circumstances, nor made any allusion to such a crime or such a foul sin.

Q.—Was there anything of the kind said to her—by her, respecting yourself? A.—Never.

HIS GREAT TROUBLES AND TRIALS HAD DEEPENED HIS NATURE.

Q.—Now, did you, in reply to any such observation—or to any observation made, say:

> "Having suffered what I have—having passed through the experiences that I have, I feel that I am better fitted than ever before to preach?"

A.—I have said to somebody, whether it was to her or not, that my great troubles and trials, I thought, had deepened my nature and brought me into such sympathy with suffering men that I felt I could preach better than I could before; that it seemed to me God had led me through a dark way for that very purpose, but it was not to the purpose nor to the topic or end your questions suggest.

Q.—Was it to any charge or imputation, or, in fact, adultery, that you made any such observation? A.—To no such thing.

A FALSE STATEMENT BY MRS. MOULTON.

Q.—Now, Sir, did this conversation ever occur or anything of this nature in conversation between you and Mrs. Moulton—I read now from Mrs. Moulton's testimony:

> "I once repeated to Mr. Beecher a conversation that I had had with Mrs. Tilton when she felt that she could no longer remain with Mr. Tilton; that he was continually referring to this sin which she had committed; that he would not let it die out, and that she felt that she could not live with him any longer, and that she was going home to live with her mother, and Mr. Beecher said, 'Tell Elizabeth, for me, that for my sake she must continue to live with Theodore; to be to him a good wife, and to make his home happy and as attractive as possible; I know it is hard; I know she has much to endure, but she must do it for my sake, for her own, and for the children; I have a family; she has nothing to hope for with me, and the only way in which she can ever see me is by living with Theodore, and being to him a true and good wife?'"

A.—False, Sir; false.

THE ALIENATION OF MRS. TILTON'S AFFECTIONS.

Q.—Now, Sir, did anything of this kind occur, and if so, what was it? Mrs. Moulton says:

> "When I repeated to him my conversation with Mrs. Tilton, when she said it was not Mr. Beecher's fault, it was her's, he said it is not her fault, it is my fault; I am to blame; Elizabeth was not to blame; she is a good woman, and I want you always to love her and respect her."

A.—That is what I said in substance to her respecting the alienation of her affections.

Q.—In the conversations you had with her? A.—In the conversations I had with her, I always took blame to myself so long as I thought that the mischief had been wrought by my influence in transferring her love from her husband to me; I always said that my age and experience should have led me to foresee and prevent any such trouble?

Q.—Now, Mr. Beecher, did you have a conversation with Mrs. Moulton, or in which she took any part, some time in the first half of the month of July of the year 1874—this last— A.—Yes, Sir; there was.

Q.—This last Summer? A.—Yes, Sir; it could hardly be called a conversation.

Q.—Now, will you be so good as to state what happened between you and her? A.—I do not know that I know what you refer to, but I know I only recollect having a conversation in respect to a paper that Mr. Moulton was to read before the Investigating Committee.

Q.—Well, state what you have to say on that subject. A.—Well—

Q.—There was an interview between you and Mr. Moulton? A.—There was.

Q.—And was his short statement, as it is called, read to you by him? A.—It was read in my presence.

Q.—Read in your presence; now, what, if anything, passed between yourself and Mrs. Moulton on that subject? A.—Nothing, except that when we came down from the study to the chamber he said, "I have read this paper to Mr. Beecher, and he thinks it will do," or words to that effect, and she said then that she was glad of it, or words to that effect; that was about the substance of the conversation.

Q.—Did you say to her— A.—It was casual and transient.

Q.—Now, Mr. Beecher, did any interview occur in the month of July between yourself and Mrs. Moulton of this nature:

> "'Mr. Beecher, what have you done that has offended Frank; he is very angry with you;' he said, 'I do not know;' I said, 'I am very sorry; is he not angry because you have called the committee;' you said, 'I did not call the committee, my people called the committee; I certainly could not object to an investigation;' I said, 'I do not know what has happened, but Frank is very angry with you, and I am very sorry for it;' he said, 'I am very sorry; I have entrusted myself wholly to Frank throughout the case; I have been willing to be led by him sometimes against my own better judgment, but with relation to the Church, I do not consider that he has anything to do with my non-agreement—management, it should be—of the Church affairs; besides, I could not object to have an investigation when my people wanted it.'"

Now, Sir, do you remember in the month of July, having an interview with Mrs. Moulton of that character or tenor? A.—I do not recall any such; and while there is the most of that that you have read that I could very easily have said, and very heartily, yet in the statement made by her, or by any one, that I said that the Church had called the committee, and that I could not prevent it, is entirely untrue; I never made such a statement to Mrs. Moulton.

BEECHER'S SHOT AT THE BACON LETTER.

Q.—In fact, you had called the committee, had you not? A.—Of course I had; I was the main starter of it; the Bacon letter no sooner came to my eye than I shot as soon as a man does that sees a partridge rise—I let fly at it instantly.

Q.—Now, Sir, in regard to what you may have said about Mr. Moulton's statement, Mrs. Moulton gives this: "When I went up stairs I asked Mr. Beecher into the front room, and Mr. Moulton said to Mr. Beecher, in my presence, 'Then you think my statement for the committee an honorable one;' Mr. Beecher said, 'I do, perfectly so'"? A.—I said to Mr. Moulton up stairs, that I thought that that—he asked me if I thought that statement was honorable, and I said he must be the judge of that himself—that I was not going to make any objection to it, and, when he came down to the room below, she said, substantially, "Mr. Beecher does not make any objection to your making this statement."

Q.—That you have given us—now, Mrs. Moulton gives this narrative:

> "Mr. Moulton left and went down stairs, and then there was an interview between Mr. Beecher and myself, in which I said, 'do you know what Mr. Tilton proposes to do—what he proposes in the *Eagle* to-night;' he said 'no'; I said, 'he proposes to give a statement of the facts to the public in ten days, and if so it will ruin you;' he said, 'how so?' I said, 'He proposes to publish your written confession'; he said, 'I have never put any confession in writing'; I said, 'But your letter to Frank'; he said, 'If that letter is published, it will be a breach of confidence'; I said, 'I don't know anything about that, but I think if the statement is published, as Mr. Tilton purposes, it certainly would ruin you, and if he fails in this he will take the case into court'; he said, 'He cannot take the case into court; he has forgiven his wife's offense, and has lived with her four years; he cannot convict me'; I said, 'He will; he can convict you,' and I said, 'I do not think it is even now too late for you to go down and confess to the church; there is no other way out for you, and if you had done it when I first advised it, it would have been better'; he said, 'I do not consider it so; I think your advice from first to last has been bad; the public are not prepared for a confession such as I would have to make'; I said, 'If you had confessed it then you would have been better off; now you have the original crime, and four years of perjury and lying to answer for'; he said, 'I never will confess it.'"

Did any such conversation as that ever occur between you and Mrs. Moulton? A.—No, Sir; no such conversation.

HE SPOKE OF TILTON AS A FOOLISH MAN.

Q.—Now, at any such—at this interview, or at any time, did you say this—that is, I mean during this period of time—this July period—did you say that you had always regarded Theodore as a faithless man; that you had never felt you had much to hope from him, and that you added: "Now I have made up my mind to let them come on and do their worst; they cannot convict me"? A.—No, Sir; I should remember any such conversation which was possible, though I do not remember it as taking place at any one time. I did not hesitate to say that I thought Mr. Tilton was a foolish man very often, and at the later stages of the matter that he was a faithless man, and that if the matter should come to an open discussion I should worst them, but I never said that they could not convict me, carrying the implication that I thought there was a crime and that I could conceal it and they could not disclose it; all that is paint.

Q.—Nothing of that kind? A.—Nothing of that kind.

Q.—Now, Sir, did anything of this kind as given by Mrs. Moulton as in connection with this same day in July—she states it thus:

> "After the conversation with Mr. Moulton in the front room, and after saying good by to us, he came to me and took my hand in his, and said, 'You are the best friend I have in this world; you are dearer to me than any sister I have, for you, knowing all the truth, knowing that I am guilty, still stand by me while they believe me innocent.'"

A.—No, Sir; I never was guilty of making any such foolish speech as that.

CONVERSATIONS WHICH DID NOT OCCUR.

Q.—Well, did you say anything of that kind? A.—I did not say it, but I told her that she was like a sister, and I have told her that in many respects I could come to her with matters that I could to no other one—that is, in regard to the condition and feelings of the family of Mr. Tilton, as I had kept the vow of absolute silence with the exception of Mrs. Moulton, and I had talked with no human being upon that subject in full, but only with her, and it endeared her to me; I did feel for her most sincere esteem and affection, and I therefore never marred that esteem or affection by permitting any such conversation to me, or making any such reply to her.

Q.—Did anything of this kind occur between you and Mrs. Moulton—it is stated by her that once at her house you said—you referred to the fact that you had brought so much trouble and sorrow to yourself and Elizabeth and the household, and thereupon she said:

> "I think a woman is as much to blame as a man; she is the mother of five or six children; it does not seem to me possible that she could have done what she had done without knowing what she was doing—that she is certainly as much to blame as you are."

And you said:

> "No, she is not to blame, it is my fault; I take all the responsibility and all the blame on myself."

Did anything of that kind occur? A.—No such conversation, as that is put together, occurred; there were discussions in my presence, not by her, that I remember distinctly; but there were conversations in respect to the new doctrine of sociology and the relative position, independence, or culpability of men and women in various relations in life; such conversations I have heard, in the result, though I do not recall them in connection with Mrs. Moulton particularly; but as that is stated, with the implication that that carries, no such conversation ever took place between her and me.

Q.—Now, Sir, did Mrs. Moulton ever report to you an interview between herself and Mr. John C. Robinson, in these words, or to this effect, or in this connection. Mrs. Moulton says:

> "I told Mr. Beecher that Mr. George C. Robinson had spoken to me of his frequent visits at the office to see Mr. Moulton, and that he thought it very strange that he should select Mr. Moulton, who was not a church man; that Mr. Beecher, the first man in the city, having a host of friends at his back, it was very strange that he should go to the office to see Mr. Moulton; that he did not understand the reason; that he thought there must be some great trouble, but that he didn't understand what it was; that he realized that his brother, Jeremiah Robinson, knew the facts, and Mr. Moulton and Mr. Woodruff, and he felt that I ought to tell him what the trouble was; that he was a leading man in Plymouth Church, and had been a Deacon, and was still attending Mr. Beecher's church and meeting him constantly, and it was very embarrassing for him, and he felt that perhaps it might be embarrassing for Mr. Beecher, and he would like to know the truth. He said that sometimes he thought that Mr. Beecher had appropriated the church money, or had been guilty of theft, or something of that kind; that he realized it was some great crime which he had committed. I said 'No, it is not that; he has been guilty of adultery with Mrs. Tilton.' He said, 'Well, that I can hardly believe; it doesn't seem possible. A man that I have believed in for years, under whose preaching I have sat for so many years, and who has preached against that one particular sin—I can't believe that it is possible that he is guilty.' I said, 'I am very sorry to tell you that he is.' He said 'How do you know it?' I said, 'From confessions from both parties; both Mrs. Tilton and Mr. Beecher told me.' I told Mr. Beecher that I had told Mr. Robinson, feeling that Mr. Beecher might be embarrassed, that it might be easier for him to talk to Mr. Robinson, that Mr. Robinson knew the truth, as he frequently met him in the office and at our house."

Q.—Thereupon you said you were very glad she had told him, that you were willing to abide by anything she considered best. Now, Mr. Beecher, did Mrs. Moulton ever give you a narrative of— A.—She never gave me a narrative with one single, solitary particle of that in it. That is an absolute—so far as reporting to me; I don't know as I can say that she did not say all this to him, and him to her; but she never said a word of it to me—not a word.

Q.—You know this Mr. John C. Robinson? A.—Well, I think I do.

Q.—George C.? A.—George C. Robinson.

Q.—George C. Robinson? A.—One of the excellent of the earth.

Q.—And did he and does he continue his attendance at your church? A.—He does. He was there at the pew-renting this year, and bid for a pew; expressed himself—

Mr. Fullerton—One moment.

The Witness—He was there yesterday and—

Mr. Fullerton—Expressed himself as to what he was willing to give. I suppose that is enough.

Mr. Evarts—Well that is all he means to say, I suppose.

Mr. Fullerton—That is all that it is proper for him to say.

The Witness—There was a good deal that was said.

Mr. Fullerton—That was at an auction on the business of pew-renting.

The Witness—No, this was aside from the renting of the pews, after it was over.

Mr. Evarts—Well, he did continue, and does continue, his relations to your church? A.—Yes, Sir; Mr. and Mrs. George Robinson were there yesterday, and have been right along regular—what I call regular attendants.

PRETTY NEAR BEING TRUE.

Q.—Now, Mr. Beecher, I call your attention to some statements made by this lady [Mrs. Moulton] on her cross-examination giving the same interviews, concerning which I have questioned you in respect to her statements on the direct examination. There are some differences in the statements which will require me to go through this—that is, differences in expression. Referring to an interview which she puts as of the 2d of June, as you remember—concerning which you have testified that it never occurred—but at any interview do you remember saying anything of the kind; that you had had a sleepless night, that you were very much depressed, that you were utterly without hope and felt that you must have the sympathy or consolation of some friend, and as she was the only person who knew the truth in this case you came to her. Do you remember any statement of— A.—Well, that came pretty near being true, but it isn't true.

Q.—Well, what did you say at any interview in regard—? A.—I expressed to her the feelings that I had in fits of despondency and in great troubles, and especially where the trouble arose from seeing the progressing mischief and ruin that was going on in the household, and that I had no one that I could talk to about that family and about affairs about her, and that it was a great relief to me when everything looked dark and gloomy to talk with her, for she was cheerful and hopeful.

MRS. MOULTON DID NOT SAY SO OF HER OWN ACCORD.

Q.—Now, did she say anything of this kind to you:

> "Mr. Beecher, I am very sorry for you in this great trouble. There is only one way out for you, and that is by confession and telling the truth. You cannot continue in this lying, deception, and hypocrisy. The truth will come out sooner or later."

Did Mrs. Moulton ever address you in that way? A.—No, Sir; it was not in her nature to say anything of that kind, and she never did—of her own accord.

Q.—No, in reference to any suggestion on her part—[here Mr. Shearman interrupted Mr. Evarts and whispered to him.] Well what did you mean by saying "of her own accord?"

Mr. Fullerton and Mr. Beach (together)—No, no.

Mr. Beach—We will have that stricken out.

The Witness—Well, I understood you to say that she had said it.

Mr. Evarts—I asked you if she said it? A.—She did not say it to me.

Q.—Now, you used an expression in answering—that she never said it of her own accord? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Beach—I move to strike it out.

Mr. Evarts—Did she ever say it at all to you? A.—Only as I sat here in the evidence. That is the first time I ever heard it.

Mr. Fullerton (in an undertone)—That is not what he means, by a great deal.

The Witness—It is exactly what I mean, by a great deal more.

Mr. Beach—We were contradicting counsel in his construction of that phrase.

The Witness—I beg your pardon.

Mr. Evarts—I only wanted to exclude the idea that she did not say it spontaneously, but said it to him.

Mr. Beach—We understand the idea.

Mr. Fullerton—The truest meaning will be attached to it.

Mr. Evarts—Well, if you are satisfied.

Mr. Fullerton—I am perfectly satisfied to let it stand just as it is.

A FALSE REPRESENTATION.

Q.—Now, in this supposed conversation, or in any conversation with Mrs. Moulton, did you express yourself in this form: "That you could not confess, because your work would be at an end, and that if you could not continue in your position as a moral and spiritual teacher there was nothing left for you to do for the sake of your children—you would be a disgrace to them if you were to confess this crime, that you would have no home, and that your people would not forgive you"—did any expression of that kind take place? A.—There is a single expression in that which might have occurred, but that sentence collectively is a false representation; it is not true that any such conversation passed, or that any such could pass—no.

Q.—Well, go on and state what occurred. A.—In answering the question of editing a paper in various conversations I said I did not consider that to be my prime vocation; that I was a moral and religious teacher by the voice, and the idea of turning aside from my pulpit struck me as preposterous; I knew my function.

Q.—Did you have any conversation with Mrs. Moulton in which that formed a part? A.—I doubtless had conversations in her presence on that subject, because it was talked of freely between Mr. Moulton and myself.

Q.—About the paper? A.—The proposition was made to me two several times to turn aside from the desk, and take a paper, and that gave rise to conversations on that subject.

Q.—Did she in this supposed conversation, or in any conversation, in answer to your suggestion that they would not forgive you, or at all, say:

> "I said that I thought they would forgive him; that he had done a great deal of good in the world, and that his church were bound to him like as one man almost, and I thought they would forgive him."

And did you reply:

> "No; that is a crime they won't forgive; they won't treat me as generously and kindly as you have done!"

No, Sir; I never said any such thing.

Q.—Now, Mrs. Moulton gives this as part of her narrative of the supposed interview:

> "On his part it was one long account of what he had suffered, and how he was unwilling to try to go on and endure it any longer; that he felt on that morning that the truth would come out, and that he could not live to meet it; that he had not strength, either physically or mentally."

And she said—

> "I remember that I did endeavor to encourage him; I told him that I thought it was a very cowardly thing to do to take his life."

Now, did anything of that kind occur? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—I think you have said, Mr. Beecher, that you did not see Mrs. Moulton either on that Monday or on the Tuesday evening that you were in town? A.—No, Sir; I did not.

Q.—Do you remember any conversation in which Mrs. Moulton expressed an opinion that Mr. Tilton was treacherous? A.—Yes; I don't remember the conversation; I remember her to have used such phrases of him.

Q.—That Mrs. Moulton expressed such an opinion? A.—That I recollect to have heard her express such sentiments of Mr. Tilton; I don't remember any particular conversation in which it came up.

Q.—Now, in what conversation about Mr. Tilton's treachery did she say this to you:

> "I told him that I thought Mr. Tilton was filled with revenge and anger against him, and that often when questions were put to him he made a reply such as told the whole truth."

A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Mr. Beecher, you have spoken of seeing Mrs. Moulton on the 31st of May in the morning and also in the evening, and you were at the house in the evening? A.—I was.

Q.—And saw Mr. Moulton? A.—I saw them both.

THE INTERVIEW OF THE 31ST OF MAY.

Q.—Now, Sir, on that 31st of May were you lying upon a lounge with a pillow under your head and covered with an afghan or blanket? A.—No, Sir; I was not.

Q.—There was no interview on the 31st of May in which you were so disposed of? A.—No, Sir; I never was so disposed of on the 31st of May.

Q.—Now, Sir, there is another statement about this interview, and expressions she is said to have used, to which I will call your attention. Now, Mrs. Moulton states that:

> "After lying on the sofa a little while he got up and walked up and down the room, with the tears streaming down his cheeks, and said—"

I ask your attention to this:

> "And he said that he thought it was very hard, after a life of usefulness, that he should be brought to this fearful end, and I said that I thought it was—it was very hard, and there was only one way out of it for him; there was only one chance for him, and that was by confessing it."

Did any such conversation take place between you? A.—No, Mr. Evarts; there was no such conversation between that woman and me, then or at any other time.

Q.—[Reading:]

> "After walking up and down for some time he sat down in the chair. I stood behind him, and put my hand upon his shoulder, and I said, 'Mr. Beecher, if you will only go down to the church Frank will go with you; he will stand by you through everything; it does not matter what comes to you he will always be your friend, and no matter what comes I will also be your friend if you will only

go down to the church and confess, because it is the only way out for you; I am convinced of that; you can never cover such a crime as this and continue in the pulpit, except through a confession on your own part. You have been guilty of a crime, and you have got to take the responsibility upon yourself and suffer the penalty.' And he said, 'Well, I never got much comfort from you; you are always to me like a section of the day of judgment.'"

Now, Sir, did you have an interview in which that occurred? A.—It is the last thing I should ever have thought of applying to her; she was more to me like a bank of Spring flowers; I never had any such conversation; nothing of the kind ever occurred between her and me. They are absolutely inconsistent with the nature of the woman, with her life and thought and disposition.

Q.—But did it ever occur? A. (with emphasis)—Never occurred—never occurred.

A MOST MELANCHOLY FALSEHOOD.

Q.—And she proceeds and says:

"'Well, I feel great sympathy for you, but I don't see how you can continue in this sort of life, living a lie, going into your pulpit and preaching Sunday after Sunday.' I said, 'I have never heard you preach since I knew the truth that I have not felt that I was standing by an open grave; I cannot express to you the anguish and the sorrow that it has caused me to know what I have of your life: I have believed in you since I was a girl; believed you were the only good man in this world. Now it has destroyed my faith in human nature; I don't believe in anybody; I don't go to church—all my interest in the church and in you is gone, and I am sure I cannot respect you unless you manifest to me that you are sincerely repentant by going down to the church and confessing your crime.'"

A.—A most melancholy falsehood.

Q.—Anything of the kind ever occurred? A.—No, Sir; no, Sir; nothing.

Q.—Now, the lady proceeds:

"'It is very hard for Mr. Tilton to be abused by your friends and to be charged with treating his family ill—his unkindness to his wife—while he feels that you are principally the cause of all this trouble; it is very hard for him—it is very hard for all concerned; if you have only the mind to take this case into your own hands you can settle it by confession; your people will stand by you; they believe in you; they will forgive this one crime that you say you have committed, and which you have—which you say you have—sincerely repented for, and you believe you have been forgiven, and that you are better able now than ever before to do great good in this world if you can only be allowed to go on to the end of your life without all the particulars of this case being made known; that is all you ask, and if the facts are to come, you want to go out of life; that you cannot live; that you cannot endure it any longer; physically and mentally you are worn out, and it is only with the greatest care that you have been able to preach Sunday after Sunday.'"

Q.—Did she give you a statement of that kind? A.—Of that kind? no, Sir; none of it; not one word of it.

Q.—Now, Sir, in connection with such conversation, or as part of it, did this occur:

"Mr. Beecher then spoke to me of coming some time, either the next day, to bring me some mementoes which he wished to give his friends—something to Mrs. Tilton—and asked me always to respect her and care for her and be kind to her; that she was not a bad woman at heart—that she had sinned through her affections."

Did anything of that kind occur? A.—No, no, nothing.

Q.—Now, Mrs. Moulton refers to a call made afterward by you in this form:

"He came soon after; referred to his depression on that day but said he felt more hopeful; that he thought his card in the *Eagle* was only a temporary relief; he was living in fear of—a constant fear and anxiety, not knowing at what time Mr. Tilton might break out with the truth."

Q.—Now, after this 31st of May, did you have any interviews with Mrs. Moulton after you returned to New-York, or returned to Brooklyn, from the West, or at any time, in which that occurred? A.—No, Sir; not as to the words that are put in it; I have talked with Mrs. Moulton on the matter breaking out through speaking of their domestic troubles, but I never spoke of anything of that kind.

Q.—Breaking out of the trouble? A.—No; the breaking out of the truth.

MESSAGES TO MRS. TILTON.

Q.—Now, Mrs. Moulton speaks of some messages which you sent to Mrs. Tilton, and speaks in this way in reference to the general subject:

"Well, he always told me to say to her that she must refuse to talk with everybody of anything bearing on this case. While she was trying very hard to repair the damage she had done by her confession, she was all the time making it worse."

Did you say anything to Mrs. Moulton, by way of message to Mrs. Tilton or otherwise. A.—I think it quite likely something like that was communicated to Mrs. Tilton; that she should avoid conversation on this matter, or allow anybody to come to her, her family and friends; I had heard that other persons had talked with her upon the subject, and the conversation arose in consequence of that, and I sent a message by Mrs. Moulton—that is, she was going there, and we talked the matter over, and I told her to tell Elizabeth so for me.

Q.—Not to talk to people? A.—Not to talk about it to any one in her family or anywhere else.

Q.—Did you say anything to her that she was trying to repair the damage made by her confession, and she was all the time making it worse? A.—No; no.

Q.—Now, Mr. Beecher, in all your interviews with Mrs. Moulton did she at any time in any conversation with you, either in words or by any implication, impute or suggest the crime of adultery or illicit sexual relations between yourself and Mrs. Tilton? A.—She never did, neither by word nor imputation.

Q.—Was that fact suggested or imputed or supposed in any topic or conversation or suggestion from you to her or from her to you? A.—It never was.

Mr. Evarts—Perhaps, if your Honor please, I can use the five minutes as well now in arranging the next topic as in any other.

Judge Neilson—Sergt. Rogers, place your men so that no person shall speak to the jury as they pass out.

A recess was then taken until 2 o'clock.

AFTER RECESS.

The court having reassembled, the examination of Mr. Beecher was resumed at 2:10 P. M., as follows:

Q.—Mr. Beecher, there was an interview between you and Mr. Moulton on the 31st of May, 1872, and in reference to an interview of that date with Mr. Moulton, without the presence of Mr. Tilton, or with Mr. Tilton, if Mr. Tilton was present—at such an interview was there, in any conversation between you and Mr. Tilton and Mr. Moulton, or with one in the presence of the other, any conversation regarding your affairs, or their affairs, or what was to be done, or should be done, in which the word "crime" was used by either of those gentlemen in regard to you on the subject which was talked about? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Now, Mr. Beecher, in all this matter between yourself and Mr. Tilton and Mr. Moulton, going on from December, 1870, until the Summer of last year, when was the first notice or intimation to you a charge of crime, or of the use of the word "crime," in any conduct that you were to be charged with on the part of Tilton or Moulton? A.—It was conveyed to me through Mr. Redpath, at Peekskill, and there only, unless it occurred in the interview about the Bacon letter; but I do not think that the word was used in the interview.

Q.—The word "crime" was used in the interview about the Bacon letter? A.—No, Sir; but aside from that, and to the best of my recollection, it did not occur then; my first hearing of it was through Mr. Redpath, at Peekskill.

Q.—On the 13th of June; about that? A.—I don't remember the date.

Q.—At Peekskill, when he saw you? A.—Yes, Sir.

THE FIRST NOTICE OF ADULTERY.

Q.—He has fixed the date at that. Now, Sir, was that the first notice or advertisement on the part of Mr. Tilton or Mr. Moulton that you were, or were to be, accused of adultery with Mrs. Tilton? A.—It was.

Q.—Now, in regard to any conversation immediately precedent or immediately following the publication of what is known as the Bacon letter, were there such conversations in which you took part, and with whom? A.—Yes; I had conversations with Mr. Moulton; I had ceased to have meetings with Mr. Tilton; they were rare, if at all; but with Mr. Moulton I had a conversation during all the time of the council, in March of 1873, I think it was—1873 or 1874.

Mr. Beach—1874. A.—1874; and in regard to that address which was reported in the paper, purporting to be Dr. Bacon's, addressed to the theological class, and in regard to the five letters, if there were so many, or articles which Dr. Bacon published in the New-York *Independent*, and then in regard to the reply which Mr. Tilton was preparing to Dr. Bacon.

Q.—Now, how was that matter introduced to you? Were the conversations to which you refer all with Mr. Moulton? A.—They were.

Q.—With Mr. Moulton? A.—Yes, Sir.

AN INTERVIEW WITH MOULTON.

Q.—Now, prior to the publication of the Bacon letter, what interview between Mr. Moulton and yourself can you recall as bearing upon that meditated— A. (interrupting)—Well, I cannot give any one single interview, but I can give you the substance of several of them; they were substantially reproductions, with very little variations, of the same trains of thought. Mr. Moulton was extremely unwilling that Mr. Tilton should write and publish a letter of that kind; and labored, as he told me, in various ways to dissuade him from that, that is, from the publication of it; he told me that it would perhaps be best to let him write it out, and repeated what he had said on a former occasion, substantially that that was the way to manage Mr. Tilton when he had got into one of his violent dissatisfactions; to let him write it out, and that when he had in some sense expended himself on his literary effort, to attack and control him; and it was in one of those prior conversations that I learned from Mr. Moulton that it was Mr. Tilton's intention to introduce into the first letter to Dr. Bacon substantially all the letter, or apology, whatever name may be given to it; and we had several incidental conversations; one just preceding the publication, or, as it happened, though I think I did not know that it was expected to be published then, in which he represented that Mr. Tilton and he had been in New-York the night previous, at a friend's house, and that there had been several persons called in to a consultation; and that they had all striven, as I understood, to prevent the publication of that letter, but that Mr. Tilton was firm in his determination to publish it; that then Mr. Moulton addressed himself to taking out of it some harsh expressions which he said were in the letter, and that he had finally succeeded, making it, he said, a great deal better than it would have been—there was unnecessary severity in it—and that, I think, is the last conversation I had with him on that subject until after the letter was published.

Q.—Well, after the letter was published, did you then have any conversation, with the letter before you or in mind, between you concerning what had been done by him in any change from what it would have been but for the change? A.—I never read the letter from that day to this, as I recollect; I may have read portions of it since the trial began; but the letter was not written to me before.

Q.—And was not shown to you? A.—Was not shown to me; I knew nothing of its contents except as they were represented by Mr. Moulton, and after the letter appeared; I was at Peekskill, and when it appeared, I think on Thursday, I telegraphed to Mr. Moulton immediately that I would see him the next day at 6 o'clock at my house; there was some telegraphing between us; I came down by the 2 o'clock train on Friday, called Mr. Cleaveland to my house for consultation, on my way, then announced and made the first steps toward the calling of an investigating committee, telling him the plan I meant to pursue.

Q.—Telling Mr. Moulton? A.—No, Sir; Mr. Cleaveland, and also telling him—

Q.—No matter. A.—Announcing to him that Mr. Moulton was to see me; and at that time Mr. Moulton came to my house and we had a conversation, of which I recollect very little, for I had dismissed from my mind wholly the idea that Mr. Moulton could be successful any longer as a friend of both parties; he brought, however, with him a document, I believe—has it been in evidence here?—a document wishing me to admit that I had committed an offense.

Mr. Beach (responding to Mr. Beecher's question)—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—I do not know that.

Mr. Shearman—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—It is the Carpenter paper.

Mr. Beecher—And I said to him: "I am going to have some friends to-night, and I will confer with them and I will see you again."

Mr. Evarts—What is the number of that exhibit?

Mr. Shearman—Thirty-four.

Mr. Evarts—Mr. Morris, will you please let us have thirty-four? [To the witness, showing the paper.] Look at that, Mr. Beecher, and see if that is the paper or proposed card or paper that was brought to your attention. A.—I think that this is the card—you do not mean that this is in my handwriting?

Mr. Evarts—No, no; not in your handwriting, but brought to you, was not it? A.—The contents of this are familiar to me, and I suppose this to be the paper that was brought to me.

Q.—Do you know that writing? A.—I do not.

Mr. Evarts—It has been stated, I believe, to be in Mr. Carpenter's handwriting—Mr. Frank Carpenter's. [After a pause:] Now I will read this, as I wish to ask you some questions about it. [Reading:]

THE PROPOSED CARD.

"This church and this community are unquestionably and justly interested through a recent publication by Theodore Tilton in answer to Dr. Leonard Bacon, of New-Haven. It is true that I have committed an offense against Theodore Tilton, and, giving to that offense the force of his construction, I made an apology and reparation"—

Mr. Morris (suggesting)—"Such as both"—

Mr. Evarts, (continuing)—

"Such as both he and I at the time deemed full and necessary. I am convinced that Mr. Tilton has been goaded to his defense by misrepresentations or misunderstanding of my position toward him. I shall never be a party to the reopening of this question, which has been honorably settled as between Theodore Tilton and myself. I have committed no crime, and if this society believes that it is due to them that I should reopen this already too painful subject or resign, I will resign; I know, as God gives me the power to judge of myself, that I am better fitted to-day through trials and chastening to do good than I have ever been."

There is an occasional change in ink here; I don't know whether it appears in whose handwriting that is. Now, Sir, with that before you, [handing the card to Mr. Beecher,] what was said by Mr. Moulton in regard to this publication by you? A.—I don't remember much about what was said the first evening, Sir; my mind was running on other things, and Mr. Moulton had his plans, and I had dismissed from my mind his generalship, yet my personal relations were very cordial, and my confidence in him personally was very strong, and I did not wish in any way to hurt him, nor to be indifferent to what he really seemed to me to be laboring to accomplish, yet my mind was set; I had come to the end, and I meant to have no more intermediate stages, and I therefore, when this was brought to my notice, said "I will consider it—I will take it into consideration;" that, so far as I recall, was the first interview, substantially.

Mr. Evarts—Yes; now can you fix the date of this interview? A.—It can easily be fixed; I cannot in my memory fix it; I have got it in my pocket.

Mr. Evarts—Well, has it been fixed?

Mr. Shearman—Yes; June 26.

Mr. Evarts—June 26 it is said to have been fixed; is that so, Judge Morris?

Mr. Morris—I don't know.

Mr. Shearman—The Bacon letter was published on the 25th, and this was the 26th.

Mr. Evarts—Well, it was immediately following the publication of the Bacon letter, was it?

Mr. Beecher—It was; it was on Friday evening, June 26, according to my memorandum of dates.

Q.—The Bacon letter was published on the 25th? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—It is said so, and I suppose is so; now, then, you took this card and consulted with the friends? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, how soon thereafter did you have any interview on the subject of the card or its publication? A.—I cannot fix the precise time, Sir, but it was not far off.

Q.—Well, what further passed between you and Mr. Moulton—between you and Mr. Moulton in regard to this card and its publication, and what could be done or would be done if you assented to it? A.—At a later—at some interview later—Mr. Moulton urged me very strongly; as I recollect the conversation it was substantially this, that Mr. Tilton had bound himself, in the presence of witnesses, if I would publish that statement that he would be content himself; and Mr. Moulton said that if I should publish that statement he would burn every document that he had, and that if Mr. Tilton ever undertook to move again in the matter he would take sides with me and fight him; he expressed himself very strongly; I think the word he said was he would "smash" him.

Q.—Did he say to you anything in regard to the power that he had over Mr. Tilton? A.—Yes, Sir; for the—many, many times, he said, I think, that "I can grind him to powder," he said imperatively of his control over Mr. Tilton.

Q.—What was your answer in regard to your signing or publishing that card? A.—I would never sign a card, after the Bacon letter, with that word "offense" in it.

Q.—Well, you told him you would not? A.—I told him I would not, and I *did* not.

Q.—Well, what was the end of the matter about that card and about its publication? Was there anything further about it? Was the subject renewed or pressed in any way? A.—I cannot say definitely. There was still, up to the very sessions of the Investigating Committee, more or less of an effort on the part of Mr. Moulton to accommodate matters. He thought that the publication of the Bacon letter had not brought things necessarily to a crisis. I thought it had, and he, with great assiduity and vehement zeal, thought that there could be a way struck out between extremes by which we could get clear even at that stage. I said that we could not; that the thing must be tried now and looked into to the bottom.

Q.—Was this card intended for—proposed for newspaper publication, or for reading to your church, or otherwise presented to this committee? A.—I do not know that the particular mode of issuing it was a matter of consideration; I do not remember anything about that. It was—in form—it looked rather like being read to the church. As I did not particularly regard it any way; that is I did not give much thought to it, except that the opening phraseology was an effectual bar to its being used by me in any way.

A CONVERSATION OF WHICH HE HAS NO DISTINCT RECOLLECTION.

Q.—Now, Mr. Beecher, do you remember anything about this card of this kind: Mr. Moulton says that he submitted that paper to the consideration of Mr. Tracy upon his own suggestion—he did not say it was your suggestion, and then being asked this question:

"What was said by Mr. Beecher in regard to that act?"—

That is, submitting it to Mr. Tracy? Mr. Moulton answers:

"He approved of it."

And it comes out again in the next question and answer a little more fully:

Q.—What did he say, and what did you say to him? A.—I said to him that I had submitted the paper to Mr. Tracy, and he said nothing further in regard to it; I don't remember that he made any reply."

Do you recognize any conversation between you and Mr. Moulton as to this paper having been submitted to Mr. Tracy, and your approving of its having been done? A.—It may very easily have happened, Sir; but I do not recall any such circumstance; and there were a good many little things, and there were a good many stages; before the Bacon letter there was a card, you know, prepared in anticipation—an anticipatory card, which was afterward modified and attempted, I think, to be made the basis of this other one, but I am not clear in my recollection about that; I know there were many interviews and many suggestions and tentative forms produced; and before the Bacon letter was published I was not indisposed to consider it; and after it was published I was indisposed.

Q.—Now, Sir, do you remember Mr. Moulton's reporting to you any such interview between himself and Gen. Tracy as this— A.—I don't remember it, Sir.

Q.—Well, I was about to ask— A.—Oh, I beg pardon.

Q.—As this which I now read to you Mr. Moulton says:

"I met Mr. Beecher on July 5, I think, and I said, 'Well, Mr. Beecher, you have not uttered from your pulpit or anywhere given utterance to the words that I prepared for you—at least, I have not seen any such expressions,' and he said, 'No, you advised silence particularly.' 'Yes,' I said, 'I advised silence, but I think you have had a good opportunity to make that expression;' and I said, 'At the Friday evening prayer-meeting your church seemed to be in entire sympathy with you, and I think you might have availed yourself of that occasion to have made that expression;' and he said, 'Well, I am not to blame for that—you advised silence, and I have followed the course you advised?'"

And then this card was put in evidence that you have just had in your hands. And the witness proceeds—to this fact I wish to call your attention particularly:

"I had a subsequent conversation with Mr. Beecher about it, and I told him that I had seen Gen. Tracy concerning a reply to the Bacon letter, and that I had asked Gen. Tracy if he had submitted the paper to him, and I said to Mr. Beecher that Mr. Tracy's reply was that he had seen a paper in which he thought he detected my handiwork, and that Gen. Tracy had said to me that the words 'I have committed no crime,' [which is a part of this card quoted here,] really said nothing in denial of the fact as alleged by Mr. Beecher against—or as to the fact between Mr. Tilton and Mr. Beecher," [the witness corrects himself,] "or Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton's relations; that as nearly as I could remember the words, he said, 'I have committed no crime,' did not mean anything, because adultery was no crime under the common law. That is as nearly as I could repeat it, and I said to him that I had told Gen. Tracy that I did not think that was a good objection; that I thought the community would accept that card as a distinct denial—that utterance, rather; that that utterance would be accepted by the community as a distinct denial, and that it ought to be made, or some such utterance should be made, since Beecher assented"—[it is corrected]—"since Mr. Tilton assented to peace since that utterance was made, or if silence was kept."

Now, Mr. Beecher, do you remember a conversation in which Mr. Moulton brought to your attention an interview that he had had with Gen. Tracy on the subject of the force and effect of this card? A.—I have no distinct recollection of any such statement as is made there; it was—

HIS OBJECTION TO THE PUBLICATION OF THE CARD.

Q.—What was the objection that you stated to the publication of that card? A.—My objection was that after the publication of the Bacon letter, anybody could understand the offense, or everybody was at liberty to understand the evidence as what they pleased; certainly, that it was that I had made improper advances toward Mrs. Tilton, and I would not stand it.

Q.—You would make no publication that contained that admission? A.—I would not agree to any such statement; I would not sign any such statement; I would have nothing to do that should mislead the public.

Q.—Now, whether the word crime was used or not in either of the conversations with him at that meeting, preceding or following the publication of the Bacon letter, was there at that time any suggestion or intimation from Mr. Moulton that the charge against you was any other or different from what had been the subject of imputation—the improper advances? A.—That was what he understood and what he conveyed to me, and what I understood.

Q.—So that the announcement made to you by Mr. Redpath from Tilton and Moulton that they intended to charge adultery was the first notice of that imputation or charge on their part? A.—It was the first statement to me; it was the first time I suspected it was ever thought of.

Q.—Well, it was the first statement to you? A.—At any rate, I knew it then for the first time as a part of their plan.

Q.—Now, Mr. Beecher, in regard to what have been known as the West charges? where are those papers, Mr. Shearman, the West charges?

Mr. Shearman—Exhibit 29.

Mr. Morris handed the paper to Mr. Evarts.

Mr. Shearman—And 68, also?

Mr. Evarts—68.

Mr. Morris promptly passed the paper to Mr. Evarts.

Mr. Evarts—In regard, Mr. Beecher, to these West charges, was the text or form of them ever laid before you or communicated to you? A.—No, Sir, I do not remember ever to have read them. I knew what they were; I mean, at the time. I knew the ground they covered without knowing much about them particularly.

HOW BEECHER UNDERSTOOD THE CHARGES.

Q.—Now, in the Spring or early Summer when the matter was first brought up, what did you understand the charges were confined to? A.—I understood that they were charges brought against Mr. Tilton for having slandered me in reporting that I preached to forty mistresses or some other number, and that they only related to what were called the Bowen slanders.

Q.—The Bowen slanders? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, in that Fall, in regard to any third clause, or item, how much knowledge had you on that subject? A.—I do not think I had any; the ground I took was such that I could not have any knowledge of that.

Mr. Fullerton—Don't reson at all.

Mr. Beecher—I beg pardon.

Mr. Evarts—Now, in regard to the third charge or item that involved any relations with Mrs. Tilton—imputation against Mr. Tilton of having made charges against Mrs. Tilton and yourself, was there any communication to you, in writing or otherwise, of any other charge in that relation than the charge of improper advances? A.—No, Sir.

THE WEST CHARGES.

Q.—Now, I call your attention, Mr. Beecher, to some statements in Mr. Tilton's testimony; Mr. Tilton speaks of an interview that he had with you, I imagine somewhere about October, at any rate it was in the Fall. [After a pause]—Now, Mr. Beecher, in reference to these West charges, and in that form, at all events, did you have any discussion or conversation with Mr. Tilton, in which Mr. Tilton's conversations with Mr. West about these charges, and about your guilt was talked of? A.—I don't know.

Q.—Mr. Tilton says that he said to you at some such interview, that during the Summer he [Mr. West] "had changed his mind on that subject, and had come to the conclusion that Mr. Beecher was the guilty man"— I must go back a little further.

"Mr. West had visited me during the Summer and had substantially indicated to me, though he did not say it in plain words, that he [Mr. West] had originally instituted these charges against me in June because he thought I was really guilty of slandering Mr. Beecher; that during the Summer he [Mr. West] had changed his mind on that subject, and had come to the conclusion that Mr. Beecher was the guilty man; but that, having brought his charges before the church in the regular way, he desired it should be called up in the order," &c., and urged him [Mr. Tilton] "to appear before the church to answer the charges, and in answering them I would throw the blame where it belonged and would clear myself."

Q.—Do you remember any interview with Mr. Tilton in that order after the West charges were brought upon the carpet, in which any conversation of that kind occurred? A.—I do not. I heard rumors; but they were rumors, I cannot tell from whom.

Q.—The question is whether you had such a conversation? A.—I recollect no such conversation with Mr. Tilton.

Q.—Do you remember Mr. Tilton saying this:

"I told him however, Mr. West, was guarded in his expressions, wouldn't say positively he believed in Mr. Beecher's guilt, only if Mr. Beecher was guilty, he was acting in the summer as a guilty man would act, and exactly as an innocent man would not act."

A.—I remember no such thing, Sir.

Q.—Now, Mr. Beecher, the end of all this matter, as I understand it, occurred at some church meeting or meeting of the church or society while Mr. Tilton was present and made some observations, and you also following, on October 31, 1873? A.—Yes.

Q.—Now, Sir, I call your attention to that scene; please state the matter as it occurred, as you recall it? A.—Well, Sir—I cannot, without giving a statement of the position to which we had come in our church deliberations through the committee. The Friday meeting, was a meeting, if I recollect aright, to receive and act upon a report from the Examining Committee, and as that report was essentially this—that the name of Mr. Tilton be dropped from the roll—and as I had talked with Mr. Moulton and Mr. Tilton of the progress of things that was coming to that issue, he appeared in that meeting.

Q.—Mr. Tilton did? A.—Mr. Tilton; he asked permission of the Chairman to make some remarks, and as a courtesy it was granted, and he then proceeded to make some remarks in which that that I remember, and that which was the point of them was, that he had not slandered the Pastor of the church; or, if he had, and the Pastor had any charges to make upon that subject against him, he was there to have them made then and there—words to that effect. That was the substance of it. He assumed the position of a man not a member of the church, but declaring that he had not slandered the Pastor, and if the Pastor thought he had, he was there to receive those charges; I had not expected to speak in the evening, but I did; and after making some remarks in respect to the general principles of our Church, I, in the close, alluded to the remarks made by him, and said that whatever differences had existed between Mr. Tilton and me had been honorably settled, and were, so far as I was concerned, buried; that I had no charges to make against him, and that I believed he had none to make against me; and with that the speech ceased; and then, after the voting—I think he remained to the end—after the voting in the meeting Mr. Tilton was congratulated on the successful termination of this difficulty. He shook hands with my most intimate and cordial friends, and went home happy.

Q.—Mr. Tilton? A.—Mr. Tilton.

Mr. Evarts—Mr. Stenographer, won't you read this last answer? I don't mean the whole—the statement of what Mr. Beecher said.

The stenographer read as follows: "I had not expected to speak in the evening, but I did. After making some remarks in respect to the general principles of our church, I, in the close, alluded to the remarks that were made by him; I said that whatever differences had existed between Mr. Tilton and me had been honorably settled, and were, so far as I was concerned, buried; that I had no charge to make against him, and I believed he had none to make against me, and with that the speech ceased; and after voting—I think he remained to the end—after voting in the meeting, Mr. Tilton was congratulated on the successful termination of this difficulty, and shook hands with my most intimate and cordial friends; and went home happy."

Q.—In what you said in regard to the difficulties being buried, whatever they were, was anything said by you about their being buried on Mr. Tilton's part? A.—I cannot say from—I said they had been amicably settled between us, and so far as I was concerned they were buried; that I had no charges to make against him, and believed he had none to make against me.

Q.—Mr. Beecher, I call your attention to a statement of Mr. Tilton's in answer to this question—I will name you the subject—it was in cross-examination by me—the question was:

"What was there in that situation that made Mr. Beecher responsible for any of these offenses against you which you found in Dr. Bacon's letter—it should be Dr. Bacon's statement? A.—I will tell you: Mr. Beecher came out of his church one night, as I have described in my direct-examination, meeting Mr. Moulton and me against the iron railing, saying that he could control his church, they would do exactly what he wished, that he held them in his right hand, and any action which Mr. Beecher"—

I believe that is the end of what he said you would do—

"Saying that he could control his church, that they would do exactly what he wished, that he held them in his right hand."

Q.—Did you make a statement of that kind to Mr. Tilton? A.—No, Sir; I did not.

Q.—In reference to the situation in the Bacon letter or at any other time? A.—I did not, Sir.

Q.—Now, Mr. Beecher there came to be an investigating committee last Summer? A.—There did.

THE STATEMENT WHICH HE PREPARED FOR THE COMMITTEE.

Q.—After it was appointed, was an application made to you from that committee for a statement before it of your relations with Mrs. Tilton? A.—There was.

Q.—Did you prepare and present to that committee a statement on that subject? A.—I did.

Q.—Is that the statement concerning which Mr. Moulton speaks as having been read in part at least to him? He is asked this question:

"I saw him several times at his house.

Q.—At his house? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—With regard to what? A.—With regard to the report that he should make to the investigating committee of the church.

Q.—State whether he had it prepared? A.—He read to me from a paper what he proposed to read with regard to Theodore Tilton."

Mr. Evarts (handing witness a paper)—Is that the paper? A.—It was.

Q.—From which you read to Mr. Moulton? A.—It was.

Mr. Evarts—I offer that paper in evidence, Sir.

He handed a paper to Mr. Fullerton, and papers to Mr. Beach and Mr. Morris.

Mr. Fullerton—This is not the original.

Mr. Evarts—It is a copy.

Mr. Fullerton—Show me the original.

The paper asked for was handed to Mr. Tilton's counsel and read by them with great attention. A long pause ensued, during which a juror found time to leave the court, Mr. Beecher to leave the stand to speak to his brother, Rev. Edward Beecher, observing as he left the chair to THE TIMES reporter, "This is as dull work to me as it appears to be to you."

Mr. Beach—What is that marked?

Mr. Shearman—D, 131.

Mr. Fullerton—Inasmuch as that is in several several sheets, I think it better be marked on every page.

Mr. Beach—Yes; mark every leaf, numbering them in such a way that you will know it.

Mr. Shearman—Yes. [To the stenographer]—Mark every one, numbering it by pages.

The paper was marked and returned to Mr. Evarts.

Mr. Evarts—Mr. Beecher, please look at the date of this [handing the last exhibit to him.]

Mr. Beecher—What, Sir?

Mr. Evarts—Please look at the date of this, and I will ask you some questions about it.

Mr. Beecher—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—Wednesday, July 15, 1874. Was this prepared by you after your interview with Mr. Redpath at Peekskill, which was Monday, the 13th. A.—Yes, Sir. What date does that bear?

Mr. Evarts—It bears date Wednesday, the 15th of July, 1874. A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—According to Mr. Redpath's testimony, you, in that interview with him, spoke of a statement which you were going to make? A.—Yes, Sir; that is the statement.

Q.—That is the statement? A.—That is the statement I was going to make.

Q.—And made after that? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—I will now read it, if your Honor please.

Wednesday, July 15, 1874.

Mr. Beach (interrupting)—You read from a copy?

Mr. Shearman—Yes, Sir; I have the original here.

Mr. Evarts (continuing)—

Dear Brethren: When at length the time comes that I could break the long silence of four years, I thought it proper, and, in accordance with all the principles which Plymouth Church has defended, that I should speak to you and through you to the church, the only ecclesiastical tribunal whose authority I recognize as binding upon me. I asked the appointment of a large committee of able and impartial men, because, though my own statement was to be, in my judgment, the chief element, yet there were many incidental and collateral questions which I desired to have investigated and finally determined.

I do not propose to enter upon the details of a history running through four years. I shall state the facts which concern the original troubles and leave alone the troubled sequences.

My acquaintance with Mrs. Elizabeth Tilton dates from her childhood; my intimacy in her family from about 1862-3. Her nature was strongly devotional. She had a genius of religious sentiment. And had she lived in other days, and in the Catholic Church, she has always seemed to me to be one of those who would have inspirations and ecstatic visions. My interest in her increased, and she deserved the respectful affection which she won from me. I loved her as one would his own child. She had grown up under my teachings. She had never known any other religious teacher, and she had associated with my name, and illumined it by her imagination, whatever was worthy of affection and trust. Nor did I dream, for a long time, that, in such a gentle and appreciative nature, my admiration and sincere affection might beget an enthusiasm which would mar the entirety of the love which a wife should cherish for her husband. It was at length the sight of the unhappiness disclosed in the family, and the indignant reproaches of her husband, that aroused in me the full sense of the wrong done in winning any part of that affection which should belong to her husband. Leaving to others the unwelcome task of refined moral criticism upon this gentle and pure-minded woman, it is for me explicitly to defend her from any charge of criminality of conduct, and to dissipate even the shadow of a reproach upon her untempted honor, and to join with her husband, who has again and again, with loyal affection and with justice, defended the personal purity of his wife.

Although the sincere affection which grew up in me for Mrs. Tilton was honorable in intent, I none the less condemn myself with unsparing severity, for bringing upon the most sacred of human institutions, the household, great harm and distress, which have since flowed like a river. I do not measure the blame by a light standard. That our relations were not criminal in the ordinary and legal sense of the term, does not exonerate me from blame, nor does it relieve me of the sharpest pangs of sorrow. My age, my experience, my knowledge of her sensitive nature, should have been a shield to her, and my long and affectionate relations with Mr. Tilton. When the full realization broke upon me of a household deeply wounded by my imprudence, of possible and threatened divisions and scatterings, and the long train of evils that might befall father, mother, and the beautiful group of children, and that instead of happiness I had brought upon two persons with whom I had been in the most affectionate relations a torrent of misery whose influence might widen indefinitely, my distress passed all bounds. To a mutual friend I poured out my soul like water. I did not measure words. I took upon myself immeasurable blame; I wished him to convey to Mr. Tilton, in language overcharged with feeling, my profound regrets and apologies. The apology was accepted, a reconciliation was made, and kind social relations were for a time continued, and would have continued until this day, had not malign external influences interfered in various unlooked-for ways, and spread abroad exaggerations, perversions, and falsehoods, whose direct evil was aimed at me, but whose indirect influence was to place Mr. Tilton in a false position, as one attacking me, rather than as one injured by me.

Nor can any one who only looks upon affairs at the present stage of development be in a situation to judge of the motives and influences which have acted at various stages of a history essentially private and domestic, and which, for the sake of society, of the family, of childhood, and of womanhood, should have had the privilege of seclusion, which those most injured most earnestly sought. The policy of silence has failed, but it was the right one, and ought to have succeeded.

I was called, at the earliest moment in this history, to determine my duty in other relations. I was Pastor of a large church, the editor of a religious journal, and was engaged in important literary enterprises, besides the multifarious public and private duties of a miscellaneous kind, not strictly clerical, which fall upon clergymen in our day.

Profoundly suffering, it would have been an unspeakable relief if I could have laid down my burdens; it was not honorable or right to others to seek personal relief at their expense; I therefore determined to accept my sorrow as a schoolmaster sent of God, and to let no one know that I carried burdens, but to rise to every emergency not only, but to grow stronger by the severe discipline laid upon me. It was in this mood, that I wrote the *Life of Christ*, which may well be called Benoni, child of my sorrow. I was led by my own suffering to a profound sense of moral evil, to a pity and sympathy for those doing wrong, that I had never before known. The divine nature, in its compassion, and in its healing power, which before was only as a star, had grown to the orb of a sun. And in no part of my life has my ministry sprung from so profound a sense of God's mercy, nor gone forth for such an unspeakable compassion for the sorrowing, struggling human kind. It does not befit me to speak of my own work, but it is right to explain why I continued it under circumstances of very great trouble. I did not think that because I had done wrong I ought not to do right.

I ought also, solemnly and gratefully, to bear witness to the mercy of God. Every hour of anguish has opened at length unto peace. The strife of tongues, the sorrow of others, the suffering of myself, have brought to me the God of all consolation, and He has from time to time ministered a peace which passeth all understanding.

In conclusion, I am yet in vigor of health with powers unimpaired. I have no use for myself, except to labor for the best interests of my country and my kind. If it please God, I shall make the autumn of my life as energetic as my earlier years. But in what fields or through what channels I leave to the Divine Providence."

Mr. Evarts, after having finished reading the above, turned and held a few moments' consultation with his associates. While counsel for plaintiff were examining the paper just read, Mr. Evarts laughingly passed over to Mr. Beach a pencil caricature of himself [Mr. Evarts.] This was circulated among counsel and occasioned considerable merriment, and being finally passed up to Judge Neilson he inquired if it was to be considered an exhibit in the case, and handed it back with the remark, "It's a very good likeness."

SOME OF MOULTON'S STATEMENTS CONTRADICTED.

Q.—Now, Sir, I will call your attention to some statements of Mr. Moulton. He says that after your reading to him some portion of this statement, he said—Mr. Moulton said:

"I said to him, 'Mr. Beecher, I think I may be able to induce Theodore Tilton not to write the statement which he is writing, and I will express to him fully the ground which you take in regard to him, because I do not see that you can do anything more, unless you confess absolutely to the committee the crime which you have committed against him and his family.'"

Now did anything of that kind occur between you and Mr. Moulton? A.—Nothing of the kind that is included in that last sentence at all.

Q.—His observation, he says he made, was:

"Because I cannot see that you can do anything more, unless you confess absolutely to the committee the crime which you have committed against him and his family."

Did he say anything of that kind? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Now, Sir, did you have this conversation—Mr. Moulton proceeds that he said to you,

"'And I will try to influence Mr. Tilton upon the basis of what you have told me,' and he said, 'I hope you will succeed in doing that; if Theodore publishes the fact, as he has threatened to do, of my relations with Mrs. Tilton, it will ruin me, but it will kill him.'"

Did you say that? A.—No, Sir; there was no such conversation—no such representation from me.

Q.—Now, Sir, I will call your attention—Mr. Moulton states, Mr. Beecher, that when you handed him Exhibit No. 49, which is this memorandum—I will call it to your attention—Mr. Moulton says in reference to this memorandum, which has been made Exhibit No. 49, he said:

"'Mr. Beecher, is there not any member of your committee besides Mr. Tracy, or is not there any one on that committee beside Mr. Tracy, to whom you could tell the truth, to whom I could tell it, or to whom Mr. Tracy could tell it, in order that they might guide the action of that committee properly with reference to the fact itself; could not you tell Mr. Sage?' And he [that is you] said, no, it would kill him; it almost killed him when he told him he had been guilty of an offense, when he made the explanation he did to him of that. 'Well,' I said, [that is Moulton] 'that is too bad; if you have not got one friend in that committee to whom you can tell the truth, what is the use of your friends?'"

Now, Sir, did any such conversation as that occur between yourself and Mr. Moulton? A.—Conversation, but no such thing as that.

Q.—Well, please state the conversation as it did occur? A.—Mr. Moulton still had multitudes of plans and suggestions; they swarmed; his brain was very fertile, and he brought them to me, one and another; sometimes I thought of them, and sometimes I did not; but in regard to this, he said to me he thought that that committee could be arranged yet, so that there should not be a direct clash between Mr. Tilton and me finally—something to that effect—and he wanted to know whether there was not somebody on that committee to whom I could introduce him, and to whom he could talk, and whom he could influence in the matter; I said, no, I did not think there was; he mentioned Mr. Sage's name, and I said probably he was the last man that I thought he could influence or mold; that Mr. Sage loved me, I believed, as well as he did his life, but he was not a man that on that account would swerve from the task that had been imposed upon him; that he meant business, and that the whole committee meant business and that I meant to have them transact business; I told him that that committee was appointed after all other things had failed, and that there was nothing else for me but that investigation, and that I determined to have it, and that I appointed the committee of men that would stand before the community unimpeachable and yet who had not been mixed up with the heated discussions in the Church, and who would undertake to look at this whole question with a judicial investigation. I told him my purpose originally had been to have Judge Benedict on the committee, as a leading man on it; but that he had, for private reasons—among others that he was living at that time on Staten Island—declined the task, and that there had been appointed on it lawyers and others besides these business men, who stood above all reproach, and that I had enjoined on them to make a thorough investigation, and that I meant it, and that they were going to do it; and that any attempt to turn them aside, one way or the other, would fail.

Q.—Mr. Beecher, did you at this time, this month of July—it is stated to me somewhere between the 20th and the 30th of July—at an interview between yourself and Mr. Moulton, have a conversation of this kind with him:

"I told Mr. Beecher that Mr. Tilton never would have written that card if it had not been for the publication of his correspondence with the committee and the desertion of his wife; and I said to Mr. Beecher at that interview, 'Don't you know that you are doing yourself, or are liable to do yourself, a great hurt by keeping Elizabeth away from Theodore? Don't you know perfectly well the influence that that woman has had over him? If you keep her away from him it will only incense him; and you ought to send her back to him;' and he said, 'That can be arranged if this other matter is fixed up properly.'"

Did you have any such conversation as that? A.—I did not, Sir; I did not.

Q.—Was there any conversation in which your keeping her away from her husband— A. (interrupting.)—No, Sir; of course there was not; I had nothing to do with her staying or going.

Mr. Fullerton—You have answered the question, Mr. Beecher.

Q.—Did Mr. Moulton ever speak to you about the imputing to you the keeping of Mrs. Tilton away from her husband? A.—He did not.

Q.—Up to the time of your preparing and presenting this paper that has been read, to the Investigating Committee had you the opinion that you had heretofore expressed, that this undue withdrawal of affection of the wife from the husband, and its action to yourself had taken place? A.—I did.

Q.—You retained that opinion at that time? A.—I retained that opinion some considerable time after that.

Q.—When, if at all, did you change your view or opinion on that subject? A.—Well, the feeling was so rooted and grounded in me that the change, after I was informed—

Mr. Beach—Oh, well, wait, wait, wait.

Q.—The question is the date. A.—Well, it was after Mrs. Tilton's testimony before the committee, after the representations were made to me by those who knew about her—

Mr. Beach—Well, I object to this.

Q.—When, in point of time, was it? A.—It was in—I should say in August, 1874.

Q.—Since that change and up to this time, has that change continued? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Mr. Moulton, Mr. Beecher has spoken of a conversation on the 5th of July, which I will call your attention to, and ask you then to state the interview as you understood it. He says:

"I told him I thought it was a mistake to have an investigating committee, but that we would try to get along with even that. And I told him that I thought I should take, or probably I should have further counsel in the matter, and he said 'Whom do you mean?' I said, 'Gen. Butler; I have received a letter from him asking that there be silence.' He said, 'Yes, I have heard something about that; a friend of him, or a Mr. Bowen, in Washington, saw Gen. Butler, and he advised silence. This Mr. Bowen told his father, and his father told me. He said he did not believe much in the moral sense of Gen. Butler, but he might be a good counsel because he considered him a wise man, and at all events his advice was good for silence."

And Mr. Moulton added:

"And that is all that transpired at that interview."

Q.—Did you have an interview with Mr. Moulton at or about this time—early in July? A.—I did.

Q.—In which there was some reference to such subjects? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—If so, please state what that interview was. A.—I think we were walking together up from his house, and the conversation, of course, was on this subject, and he expressed some regrets that I had, without—that I had, as he thought, precipitately called for this investigating committee; but as it was called, and could not be helped, we must do the best we could. And then he said, putting his hand in his pocket, "I have a letter here; we are going to have another man—actor in this thing who will be a very strong] man." And I said, "Yes, I suspect I know whom you have allusion to." And said he, "Who?" Said I, "Gen. Butler." "Yes," said he, "it is him." Said I, "I was advised of his intentions." Then he wanted to know what it was. I told him that Mr. H. A. Bowen had called upon me not long before, and had said that he came just immediately from Washington, and that Gen. Butler had sent word to me that he felt that I was not in the hands of good advisers, and that he felt a great interest in my case, and that if—he should be in New-York in about ten days, and if I would like to see him he would meet me there, and that he thought he could carry me through the case, no matter what the facts were. [Laughter.] That was the message that was communicated to me by Mr. H. A. Bowen.

Q.—And which you told Mr. Moulton? A.—And I told Mr. Moulton that statement—made that statement to him. And I also said to Mr. Moulton that it did not seem to me necessary that I should see Gen. Butler.

Q.—Well, Sir, that was the interview, as you have stated? A.—That was the interview, that is, that part of it. There were some other things said; I don't know what just now.

Mr. Beach (*sotto voce* to Mr. Evarts)—Let's go, let's go; it is time.

Mr. Evarts (to the court)—It is suggested that we might as well adjourn now.

The court was thereupon adjourned at 3:55, until this morning at 11 o'clock.

THE PROFITS OF RELIGIOUS TRADE.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph* writes to that journal under date of March 30: I believe it is accepted as an axiom by political economists that no penalties or risk will protect from unlawful rivalry a business that returns cent. per cent. on the capital invested. In proof of this dictum they cite the smuggling of former days, the slave trade, the imitation of patent pills, and the shameless fraud in Everton toffy. It was not likely, therefore, that the astounding profits just now realized from pilgrimages would long escape the eye of those who covet other men's fortune. A very striking case was tried at Rouen last week. By Neufchatel, in that diocese, there is a celebrated shrine called Notre Dame du Pardon. It has lately undertaken such a disastrous competition with Notre Dame de Bon Secours that nine months since the Archbishop publicly disavowed it, but to no avail. Pilgrims still flocked in with their offerings, and the courts of law were appealed to. By their inquiries we learn an edifying story. Notre Dame du Pardon was invented and worked (*exploitê*) by a tinman named Fagot. Perceiving his way to an enormous profit he built a chapel, fitted it up with a colossal virgin, a cradle in stone, and several bas-reliefs representing passages of Scripture. Upon the walls at this time hang a great number of *ex votos*, attesting the miracles performed. Money boxes are disposed where "convenient." Fagot dwells in a cottage beside the chapel, and he seems to have made a very comfortable living out of the alms and the piety of the faithful. Thus far one cannot easily see how the tinman, though he might be morally a swindler, had violated any human law. If people come to his chapel, and find themselves better for the visit, they are surely entitled to present an *honorarium*. But the evidence proved, on one hand, that Fagot had sold indulgences; and on the other, that he had been granted none to sell. It was attested also that he took money for *neuvaines* to his Virgin, which he could not perform himself, nor asked anybody else to perform; that he had suspended crutches on the wall, to make lame pilgrims believe that his statue could work miracles as well as the best; and that he had circulated pamphlets representing his private speculation to be authorized in due form, and invidiously comparing its success with that of Notre Dame de Bon Secours. "But," says the indictment, "neither Fagot's Virgin nor his chapel has been consecrated, and the generation of which they have been objects is absolutely illusory. The pilgrimage, therefore, is established out of his own head. Everything proves it to be so, even the private conduct of Fagot, who appointed to take care of his virgin a female of dubious morality." The audacious tinman was convicted—first, of distributing printed matter without the Prefect's authority; second, of obtaining money by false pretences, notably from a Mme. Bénard, who paid him 100 francs for his intercession in the matter of a lawsuit—intercession with no earthly powers, of course. And he was condemned to 100 francs fine and six months' imprisonment. Several other Fagot's, up and down in France, will study this decision, with a view to learn how far they can go on and keep outside the law.

THE COAL TRADE.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* of Monday, the 12th inst., says: "The anthracite coal tonnage reported by the several coal carrying companies for the week ending on the 3d inst., aggregated 292,290 tons, and for the year to date, 3,875,723 tons, against 5,027,934 tons to corresponding date last year, showing a decrease of 1,252,211 tons. The bituminous tonnage for the week was 65,293 tons, and for the year 552,599 tons, against 490,582 tons to corresponding time last year, an increase of 62,017 tons. The total tonnage of both hard and soft coals reported amounted to 357,583 tons, and for the year to 4,328,322 tons, against 5,518,516 tons to corresponding time last year, a decrease in both kinds of 1,190,194 tons. These aggregates are subject to a deduction for so much coal as passes over more than one road, and thus is doubled in the above reported aggregates. The amount, however, is not very considerable, and does not change materially the relative tonnage of the companies. There is no change in the trade as compared with what it was last week at this time. The troubles in the mining region between the operators and the working men in reference to wages continue, the effect of which is almost an entire non-production of coal in the Lehigh and Schuylkill coal regions. The anthracite coal trade itself is virtually at a standstill, and coal is becoming very scarce. In this city some of the sizes of coal are quite run out. Some of the dealers say there is not a ton of egg coal on sale at any of the yards, and all sizes of coal for domestic purposes are very scarce, and much of that which is offering is of inferior quality, being the refuse and old stock carried over from 1874. As yet there has been little if any advance in prices to consumers, a fact in a great measure due to the controlling influence in the market of what is known as the 'combination' in the coal trade, and which professes as one of its purposes to regulate and make steady prices all through the year. In the bituminous coal regions there are unusual efforts making to press the largest amount of that coal possible into the market, and for other than domestic uses it is quite largely taken in the place of anthracite. As to a resumption of work in the anthracite regions, we have no other information than is open to the public, except that the President and Managers of the Reading Coal and Iron Company are outspoken and positive that the company will not yield one penny in their stand-out against what they claim to be the unreasonable demands of the associations of the miners and working men, though their mines stand idle all Summer."

CARILLONS.

The London *Times* of March 31 has the following: "Those of our readers who have visited Antwerp doubtless brought away with them pleasant memories of the sweet chimes which ring out at very frequent intervals from the grand old cathedral tower. Those, too, to whom Bruges is familiar will also remember the carillon in the belfry of the market-place, the memory of which has been embalmed by Longfellow in two of his miscellaneous poems, is one of which he tells us how that—

In the market-place of Bruges stands the belfry old and brown,
Thrice consumed and thrice rebuilded, still it watches o'er the town.

So, too, in other continental cities, have bells been made to prove a source of frequent pleasure by mechanical means, apart from the mere striking of the hours and chiming of the quarters. Nor has this matter been unattended to in our own country, and in this metropolis—as witness the carillon of St. Clement Danes, in the Strand, to which belated passers-by must often have listened with satisfaction. But there is a fault here, as indeed in many other cases of tune-playing church clocks, in the machinery adopted for the purpose, which is simply inefficient. The defective performance is due to the circumstance that hitherto in all carillon machinery the tune barrel has had to perform the heavy work of lifting the bell hammers. Now, seeing that the hammers vary very considerably in size and weight, it results that when a heavy hammer has to be raised a much longer time is required than when a light one has to be lifted. Hence the jerky, irregular character of the music produced, which will be executed rapidly with high and slowly with low notes. It remained for Messrs. Gillett and Bland, of the steam clock factory, Croydon, to work out a marked and precise improvement in this respect, and to introduce a system of carillon machinery which would interpret a tune or piece of music correctly. To effect this it was necessary to remodel the system entirely, the main point being to relieve the tune-barrel of the labor of lifting the bell hammers, which duty is now imposed upon a secondary piece of mechanism. The primary duty assigned to the barrel is that of releasing a series of keys or detents, with which the studs in the barrel are made to engage as the barrel revolves. These keys act upon a series of levers, which are brought into contact with a cam-roller, and it is the cams and the levers together that effect the lifting of the hammers. This relieves the tune barrel of all strain, and the power of the cam arrangement insures regularity and precision at every stroke, whether on a large or a small bell. The motive power is obtained by weights, and the time is regulated by vanes, which are capable of easy adjustment. Messrs. Gillett and Bland's carillon apparatus has been adopted at Worcester Cathedral, St. Stephen's Church, Hampstead, the Town Halls of Rochdale and Bradford, and at other places. The most recent example, however, is that at the parish church of St. Leonard's, Shoreditch, which was opened at noon on Tuesday, and brought some excellent music out of the splendid peal of the bells—one of the finest in London—which that church possesses. The machine is fixed in the chamber below the bells, and embodies all the most recent improvements by the manufacturers. The apparatus plays fourteen tunes from two barrels which have to be exchanged as each is played out. The arrangement of the tunes is as follows: No. 1 barrel, Sunday, "Easter Hymn;" Monday, "Rose of Allandale;" Tuesday, "My Lodging is on the Cold Ground;" Wednesday, "The Sicilian Mariner's Hymn;" Thursday, "Lass o' Gowrie;" Friday, "Swiss Boy;" Saturday, "The Mermaid." No. 2 barrel, Sunday, "Rock of Ages;" Monday, "Annie Laurie;" Tuesday, "Ring the Bell, Watchman;" Wednesday, "Last Rose of Summer;" Thursday, "Blue Bells of Scotland;" Friday, "There's Nae Luck About the House;" Saturday, "Home, Sweet Home." These tunes are played on twelve bells, the tenor weighing about 34 cwt., and the peal ranging from CC to G. The carillon machine has twenty-four levers, two to each bell, in order to enable several notes in quick succession to be played upon the same bell when necessary. A tune will be played three times over, every three hours day and night, the change of tune being effected at midnight by a self-acting shifting apparatus. By changing the barrels weekly, a fresh tune will be played every day for fourteen days; but any number of tunes can be played by having other barrels with seven tunes pricked on each. The barrels are not costly, and can easily be changed. By attaching a keyboard, such as is used in a pianoforte, to the apparatus, anyone can play with ease upon the bells with the fingers. The machine can also be made to chime changes similarly to ringing a peal, and also to ring the bells for the church services. At present, however, operations at St. Leonard's are confined to playing the tunes we have mentioned. The motive power of the carillon machine is obtained by a weight of 900-weight, which has a vertical range of seventy-two feet to descend through, the apparatus being wound up once every twenty-four hours. The carillon machine is started every three hours by the church clock, which, however, is an old one and has been repaired, or rather patched up, by Messrs. Gillett and Bland, sufficiently to enable it to work well for some time. Eventually, however, it will have to be replaced with a new clock. At the opening on Tuesday each of the tunes was played in succession with excellent effect, and to the satisfaction of all interested, especially the crowd of parishioners and others who had assembled within the precincts of the church to listen to the performance. Most of the tunes, especially the sacred ones, were given with precision, and if we notice the fact that in one or two cases a slight discrepancy was observable in the time, it is only to add that such may to some slight extent be expected where a comparatively heavy piece of mechanism is made the exponent of a delicately-balanced melody. Messrs. Gillett and Bland, however, are to be complimented upon the great advance they have made in the direction of bell-playing, and the high degree of perfection to which they have brought their carillon machines. We may add that this firm are about to add two more bells to the peal at Worcester Cathedral, and to prick twenty-one fresh tunes. When this has been done there will be fifteen bells and a carillon machine playing twenty-eight tunes. The firm are also fitting up a carillon machine at the Wool Exchange, Coleman street. It will play fourteen tunes on eleven bells, and will be the first carillon machine erected within the City of London.

GROWTH AND USES OF THE BAMBOO.

Among the notices of the minor products of the Indian forests the report by Mr. Batten Powell, the Inspector General of Forests, states that the general production and universal utility of the bamboo plants is such that their use supersedes in many instances the necessity for wood. In the northern districts they are not common. Thus, in the Punjab, only a few are found in the lower hills, as Kangra, Hushyarpore, and Umballa, and a few near Rawulpindee and the Salt Range. Some are small and solid, and are prized for spear-handles, staffs, &c.; others are larger and hollow. In the higher hills a small graceful species, said to be *Arundinaria falcata*, is found above 8,000 feet. It is used only for the stems of pipes. In the North-western Provinces bamboos are found throughout the forests of Dehra Doon, Kumaon, Gurhwal, and Goruckpore, and form a considerable item of revenue. In Bengal they are everywhere abundant. In Sikkim they are almost as much used as in Burmah, buckets, water-troughs, and every kind of utensil being made from them. The very large *Bambusa gigantea* is not found, and, indeed, it is said that no true *Bambusa* is found in Sikkim; all are referred to Dendro-calamus, Schizostachyum, &c. The peasantry almost everywhere are dependent on these useful articles for building. In many districts two-thirds of the houses are mere huts, consisting of a bamboo frame-work, thatched with grass and filled up at the sides with mats made of split bamboos or of grass screens. In Madras immense quantities are floated down the various rivers on the western coast. The bamboo is one of the riches of these provinces. The stems are ordinarily sixty feet long, and five inches in diameter near the root. They are readily purchased standing at 5r., and small ones at 3½r. per mille. Millions are annually cut in the forests and taken away by water in rafts. From their great buoyancy they are used for floating heavier woods, and piles of them are lashed to the sides of "pattimars" going to Bombay. The larger ones are selected as outriggers for ferry-boats, or studding sail-booms for small craft. In addition to the vast export by sea, it is estimated that two lakhs are taken eastward from the Supat talock. The Malabar bamboo is smaller than the Burmah species. The export by land is stated to have affected these jungles near the railway line so as to threaten exhaustion. But of all provinces producing bamboos Burmah is unrivaled. As there is no fee charged for the cutting, use, or export of the stems it is impossible to give even an idea of the quantities cut and exported. The Burmese and Karens have names for twenty-eight varieties, from the *Bambusa gigantea*, whose huge hollow stem is often from ten to sixteen inches in girth and upward, to the useless creeping bamboo that is found in shady dells along streams. The Burmese turn the bamboo to every purpose; they weave slips of it into boxes, mats, and baskets, floor their room with flattened pieces, and weave fine slips into boxes, which are then lacquered, and but for their beautiful elasticity would never be supposed to be made of bamboo matwork as a basis. The common kinds are used by all classes to hold betel and tobacco. The Karens readily light a fire with two pieces of dry bamboo. They place the half bamboo on the ground, cut a notch in it, put a little bit of tinder under the hole of the notch, and then inserting a small bar of bamboo crosswise, saw it backward and forward with great rapidity till the heat produced ignites the tinder below.

HUMBLE BUT FAITHFUL.

The Mobile *Register*, of the 7th inst., contains the obituary of "Daphne," a colored woman, of whom it is said: "During successive visitations of yellow fever she has been recognized as the most efficient and kind-hearted of nurses, and hundreds of our people owe their lives to her care. During the war she became known to thousands of Confederate soldiers by her attention to them when sick and in distress, and the families of many of those who were far away in camp, were indebted to the kindness of honest, warm-hearted, faithful Daphne for relief in their troubles and necessities."

LAW REPORTS.

THE MASON COUNTERFEITING CASE.

AN ECCENTRIC DEFENDANT WHO WANTS TO CONDUCT HIS OWN CASE—HE IS REPRIMANDED BY THE COURT—AN EQUALLY ODD WITNESS, JACK AT ALL TRADES.

The case in which George Albert Mason, formerly employed by Col. Washburn, Chief of the Secret Service Division, to ferret out counterfeiters, is charged with passing counterfeit money on Albert W. Ensor, of Rochester, was resumed yesterday morning in the criminal branch of the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Benedict. Assistant District Attorneys Purdy and Pullman appeared for the Government, and Mr. Benjamin B. Foster for Mason, who sat behind his counsel and was very demonstrative during the proceedings, constantly prompting his counsel and making remarks disparaging to Col. Washburn and the witnesses for the prosecution.

Mr. Ensor was the first witness called by the prosecution. He testified as follows: I am a fur dyer in Rochester, N. Y.; in March last Mason paid me $500, in this City, on account of about $1,500, which I had charged him for a lot of laces and furs which I had imported and sold to him; I was subsequently arrested in Rochester for passing some of this money, on the ground that it was counterfeit.

Cross-examination—I have been imprisoned in Canada; I have been in this country since June 10, 1873; I was arrested in Rochester for passing a five-dollar note, part of the money paid to me by Mason; when I was arraigned on the charge of passing this bill, with knowledge that it was counterfeit, I denied such knowledge, and stated that I had got it from Mason, believing it to be good money; I have been in Mason's employ, having been engaged by him to write letters to papers in St. Louis and his letters to the heads of the Secret Service Division; I have never said that I expected to die upon the gallows; [laughter] I had a conversation with Col. Washburn about a week ago in the Secret Service office in Bleecker street, but it was about trivial matters, nothing being said about Mason's case; I went to a Sunday-school in Rochester the day before my arrest; I am not a Sunday-school scholar; [laughter] I was standing at a bar drinking when I was arrested; I passed the counterfeit $5 note in payment for cigars; I had a two-dollar good note in my pocket at the time I offered the five-dollar note; I had no particular reason for passing the five-dollar note instead of the two-dollar note; I put my hand in my pocket kind of promiscuous like [laughter] and took out the first bill my hand lighted on.

Witness was called upon to produce some letters, and, as he was about to do so, Mason jumped up, in an excited manner, to interfere with his counsel, when counsel, speaking to him sharply, said, "Sit down, will you, and keep quiet." Mason, then, in relation to a remark made by the witness said, "That's a lie!" when Assistant District Attorney Purdy called the attention of the court to Mason's action, saying that he was constantly making use of such remarks in the hearing of the jury, and that it should not be permitted. Judge Benedict severely reprimanded Mason, telling him that such action must be stopped, and that the case must proceed through his counsel, when Mason replied that he didn't want any counsel; that he could conduct his case himself. Judge Benedict replied by telling him to keep quiet or he would be removed from the court-room. Mason originally wanted to defend himself, but his conduct was of so eccentric a character that Judge Benedict deemed it entirely improper to accede to his request, and as he claimed not to be able to pay counsel Mr. Foster was assigned to defend him.

Just previous to the time of the adjournment Judge Benedict questioned the witness as to the principal events of his life, and from his answers, it appears that he was born in France, was educated at Heidelberg and Dieppe, was connected with the *Glow Worm*, a London newspaper, was a midshipman in the British Navy, a commercial traveler in England, a journalist in Canada, an importer in Canada and the United States, a fur dyer in Rochester, and a champion chess-player.

Cross-examination resumed—I never passed under any other than my own name; Mason paid me the $500 for the furs and laces just after he came out of a bank, or a building which he said was a bank, and which looked like one; he asked me to wait a moment until he went into the bank to get the money, and it was only about two minutes before he came out with the money in his hand, and we went to a saloon around the corner, in the back room of which he paid me; I gave him no receipt, and he shortly afterward borrowed most of the money which he had paid me, when we both went on to Philadelphia, from where I went to Rochester; after my arrest in Rochester, sensational and false accounts were published in the Rochester papers denouncing me as a murderer who was fit for the gallows, &c.

Counsel for Mason examined the witness very closely to ascertain whether he had not, before going to Rochester, spent all the money which he had received from Mason, and whether or not he had to borrow money to pay his fare to Rochester; but the witness replied that he had not, and that he was sure that the five-dollar note he was arrested for passing in Rochester was one which he had been paid by Mason.

Re-direct—I was put in prison in Canada because I sold some goods which I had purchased at less than I had been charged for them on credit, in order to get money to relieve Mason's necessities, I then having no ready money of my own; I was sent to jail three months for the transaction, and after I had been in jail a day, Mason was locked up there to be tried on five indictments for various crimes.

The case will be resumed this morning.

BORROWING A NAME.

OFFICE OF THE SPIRIT OF THE TIMES.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

DEAR SIR: My attention has been directed to a report published in your paper, of some proceedings in the great bond forgery, in which the name of George Wilkes, which has been assumed by a notorious thief and forger, whose real name is Watson Wilks, figures repeatedly with those of a gang of professional thieves. The name of this rogue, who is about thirty years of age, has repeatedly figured in arrests for robberies here and elsewhere, and for some reason or other, (probably through the instigation of some malicious person,) he always gives George Wilkes as his name. And, occasionally a reporter, possibly relishing it as a joke, gives it an additional signigificance by printing this fellow's alias in the form of my actual signature, George Wilkes. I do not, of course, suppose that any one would mistake such a fellow for a man as well known as myself; nevertheless, as such an obbrobrious presentation of my name, without a grain of explanation, is by no means pleasant, I will ask of your sense of editorial comity the great favor of your publication of this note.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. WILKES,

Editor and Proprietor of the *Spirit of the Times*.

P. S.—I have just been informed by Hon. A. Oakey Hall, that he was counsel for this man Watson Wilks in the great bond forgery, and that his client gave to him the name of Hamilton Wilkes, whereupon he (Mr. Hall) at the opening of the proceedings in court stated that he wished it to be understood that his client was neither Hamilton Wilkes, Esq., of St. John's square, or Mr. George Wilkes, the editor of the *Spirit of the Times*. But the reporters neglected to make this explanation.

G. W.

A VERDICT AGAINST MORGAN JONES.

As already noticed in THE TIMES, Morgan Jones has a suit against the City for plumbing work. The original amount of the claim in the suit was over $16,000, but when it came to trial before Judge Van Vorst and a jury, in Supreme Court, Circuit, a few days since, a question being raised on behalf of the City as to the proper authorization of a portion of the work which had been done on armories, that portion was voluntarily thrown out of the case by plaintiff's counsel, and the suit proceeded to enforce a claim for over $10,000. The suit had been brought in the name of another party to whom Morgan Jones had assigned it, and this assignment was disputed on the part of the City, on the ground that it was made not in good faith, but for the purpose of avoiding a claim made against him (Jones) by the City. Yesterday the case was submitted to the jury on the question of the validity of this assignment, and a verdict rendered in favor of the City.

A DISPUTE AS TO THE CUSTODY OF A CHILD.

James F. Hall, a boy of ten years, was brought before Judge Barrett, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, on a writ of habeas corpus sued out by his mother. It appeared that the mother's husband had obtained a divorce from her and married a second wife, retaining the custody of the child and refusing to inform the mother as to his whereabouts. Inquiry by the mother disclosed the fact that the boy was in charge of the Shakers, and she obtained a writ of habeas corpus to compel his production. On the return to the writ yesterday, the boy was produced by Mr. N. F. White on behalf of the Shakers, who said they had no desire to hold him in custody. After hearing brief argument of counsel as to the respective rights of the boy's father and mother in the premises, the court ordered the boy into the custody of his uncle, Mr. Washington J. Thompson, pending a future motion to have a guardian appointed for him.

ALLEGED CONTEMPT OF COURT BY A DEPUTY SHERIFF.

In Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, Judge Barrett made an order directing Sheriff Conner, Deputy Sheriff Mark Lanigan, and T. J. Connell, the latter's assistant, to show cause before the court on the 16th inst. why they should not be punished for contempt in having violated a stay of proceedings granted by the court. The affidavits on which the order was granted set forth that the Sheriff was in possession of an execution against one Claus Wilkens, a store-keeper; that pending a motion to have the judgment on which the execution issued opened, a stay of all proceedings under such execution was granted by the court and served on the Sheriff; that notwithstanding such stay, the assistant of the deputy, Connell, insisted on removing the defendant's goods unless his fees, amounting to $30, were paid; that on defendant giving a neighbor as security for the $30, Connell refrained from removing the goods then, but on the following day went to defendant's store and threatened to remove the goods unless he got the original $30, and $5 subsequently accrued fees; that defendant paid him the $35, and was informed by him that he was acting in the matter under the instructions of Mark Lanagan, the Deputy Sheriff; that a day or two later he came again and removed the goods under the execution and placed them in the hands of an auctioneer for sale. Judge Barrett's present order to show cause, again renews the prohibition to the Sheriff against taking any farther action under the execution.

STORY OF A BURGLARY.

TWO BOYS COMPELLED TO ENTER A STORE BY OLDER CRIMINALS—THREATS AND PISTOLS USED—ALL PARTIES HELD FOR TRIAL.

In Dickens' novel of *Oliver Twist*, the hero of the novel is compelled by the grim Bill Sykes to commit a burglary. Yesterday a case came up at the Tombs Police Court of a similar character, except that there were two Oliver Twists instead of one, and that neither of them was a good boy. The burglary was committed under the following circumstances: Edward Unger, proprietor of a low liquor saloon at No. 50 Bleecker street, was locked up in the Tombs on March 24, to answer charges of repeated violations of the Excise law in selling liquor on Sunday and without license, bail having been fixed at $1,000, which he was unable to procure. The saloon was kept closed on the day of Unger's imprisonment and on the following day, and it was supposed that no one was in it. This was not the case, however, for Joseph C. Duseberry, Unger's bartender, remained on the premises and slept in a back room off from the store. He went to bed early on the night of the 25th, and was awakened by a noise between 8 and 9 o'clock. He ran into the saloon and saw two boys, one of whom he recognized as Timothy Hanley, just disappearing through the fan-light over the door. An alarm was immediately given, but neither Hanley nor any one else suspected of being connected with the burglary could be found. It was found that the following property had been stolen: A silver watch, chain, and charms, worth $30; a revolver, worth $7; a gold breastpin, $17; six boxes of sardines, a dice-cup and dice, and $3 in money. Officer Bartholomew Kelly, of the Fourteenth Precinct, obtained information satisfying him that the store was entered by Hanley and another boy named John Luby, and that James Houghtaling and John Cleary, two men of bad reputation, were concerned in the burglary. After a long search he found and arrested these four persons and they were arraigned yesterday before Justice Kasmire. The boys Hanly and Luby are respectively about sixteen and fourteen years old. They immediately confessed their guilt, and began to cry. They were confronted with Houghtaling and Cleary, and they both stated that these men brought them to Unger's saloon on the night of the burglary and tried to induce them to enter it through the fan-light; that they refused, when the men threatened them and made promises, and finally, finding the boys would not yield, placed pistols at the head of one of the boys, swearing to blow their brains out unless they entered the store; that, being thus terrified, they promised to obey the orders of the men, and were assisted by them to get through the fan-light, the men waiting on the sidewalk until the boys came out, when they took the booty from them, and they all ran away. The boys were held for trial on their own confession and the affidavit of Duseberry, and the men on the affidavits of the boys.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

The Supreme Court rendered the following decisions to-day:

No. 539.—*Bailey, Collector, vs. Clark, Dodge & Co.*, and No. 540.—*Bailey, Collector, vs. Frank Work*.—Error to the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York.—In these cases, it will be remembered, the Collector sought to impose the internal revenue tax upon money temporarily borrowed by the bankers in the course of their business. The decision is that the term "Capital employed" by a banker in the business of banking, in the 110th section of the Revenue act of 1866, does not include moneys borrowed by him from time to time, temporarily, in the ordinary course of his business. They apply only to the property or moneys of the banker set apart from other uses, and permanently invested in the business. Affirmed. Mr. Justice Field delivered the opinion.

No. 122.—*Crosby et al., Sheriff, &c., vs. Buchanan et al.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court of Virginia.—This was a contest concerning a large salt works in Virginia, formerly belonging to William King, of Abingdon. The facts were conflicting and of no general interest. The Court find as to the right of the original complainant that he waited until his grantors were dead, and then asserted a title as against the heirs, willfully concealing a contract for a reconveyance on his part, and that this concealment amounts to a deliberate falsehood. Reversed, with directions to dismiss the bill and cancel the conveyance set up by the complainant. The Chief Justice delivered the opinion.

No 637.—*The North Carolina Railroad Company et al. vs. Swaney et al.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of North Carolina.—In this case the appeal is dismissed because the amount of the debt involved is not determined, and the decree appealed from is therefore held to be not final. The Chief Justice delivered the opinion.

In the United States Supreme Court to-day on motion of Mr. Matt H. Carpenter, Messrs. J. H. Gillpatrick, of Leavenworth, Kan., and Charles R. Gill, of Madison, Wis., were admitted to practice as attorneys and counsellors of this court.

No. 152.—*John H. Martin, Administrator, &c., appellant, vs. the United States*.—Appeal from the Court of Claims.—Mr. Chief Justice Waite announced the decision of the court affirming the judgment of said Court of Claims in this cause.

No. 408.—*James Peay, plaintiff in error, vs. The Commonwealth of Kentucky*.—In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky.—Mr. Chief Justice Waite announced the decision of the court dismissing the writ of error in this cause for the want of jurisdiction.

No. 3 (original.)—*State of Florida, complainant, vs. Anderson et al.*—Mr. Chief Justice Waite announced the decision of the court granting the motion for the appointment of a commission to take and report the testimony in this cause, and denying the motion for an order on the Receiver to pay anything from the money in his hands to defray the expenses of this suit.

Mr. Chief Justice Waite announced the adoption of amended general orders on bankruptcy.

No. 724.—*Harvey Sandusky, appellant, vs. The First National Bank of Indianapolis*.—The motion to dismiss this case was submitted on printed arguments by Mr. W. C. Otto in support of the same, and by Mr. J. Harper in opposition thereto.

No. 142.—*The United States, appellants, vs. C. V. Woodruff et al.*; No. 143.—*Bessie Elgee Ganssen, Executrix, &c., appellant, vs. The United States*; No. 166.—*C. V. Woodruff & Co., appellants, vs. The United States*; No. 223.—*Julia A. Nutt, Executrix, &c., appellant, vs. The United States*.—The argument of these causes was continued by Mr. R. M. Corwine, of counsel for Woodruff & Co., and by W. W. Macfarland for Ganssen, Executrix, &c. Adjourned.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 12.—In the Court of Appeals, Monday, April 12, 1875, the following cases were heard:

No. 145.—*Shepherd F. Knapp, Receiver, &c., Respondent, vs. Walter Roche, Appellant*.—Argued by James C. Carter, of counsel for appellant, and by John E. Develin for respondent.

No. 186.—*Andrew J. Briggs et al., Appellants, vs. The New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, Respondents*.—On motion of A. P. Laning, of counsel for respondents, appeal dismissed with costs.

No. 187.—*Edwin Appleby, Appellant, vs. The Erie Company Savings Bank*.—Argued by W. H. Gurney, of counsel for appellants, and submitted for respondent.

Proclamation made and court adjourned to Tuesday, April 13, 1875.

A NEW DEVICE IN STEALING.

On the evening of the 2d of April Thomas Hayes and an accomplice entered the cigar store of Charles F. Cooke, at No. 98 Sixth avenue, on pretense of purchasing cigars. After looking at a number of brands the visitors did not appear to have suited themselves, whereupon Mr. Cooke offered to show them a select lot stored in a room at the rear of the store. As he was about to enter the room Mr. Cooke was almost pushed in by Hayes, who accompanied him. The suspicions of the owner of the store were aroused by the movement, and on looking back he saw the confederate of Hayes rob the till and rush off. Mr. Cooke at once grappled with Hayes, who, however, after a severe struggle, managed to release himself and gain the sidewalk, but was subsequently arrested by a Police officer. Cooke was of opinion that the amount of money stolen from the till was $27, but could not swear to the amount. In view of the doubt existing as to the amount of money stolen, District Attorney Nolan accepted a plea of petit larceny, and the Recorder sentenced Hayes to six months in the Penitentiary.

EQUITABLE RIGHTS OF MORTGAGEORS.

Jerome B. Fellows brought suit in the Superior Court to foreclose a mortgage which he held on property owned by Catharine Muller. The foreclosure was sought to be effected on the ground that the defendant, the mortgageor, had failed to make two successive payments of interest within thirty days after they fell due, as provided by the conditions of the mortgage. Judge Curtis has now dismissed the complainant, and defines the rights of a mortgageor as to the payment of interest, in a brief opinion, in which he says: "The first failure to pay interest by the defendant was caused, as the evidence shows, by plaintiff requesting defendant not to pay the interest during the thirty days prescribed by the terms of the mortgage. It would be inequitable to hold, that a forfeiture occurred because of an omission caused by the plaintiff, and that he could take advantage in this way of a compliance with his own request. As to the omission of the defendant to pay the succeeding installment of interest on the 3d of November, 1874, or within thirty days thereafter, the evidence shows that the defendant was ready with the money, and took all reasonable steps to find the plaintiff and pay it to him. When the assignee of a mortgage cannot be discovered, and it is shown that at the address published in the Directory he cannot be found, and that the persons in charge there do not give the information when applied to, and that it is not furnished when a letter through the post reaches the assignee requesting it for the purpose of paying him the interest, it would be inequitable to hold that a forfeiture occurs by reason of its nonpayment.

DISPOSING OF BURGLARS.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday before Recorder Hackett, District Attorney Nolan disposed of a number of burglary cases. Henry C. Neff, charged with breaking into the apartments of Frank Cadden, at No. 305 East Thirty-sixth street, on the 25th of March, and stealing therefrom clothing valued at $100, pleaded guilty and was sentenced to ten years in State Prison. Thomas Baxter, who entered the dwelling-house of Edward Fuller at No. 35 East Thirty-sixth street, on the night of the 4th of April, and attempted to steal a number of silver vases and valuable bronze ornaments, also acknowledged his guilt and was sent to State Prison for ten years. James Dayton, (jointly indicted with John Murphy, already sentenced,) indicted for breaking into the store of George Bance, at No. 212 Third street, and stealing therefrom Havana tobacco valued at $500, pleaded guilty to an attempt, and was sent to State Prison for eighteen months. Henry Chabassen, or Chabassen Henry, a French baker, who stated that he had formerly been employed at the Union League Club, was charged with burglary and receiving stolen goods. On the night of the 26th of March, Officer Regan arrested Chabassen, and in his possession found clothing valued at $150, which was subsequently identified by David Stern, of Nos. 21 and 23 White street, as a portion of the property stolen from his premises by burglars. The prisoner was found guilty of receiving stolen goods, and sent to State Prison for three years. Michael Mulroy, charged with burglary on the premises of Margaret Loh, No. 322 West Houston street, and George Wilson, indicted for breaking into the barber shop of Christian Gultman, No. 152 Eighth avenue, and stealing therefrom razors, brushes, and other property, valued at $75, pleaded guilty to an attempt, and were each sent to State Prison for two years and six months. John Smith, who was charged with an attempted burglary on the premises of Charles Soer, No. 39 Centre street, on the night of the 30th of March, was tried and discharged, the jury being unable to agree on a verdict.

COURT NOTES.

Col. Robert Des Anges, the Deputy Collector who was rearrested on Saturday, and his bail increased from $5,000 to $15,000, has been sent to Ludlow Street Jail, having been unable to procure the increased bail.

Morris Celler, a book-keeper, in the employ of Celestino Palaris, cigar manufacturer, No. 214 Pearl street, who pleaded guilty to perjury, was yesterday, in the Court of General Sessions, sentenced to one year in State Prison.

John Norton, a sailor, living at No. 35 Mulberry street, pleaded guilty to the larceny of a knife, worth forty cents, and twenty-five cents in money, from John Hayes, a seaman of the Roanoke, in the Court of General Sessions, yesterday. Norton was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

Joseph Searles was called up by District Attorney Nolan, in the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, charged with highway robbery, in having, on the 30th of March, violently assaulted Thomas Cassidy, of No. 191 Grand street, robbing him of $5. Searles pleaded guilty to an attempt, and was sent to State Prison for five years.

Chief Justice Davis, of the Supreme Court, issued an injunction, yesterday, restraining the Staten Island Ferry Company from constructing a pier adjoining that occupied by the Staten Island Railroad Company at Edge Water, Staten Island. The proceedings were instituted by Daniel Pratt, Attorney General of the State.

The will of Samuel Hall, which was contested by a former wife of the testator, who was not made a legatee under the will, and who claimed a dower right in the testator's real estate, on the ground that a divorce obtained by him was what is known as a "patent" one, and invalid, was admitted to probate yesterday, the contest being withdrawn and a settlement effected.

Louis Jacoby and Julius Mall, who pleaded guilty to the charge of affixing counterfeit Custom-house cigar-box stamps to boxes of domestic cigars, were arraigned before Judge Benedict for sentence, yesterday. It appearing that they had no intent to do do more than deceive their customers by making them believe that the domestic were imported cigars, and were unaware that they were violating the law, sentence was suspended.

POLICE COURT NOTES.

Charles D. Brown, of No. 57 Mott street, was held at the Tombs Police Court yesterday to answer a charge of stealing a broche shawl worth $40 from Mrs. Maria Joseph, who resides in the same house with Brown. The accused stoutly denied his guilt, saying that Mrs. Joseph had sent him the shawl.

James McCauley, who described himself as a school-boy, aged thirteen years, and residing at No. 57 Worth street, was committed yesterday at the Tombs Police Court for picking the pocket of William Stalz, of No. 331 Broadway, of $10. McCauley confessed his guilt, and said that bad company had led him to commit the offense.

James Young, a clerk, residing at the corner of Fourth avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street, was held yesterday at the Tombs Police Court, on the charge of having stolen $1,000 worth of furniture on Feb. 5, which Mr. William L. Ellsworth, of No. 94 Wall street, had on storage at Stamford, Conn. Young brought the furniture to this City and sold it as his own to James Graham, of No. 190 Third avenue, in whose store a portion of it was found.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

Haight, Jr., vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company.—Order granted.

By Judge Barrett.

Downes vs. Harrison.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Stahl vs. Stahl.—Referred back to take further proof of the marriage. There is no evidence to show that Mr. Rudolph Donlou was a minister, or magistrate, or otherwise authorized to perform the ceremony.

Waters, Receiver, vs. Crawford.—Motion granted, and Charles Price, Esq., appointed Special Receiver upon giving security in $1,000.

Bodine vs. Ford.—Papers can be returned to attorneys.

Schlessinger vs. Solinson.—Motion denied without costs, and stay vacated.

McGinnis vs. Baker.—The four witnesses as to payments amount to nothing, as their testimony is general as to payments, and is not claimed to refer to the specific balance sued for; Van Dezee is disposed of by the opposing affidavit, and a larger number of material interests shown. Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Hatfield vs. Macy.—The rule as to continuing the action in the name of the survivors of deceased copartners applies to persons jointly interested, even where there is no general partnership. It applies even in actions *ex delicti*. [Buckman vs. Bretb, 13 Abb., 119.] Here the undertaking was to the defendant in the suit jointly and not severally. Motion denied, with $10 costs.

In the matter of proving the last will and testament of Bridget Ryan, deceased.—Order granted.

Deering vs. Lynch.—Motion granted.

In the matter of Pratt.—Referred to take proof of the matters charged and stated in the moving and opposing affidavits.

Perkins vs. Sulzbach.—The Sheriff is entitled to $236 25. The bill is taxed accordingly.

By Judge Donohue.

Cooper vs. Cooper.—Report of Referee confirmed, and decree of divorce granted to plaintiff.

Floyd vs. Conklin.—Motion denied.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Prince vs. Conner, Sheriff, &c.—Case and amendments settled.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Boubie vs. Volkening.—Memorandum for counsel.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Freedman.

Hennequin et al. vs. Clews et al.—The paragraph sought to be stricken out is neither irrelevant nor redundant. Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Isaacs et al. vs. New-York Plaster Works.—Case settled.

Henderson vs. Henderson.—Referee's report confirmed and judgment of divorce in favor of plaintiff against the defendant.

Austin vs. Brown et al.—Judgment for plaintiff.

Logan vs. Logan.—Referee's report confirmed and judgment of divorce in favor of plaintiff against the defendant.

Rogers vs. Reant.—Motion denied and temporary injunction dissolved, with $10 costs.

By Judge Curtis.

Graham vs. Fiedler.—Memorandum for counsel.

Fellows vs. Muller.—Complaint dismissed without costs to either party. See opinion.

Sawtel vs. Garibaldi.—Order signed.

Thurber et al. vs. Catter et al.—Order settled.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Loew.

Masury vs. Masury.—Judgment of divorce granted, and custody of child awarded to plaintiff.

Devoe vs. Devoe.—Judgment of divorce granted to plaintiff.

Perkins vs. Noyes.—Motion granted on payment of $10 costs to defendant's attorney.

Chesterman vs. Grummaer.—Motion for leave to amend answer denied without costs.

Haas vs. Simpson.—See memorandum for counsel.

Hirsch vs. Grot et al.—Application granted.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 12.—The following is the day calendar of the Court of Appeals for Tuesday, April 13, 1875: 189, 191, 192, 190, 193, 139, 44, 204.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barrett, J.

Nos.
130—Pearsall vs. Cady.
169—In the matter of Foster, Jr.
170—Helfenstein vs. Ferguson.

Nos.
183—Murphy vs. Keyes, 3 cases.
197—Rowin vs. Garth, &c.
208—Shiff vs. New-York & H. R. R. Co.

Call 217 up to and including 250.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

No. Demurrer.
7—Palmer vs. The Mayor, &c.

Issues of Law and Fact.
281—Nichols vs. Nussbaum et al.
275—Gormley, &c. vs. Campbell et al.
250—Willard vs. Conner, Sheriff, &c.
215—Pitt vs. Vance.
21—Mitchell vs. Read.
254—Allen vs. Read et al.
205—Bruner vs. Meigs et al.
207—Filly vs. Continental Life Ins. Co.
264—Gray vs. Green et al.
273—Reilly vs. Dillon et al.
248—Lebmaier vs. Purcell.
298—Boyd vs. Schlesinger.
271—Morton vs. Walker et al.
131—Parks vs. Stout et al.
57—Shears et al. vs. The Mayor, &c., et al.
260—Kube vs. Law, Executor, &c.

Nos.
156—Muller vs. Burchell et al.
294—Karst vs. Loewenberg.
175—Stuart vs. Clark et al.
328—McGovern vs. Daly et al.
329—Einstein et al. vs. Farmer et al.
331—Kent vs. Quicksilver Mining Co. et al.
332—Spies vs. The Mayor, &c.
333—Lowenthal vs. Pepper et al.
334—Consselle vs. Traders' Sav. Bank et al.
335—Heilburn vs. Racey et al.
336—Foote et al. vs. Fill.
338—Pond's Extract Co. vs. Humphreys Specific Homeopathic Medicine Co. et al.
339—Mason vs. Tweed et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos.
685½—Hollister vs. Englehart et al.
2571—Brown vs. The Mayor, &c.
2573—Patterson vs. The Mayor, &c.
778—Sanches et al. vs. Morris et al.
917—Laris, survivor, vs. Fargo, President.
1123½—Sharkey vs. Torrilhon.
1121½—Rogers et al. vs. Morton.
805½—Phillips, Ex'x, &c., vs. Melville.
2429—Metropolitan Gaslight Co. vs. The Mayor, &c.
1256—Dimock vs. Hutchinson.
1231—Van Nostrand vs. Gwynne.

Nos.
1247—Sun Printing and Publishing Ass'n vs. Tribune Ass'n.
843—Duncan vs. De Witt.
1157—Young vs. Hubbard.
2709—Hart vs. The Mayor, &c.
1261—Brinkworth vs. Hencken, Jr.
1263—Fisk vs. Bradley.
1265—Rutter vs. Jones.
1267—Merchants' Nat. Bk. vs. Grant et al.
1269—Union T. Co. of N. H. vs. Phipps et al.
1269½—Lyon vs. McEvaney.
1271—Batjer et al. vs. Mithfessel et al.
1273—Robinson et al. vs. Hodgkiss.
1275—Dunn et al. vs. Murphy.
1277—Harding vs. Kalbfleisch et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Donohue, J.

452½—Clark vs. Cockerill et al.
1382—Von Wallhoffen vs. Newcombe et al.
2408—The People State N. Y. ex-rel. Steinert vs. Anthony.
1705—Dodge vs. The Mayor, &c.
1216—Dam, Jr., vs. Hillyer et al.
944—Gormond vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
330—Sloman vs. Hiller.
2564—George, the Count Johannes, vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
1000—Levy vs. Metropolitan Ins. Co.
1000½—Levy vs. State Ins. Co. of Missouri.
1376—Ferrigan vs. Mullins et al.

1124—Mackwold vs. Oceanic S. N. Co.
1176—Lawrence vs. Tilden et al.
2780—Greene vs. The Mayor, &c.
964—Nelson, Jr., vs. The Mayor, &c.
1038—Kennedy vs. Leonard.
1708—Guerney vs. Peters.
2576—Fisher et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
672—Kelly, Admin'r., vs. N. J. R. R. and Trans. Co.
852—Dunn vs. Murphy.
1275—Same vs. Same.
1282—Dunn et al. vs. Murphy.
1168—Doyle vs. N. Y. E. and E. Inf. et al.
676—— vs. ——.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos.
1083—Kaehler vs. Hibernia Ins. Co. of Ohio.
823—Levi et al. vs. Morrisania S. B. Co.
929½—Shaw vs. Swellton et al.
1079—Lord et al. vs. Smith.
1069—McCloskey vs. France.
1913—Sinclair et al. vs. the Mayor, &c.
241—DeLuce vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
135—Hume vs. the Mayor, &c.
1193—Lester et al. vs. Cohen, impl'd, &c.
1197—Tyng vs. Clark.
93—Hubbell vs. Great Western Ins. Co.
685—Wohr et al. vs. Telt.
2575—Delaney vs. Maloney.
2701—The People &c. N. Y. ex rel. Hogan vs. Flynn.

Nos.
537—Meriden Tool Co. vs. Morgan.
1201—Nash, Assignee, &c., vs. Combs.
1203—Ballard vs. Bondy et al.
1203½—Cohn et al. vs. W. M. Manuf'g Co., impleaded, &c.
1281—Coal Spring Iron Co. vs. Pettee et al.
1283—Sarner vs. L. L. and Globe Ins. Co.
1285—Wittgenstein, an infant, &c., vs. Philipson.
1287—Eleventh Ward Bank vs. Strickee et al.
1289—Taylor et al. vs. Hoyt.
1291—Ayer vs. the Mayor, &c.
1207—Cutkins vs. the Mayor, &c.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Freedman, J.

No. 32—Willner vs. Morrell.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Sedgwick, J.

No. 1,245—National Trust Company of New-York vs. Rolston.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Held by J. F. Daly, J.

Nos.
22—McPherson vs. Davis.
23—Nilen vs. Warren.
25—Fitzpatrick vs. Boylan.
36—Ladd vs. Caplin.

Nos.
14—Hatch vs. Churchill.
51—Behrend vs. Saenger.
29—Slade vs. Taylor.
52—Arnold vs. Coar.
34—Havens vs. Klein.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Daly, C. J.

Nos.
2315—Dooley vs. The Mayor, &c.
2316—Maloney vs. The Mayor, &c.
2376—Deering vs. The Mayor, &c.
2364—Landwehr vs. The Mayor, &c.
2160—McCauley vs. The Mayor, &c.
2504—Weber vs. The Mayor, &c.
2543—McCafferty vs. The Mayor, &c.
1892—Hanlon vs. The Mayor, &c.
1428—Pell vs. Conover.
1194—Goodheart vs. Devoe.

Nos.
1430—Callender vs. Oliver.
1278—Nat. Butchers' and Drovers' Bk. vs. Clinchy.
1249—Nat. Butchers' and Drovers' Bk. vs. Stafford.
782—Shaw vs. Babcock.
354½—Merwin vs. Wexel.
562—Pomroy vs. Roberts.
1154—Biche vs. Brennan.
999—Waller, Jr., vs. Thomas.
286½—Dornberg versus O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.
251½—Tolman vs. Connor.
281½—Weble vs. Haviland.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Larremore, J.

Nos.
1329—Seaman vs. Third Avenue R. R. Co.
1382—Ballord vs. Hoe.
2436—Reilly vs. The Mayor, &c.
1433—Jacobs vs. Maxlow.
1380—Hamilton vs. Russell.
1146—Boyd vs. Murray.
1395—Schreider vs. Ritter.
1293—Magnes et al. vs. Jones.

Nos.
1328—McNealy vs. National Steam-ship Co.
1313—Demarest vs. Wesslau et al.
1437—Riley vs. Leib.
1438—Marcille vs. De Grau.
1439—Meyers et al. vs. Campbell.
1440—Standard Oil Co. vs. Yenni.
1441—Cochran vs. Bell.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Joachimsen, J.

Nos.
3511—Klemm vs. Rudolphy.
2072—McEvoy vs. Erie Railway Co.
2071—Crow vs. Collahan et al.
2074—Rollins vs. Smith.
2077—Batjer et al. vs. Monahan.
2078—Dodge vs. Brennan.
2079—Conklin vs. Conner.
2080—Batty vs. Washburn.

Nos.
2081—Van Aulen vs. Lobdell.
2083—Van Wyck vs. Preston.
2084—Same vs. Same.
2088—Schwartze vs. Garbarde.
2093—Jackson vs. Stover, impleaded, &c.
481—Nason vs. Bennett.
1628—Miller et al. vs. Lauritz.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Gross, J.

Nos.
1731—Wise vs. Fitch.
2285—Witt vs. Shipman.
1064—Richards vs. Carleton.
2720—Rubin vs. Brewers' and Maltsters' Ins. Co.
503—O'Brien et al. vs. Dempsey.
1772—Wolfe vs. Schwartz.
3717—Schuchman vs. Camm.

Nos.
3469—Mooney vs. Koehler.
2061—Day et al. vs. Pope et al.
2063—Prime vs. Mullen.
2065—Blum, Jr., vs. Fritz et al.
2066—Rodriguez vs. Abbott.
2067—Strail et al. vs. Rayer, impleaded, &c.
3069—Stephan vs. Ebbing.
2070—Crow vs. Ree.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Shea, J.

Nos.
3654—Pulvermacher vs. Salus.
3375—Cohn et al. vs. Strippel et al.
2946—Maher vs. Connor.
3219—Rose vs. Dewey.
3283—Lawrence et al. vs. Kenner.
2893—Frank et al. vs. O'Neill.
484—Garbarani et al. vs. Dondero.

Nos.
3462—Devoe et al. vs. La Cour.
1314—Maxwell vs. Kegelman.
1631—Mattlage vs. Goff.
3605—Gerson vs. Telford et al.
3545—Gill et al. vs. Suiey.
3287—Keeder vs. Le Ban.
3362—Schonwald vs. Southwick.
2767—Schlapfer vs. Fisher, impleaded, &c.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

John Leonard, (continued,) felonious assault and battery.
Lewis Fisher, felonious assault and battery.
Edward Murphy, robbery.
Peter Brag, grand larceny.
Henry Schwitz and Michael Boyce, grand larceny.
James Smith, grand larceny.

Richard Grant, grand larceny.
John Williams, grand larceny.
Mrs. Dunbar and Matilda Sweet, disorderly house.
Jasper G. Carpenter, cruelty to animals.

THE CRUISE OF THE MERCURY.

A letter from Capt. Gregory, of the school ship Mercury, was received by the Commissioners of Charities and Correction yesterday. It is dated at Port Spain, Trinidad, March 16, and gives an account of the death of a boy named Hugh McKinnon, aged seventeen years, who was transferred to the ship in October, last year, from Hart's Island. He died on March 12 from intermittent fever, with cerebral congestion, after an illness of two days, and was buried in the Roman Catholic Cemetery at San Fernando. The funeral was attended by fifty of the boys, several officers of the ship, and the entire population of the place, who turned out to do him honor. The Mercury left San Fernando on March 14 to cruise outside the Gulf, the weather being too warm inside. Capt. Gregory incloses a set of resolutions of mourning and sympathy on the death of the boy McKinnon, adopted at a meeting held on board the ship March 13.

THE COURT OF ARBITRATION.

The following opinion in the case of C. F. Holtz vs. Renauld Francois & Co. was delivered by Judge Fancher yesterday.

The defendants are the importers and sole agents in the United States of a celebrated wine known as Piper Heidsieck champagne. On Oct. 2, 1874, they accepted, in a letter to the plaintiff of that date, an offer to allow him a specified discount to be deducted from the statement of sales in case a prescribed quantity of wine was purchased by the plaintiff in each six months, and under the condition that the plaintiff should observe his agreement not to sell the wine for less than fourteen per cent. discount on the gross price at which the same was sold by the defendants. The plaintiff agreed to these terms, and, in a letter to the defendants accepting the same, uses this language:

"I hereby agree not to sell any Piper Heidsieck for less than fourteen per cent. off of long price."

Shortly after the arrangement thus made, the plaintiff issued a printed circular, which was headed as follows: "Important to all wholesale wine and liquor dealers in the United States, in regard to the future price of the celebrated Piper Heidsieck champagne, imported by Messrs. Renauld, Francois & Co., in New York."

In the circular the plaintiff, among other things, states "that this wine will not be sold at a lower rate than fourteen per cent. off the gross price of $25, gold, for quarts, and $27, gold, for pints," "but, if those wine merchants and grocers who do not feel disposed to make a contract with Messrs. Renauld, Francois & Co., for the sale of 1,000 baskets in six months, will give me their orders for this wine, I will sell all other popular brands of champagne twenty-seven cents, gold, on a case below my regular prices, which are, as it is well known, the cheapest in the market." The circular further states that the same allowance will be made to the trade, not only upon champagne, but in every bill of goods, "if the buyer takes from me one basket Piper Heidsieck for the standard price."

So soon as the issuing of the circular was known to the defendants they complained to the plaintiff of it, and refused to fill any further orders of his for the wine. On the 15th of October, 1874, the plaintiff sent an order to the defendants for a considerable quantity of the wine, accompanied with the necessary amount of gold to pay for it, but the gold was refused, and the defendants declined to fill the order. Immediately that the defendants saw the circular of the plaintiff they informed him in writing that the same was in conflict with the terms and conditions of the arrangement to which the plaintiff had agreed, and in consequence thereof they should thenceforth decline the execution of his orders for the wine.

The plaintiff was in consequence obliged to purchase the wine for his customers from jobbers, who had bought of the defendants, and, of course, at rates that deprived him of the discount he would have had under the arrangement with the defendants. He brings this action for damages thus sustained. He insists that in all sales of Heidsieck he has strictly adhered to his agreement, and that his circular was intended to advertise and make custom for his other goods at even a profit on the rates it specifies. But the facts of the case overthrow the plaintiff's argument. It is plain that the circular is calculated to draw attention to the device by which the Piper Heidsieck champagne could be purchased by the plaintiff under advantages which in fact, though not in form, would secure the purchase at less than the established rates. The manifest object of the agreement which the defendants required of the plaintiff was that other customers of the defendants should stand upon an equal footing with him. It was a breach of the spirit of the agreement to resort to a contrivance by which such other dealers with the defendants would be put to a disadvantage. One of the fundamental axioms applicable to the interpretation of contracts is to construe them according to the intent of the parties. There can be no misunderstanding as to the intent of the arrangement between these parties; and there is as little doubt that the circular of the plaintiff was a device to evade it.

It would not comport with correct principles to uphold what the plaintiff insists is defensible. If the plaintiff intended to avail himself of the benefit of the arrangement with the defendants, he should have lived up to it in good faith, so that the purpose of the arrangement, so far as concerned the defendants, could also be realized. In making the arrangement it must be presumed the defendants intended to limit the plaintiff to the same prices that their other customers sold the wine for; and a principle of good faith to them required that they should refuse to fill the plaintiff's orders so soon as the device to evade the arrangement, as shown by the circular, became known to them.

There must be an award in favor of the defendants.

A FRENCH REPUBLICAN FUNERAL.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Echo* writes to that journal on March 29: Edgar Quinet was buried to-day at the Cemetery of Mont Parnasse with due Republican honors. He died, as you are aware, at Versailles, whence the funeral procession started between 11 and 12 o'clock. The rendezvous at Paris was fixed by the Republican Party at the Trocadero, facing the Pont d'Jena, whither I proceeded about noon. Some 400 or 500 persons had already assembled there, and toward 1 o'clock, the hour fixed for the arrival of the cortége, the number increase to about 5,000, who lined the heights of the Trocadero, the quays of the river, and the bridge. The crowd was thoroughly democratic, and comprised a great number of women. The real *blouse* element, however, was not so strongly represented as might have been imagined from the fact of the day being Easter Monday. The lower stratum of the Republican Party had evidently remained at home in their favorite Belleville; perhaps they found the distance too far, and preferred the attractions of the Gingerbread Fair. The crowd was consequently composed of the more respectable working classes, who put on their holiday attire. A brisk sale was going on in red and yellow immortelles, which the more demonstrative wore in their button-holes in the same way as the Bonapartists wear their favorite emblem, the violet. The Police, who were in great force, did not prevent the sale of these advanced Republican emblems, nor did they interfere with the crowd beyond keeping the roads clear for traffic.

A 1:10 o'clock a long, rumbling murmur ran along the crowd. The funeral procession had been caught sight of in the distance, coming slowly by the river side on the Versailles route. In a few minutes it approached the bridge. The funeral was a "fourth-class" one. The hearse only had silver trappings, and there were only four mourning coaches, with one or two cabs. The hearses and coaches were each drawn by two horses. On the coffin lay several bunches of flowers and wreaths of immortelles. Among the chief mourners were Mme. Edgar Quinet, MM. Gambetta, Victor Hugo, Martin Barnard, Arago, Louis Blanc, and other Deputies of the Extreme Left, and the chief writers on the Republican press. There was no official deputation of the Assembly or any official escort, owing to the fact of the death of M. Quinet happening while the Chamber is *en vacance*; the last great Republican death in the Assembly, that of Ledru-Rollin, also occurred when the Chamber was not sitting, and was unaccompanied by any official display, like the funeral of to-day. It may here be stated that when a Deputy dies while the Assembly is not sitting, not only is the custom of being officially represented put in abeyance, but the President is also spared the task of pronouncing the eulogy of the deceased member. The Republicans, therefore, may be said to be unlucky in their deaths; on the one hand, they have been deprived of the opportunity of demonstrating their feelings in the Assembly, while, on the other, the Government has been released from the uncongenial duty of doing homage to two men whom it looks upon as its enemies.

The arrival of the funeral cortége at the foot of the Trocadero heights was greeted with a long cry of "*Vive la République!*" which was taken up and re-echoed by the crowds that lined the bridge and the quays. Everybody uncovered, and rushed toward the hearse, and the Police had great difficulty in keeping the road clear. The hearse stopped for a few minutes, and then resumed its march across the Bridge of Jena en route to the cemetery, the crowd falling in the rear in confused lines. Seeing that no time was to be lost, and that the cemetery would soon be swarmed to overflowing, I took the advance. All along the route to the burial-ground the streets were lined with crowds of spectators and policemen, and as the hearse proceeded, shouts of "*Vive la République!*" broke forth at short intervals. The nearer I approached the cemetery the denser the crowds became, and at some spots the public traffic had to be suspended for the afternoon. I left the cortége far behind, and made at once for the cemetery, which was surrounded with a sea of human beings. At last I got into the burial-ground, which was guarded by an army of Police. Here the crush was just as great, and entrance was almost impossible. After much knocking about I got near the spot where the remains of Edgar Quinet were shortly to be deposited. I say I got near, but that was all, for all the approaches had been monopolized long before my arrival; in fact, hundreds of people had taken up their stand amid the surrounding tombs from early morning. However, I managed to squeeze myself into the very path leading to the grave, and at some fifty yards' distance. The sight was really extraordinary. Not a nook from which anything could be seen was left unoccupied for hundreds of yards round, while the larger avenues were lined with human beings. All the threats and attempts of the Police were in vain; the people would climb on to the tombs, knocking down the ornaments, and causing more havoc than the most devastating hurricane. Some of the graves, so pretty with their flowers, crowns, and images a few minutes before, were now a heap of ruins.

At length the arrival of the body in the cemetery was announced in the distance by another stentorian shout of "*Vive la République!*" and a rush of policemen toward the grave to prepare for eventualities. And it was well they did arrive, or a catastrophe might have occurred. The hearse now stopped in front of the path; the coffin was hoisted on to the shoulders of four men, and the cortége passed by us to the grave close by. The crowd became almost delirious, and as each known Deputy filed along he was greeted with a cry of "*Vive la République!*" raised by thousands of voices. Gambetta and Victor Hugo received special ovations; the poet was surrounded and almost stifled; he shook hands with as many as he could. He was accompanied by his daughter-in-law, who nearly fainted with emotion. Strange to say, poor Mme. Quinet passed by unnoticed by the crowd, as did also M. Arago. Gambetta was most vociferously cheered. Then came a most terrible rush. The crowd in the rear of the procession tried to break through the lines of Police, and a regular fight followed for a few minutes. I believe some of the more unruly were marched off to the lockup. Fortunately the tombs around formed a kind of barricade, and resisted the pressure, or several ladies near me would have been crushed to death. However, order was restored, and speeches by MM. Victor Hugo, Gambetta, Lockroy, Laboulaye, and Brisson were delivered over the grave amid general silence, broken now and then by cries of "*Vive la République!*" The funeral was a "civil" one—that is to say, unaccompanied by any religious ceremony. When I left the cemetery, thousands of people still lined the streets, waiting to see the cortége return. Altogether, the demonstration was an imposing and important one, and shows that the Republican Party in Paris is stronger than foreigners at a distance may imagine.

ROBBERIES ON THE ERIE ROAD.

HOW THE EXPRESS CARS HAVE BEEN PLUNDERED—ARREST OF A THIEF.

The Owego (Tioga County) *Times* has the following additional particulars concerning Charles Hemingway, the express robber, captured in this City on Tuesday evening last:

For the past seven or eight months a systematic robbery of express cars has taken place on the Erie Railway. The United States Express Company has been the victim, and it has been impossible for them to tell at what point the robberies were committed, as all through cars are made up at New-York for Dunkirk, Buffalo, and other points West, which are not to be opened between the two points of starting and destination. These cars the thieves have broken into, have selected such valuable goods as have come to their hands, dropping them off at convenient points along the road while the train was in motion. They would repair the locks, and the proceedings would be unknown until the arrival of the car at its destination. On Thursday night, 1st inst., train No. 3 left New-York with the express cars all sealed. The through car for Chicago had all its packages marked with green tickets and in good order. Between Binghamton and Owego this car was entered. It was a common baggage car, with platform and doors at each end and side, all being properly locked and sealed, and was entered by drawing the staple from one of the end doors. The thief probably jumped on the train as it was leaving Binghamton. In the darkness he was sure of not being seen, and as the train stopped some way from our depot he would have ample time for getting off unobserved. The thief on Friday morning went through several packages, and selections were made of cloths, dress goods, parasols, and other valuable property, to the amount of $900. The plunder was brought out and placed on the platform, and one package of parasols fell off the train, probably not noticed by the thief, while the balance was thrown off above the residence of George Hollenback, on Front street. At the station the thief got off, hired a horse and wagon of John Hays, and returned up the track and picked up his plunder, carted it up to a den on John R street about daylight. H. C. Slocum, residing about a mile west of Campville, picked up the package of parasols that had accidentally fallen from the train, and brought it to Scott Harris, agent of the express company in this village, who employed Deputy Sheriff Tim Robertson, who, by the way, is proving to be the best detective we have in the Southern Tier. E. W. Mitchell, Division Superintendent of the express company, was telegraphed for, and a search was instituted. They repaired to the spot where the package had been found and closely examined the wagon track and foot-prints. Among other things they found a parcel of papers that appeared to have been thrown away as of no value to any one. From this, and other slight circumstances, they were able to track the horse to the stable where it had been hired, and the plunder to one Charles Hemingway, who was a transient boarder at the United States Hotel. Hemingway had, in the meantime, flown for parts unknown. Hemingway had disposed of a good share of the cloth to C. A. Ward, of this village, who in return had sold to some of our merchants and others large pieces of cloth. Tim soon got a clue, so that with the assistance of Mr. Mitchell and Under-Sheriff Brooks, they recovered about $500 worth of the stolen property. The next thing was to discover the whereabouts of Hemingway. On Tuesday morning Tim sent two Erie detectives, Jay Robertson, of this village, and James Pratchard, of Elmira, to Auburn to look for the man. After scouring the streets of the city, and failing to find him, they returned to the depot, and just as the train was about to start for Owego, Hemingway boarded the train and was captured. He quietly submitted to arrest. He was brought to Owego and lodged in jail that night. Yesterday afternoon he was brought before Justice Bean, when he waived an examination. Last evening he made a clean breast of the matter to Mr. Mitchell, stating that he had been engaged in the business for several months, getting on the train at Binghamton, and tossing the goods off before he arrived in Owego, and then traveling around through the country selling them. The prisoner is about twenty-eight years of age, is a resident of Elmira, and is a noted thief. The Superintendent, Mr. Mitchell, has been suspecting him for some time, but never could get evidence sufficient to convict him before.

GOSSIP FROM SOUTHERN ITALY.

The Naples correspondent of the London *Times* writes under date of March 23: "His Majesty left Naples for Rome on Thursday, and, after a meeting of the Council, returned on Sunday. It is stated that he will remain here till he leaves for Venice to meet the Emperor of Austria, and that together with him will be Prince Humbert, the Princess Margherita, and Prince Amadeo. Brilliant preparations are being made for the festivities, for which purpose one of the principal persons of the royal household left last week, and perhaps no city in Italy, by reason of its magnificent palaces, could be better adapted for such an occasion. It is a remarkable *combinazione* that the statue of Manin should be inaugurated with great pomp almost on the eve of the imperial visit, and nothing could more clearly display the generous oblivion of the past, or the complete union of two nationalities once so antagonistic to each other, than the selection of Venice by the Emperor as the city in which to accept the hospitality of Victor Emanuel, King of United Italy. In Naples the King lives a comparatively private life, and is rarely seen except when driving through the city on some sporting expedition, or occasionally at a theatre, when he is received with hearty 'Vivas!' On his birthday the National Guard and the Society of Musicians gave him two serenades, in the morning and evening, when the King appeared on the balcony of his palace and was welcomed with enthusiasm. Homage was paid, too, to another King, at least, of the affections of the people—Garibaldi—on Friday last. It was the festa of San Giuseppe, called here the 'Festa of Giuseppe Garibaldi' by the Southerners, who think far more of the hero than of the saint; but the festivities were not such as they were in 1861, nor could it be desired or expected. There was a demonstration in the morning, initiated by the students, who started early from the university, bearing their flag, and preceded by the band of the National Guard, which had been lent them by the Acting Syndic. En route they were joined by large crowds of the citizens, and wound up at the Municipio, where they presented an address to the local authorities, expressive of 'profound admiration and affection for the glorious hero of Marsala, the liberator of Naples'—all which was telegraphed to Garibaldi by the Acting Syndic. In the evening another demonstration was organized, but it was prevented by the police, and several arrests were made. It is time that such child's play should cease. The subscription list of the Garibaldi Fund in Sicily is still open, and after the lapse of many months has not risen to a very large or flattering sum. Up to the 19th inst. the subscribers numbered 2,981, and their contributions amounted to lire 6,072 65. One might have expected that the enthusiasm of the Sicilians would have produced something more than two lire a head, especially as many of them are wealthy. Our municipality, after deliberation and discussions which have extended over many months, have at last concluded a loan (unless there be another slip) of six millions of lire. Unfortunately, it has been more than anticipated, so that nothing will remain to carry out those sanitary measures which are so imperatively demanded. The high death-rate alone is sufficient to prove that 'Bella Napoli' contains within itself many sources of pollution and disease. These were pointed out during the last cholera visitation in 1873, and hopes of radical improvement were held out; but these have all proved delusions; even water is denied the people, and the nests of pestilence remain. In one of these, at the beginning of the month, typhus broke out; many died; there was a kind of panic, and the inhabitants of the quarter were quickly removed to a building which was placed at their disposal. In the emergency the local authorities acted with great promptitude, as they generally do in such cases, but it was something like the old tale of locking the stable-door after the horse was stolen. We shall have many stable doors locked under similar circumstances, or, in other words, many remedies applied after the disaster. An English sanitary commission in Naples would hold up their hands in despair. On Sunday last we entered fairly on Holy Week, and though the ceremonies performed on that day in every church cannot be compared in splendor with those which were at one time enacted in St. Peter's, still they are interesting, and attract great crowds. On the high altar are laid huge bundles of olive branches, to receive the benediction of the officiating priest, and no sooner is it given than there is a rush of the multitude to gather a bit of the consecrated tree. Every one attaches a twig to the wall of his room; it puts demons to flight, and cures an infinity of maladies. Every boat that sails on the bay is decorated with a branch at the poop, and so is guaranteed against disasters. The prettiest use, however, to which these consecrated branches are applied, and one in which most can sympathize, is that of allaying animosities. So common is this practice that on presenting an olive branch to any one the question is sure to be asked, 'But have we been enemies?' For the priests and persons of the higher classes beautiful bouquets, or structures rather, are made of the leaves of the palm tree, which are tied up for months before, and are reserved for this special occasion. Among the arrivals of any note this week are the Princess of Baden and General Martellan. Snow, too, has arrived, or, at all events, covers the summits of the distant mountains."

INSURANCE INTERESTS.

CONSERVATIVE FIRE INSURANCE.

THE "CAPITALIZATION" AND THE "NEW SURPLUS" LAWS CONTRASTED—A PROVISION FOR FUTURE GREAT FIRES—A CONTROVERSY AMONG UNDERWRITERS.

The difference between the policies of different fire insurance companies was well illustrated by a dialogue which took place between the Presidents of two New-York companies shortly after the Boston fire in 1871. It was as follows, names being suppressed for obvious reasons: "What changes these great fires make in the policies of insurance companies," said one. "Well, how do you mean?" asked the other. "Why," replied the first, "after the Chicago fire we reduced our line of underwriting in New-York one-quarter. After the Boston fire we reduced one-third, so that we now only insure one-half as largely as we did last year." "Well, we do not pursue that policy. If there comes such a fire in New-York as there was in Chicago, you would fail, would you not?" "Yes," replied the conservative officer, "we would." "So would we. And as we cannot any more than fail, I propose to make all I can while we are alive." "My friend, I should have one advantage over you if we should both fail." "What advantage?" "I should pay a larger dividend to my creditors."

The two different lines of policy thus indicated are both provided for in their workings by law. The one can be prosecuted under the Capitalization law and the other under the New Surplus law. They are diametrically opposed in principle, and any insurance company can avail itself of the workings of either. One of the earliest conservative measures of insurance law was to compel every insurance company to create a reinsurance fund. This must be equal to the company's total unearned premiums, in proportion to the unexpired time of the policies, before the company could pay more than seven per cent. dividends. It must be double the unearned premiums *pro rata* before the company can distribute more than ten per cent. After it has been doubled, the total net earnings may be distributed among its stockholders, the law making no restrictions on the disposition of the earnings beyond the formation of the reinsurance fund. No evasion of the first provision is allowed, but the second part may be evaded by the provisions of the Capitalization law. For example: A company with $500,000 capital may have unearned premiums of $100,000. Suppose its receipts to be $235,000. Instead of paying $35,000 in dividends and doubling its reinsurance fund, it may, after reserving the $100,000 for reinsurance fund, water its stock with the remaining $100,000, and go on paying seven per cent. on the $600,000, and in addition may write policies on the basis of $600,000 capital. Supposing this operation to be repeated a few years, it could pay dividends of seven per cent. on twice its original capital and write policies twice as large, and all the time have only the amount of its unearned premiums as a reinsurance fund.

On the other hand, the New Surplus law offers a different alternative. The same company, after paying its dividend of seven per cent. and reserving its reinsurance fund, may divide the remaining $100,000 into a $50,000 guaranty fund and a $50,000 special reserve fund. In order to avail itself of this law, the company must bind itself not to pay over seven per cent. dividend until these two funds shall together equal its capital. The guaranty fund is to be used together with the capital to meet any sudden loss, as by a repetition of the Chicago fire. The special reserve fund is not liable for that loss should it occur, but is for a new capital, should the company's capital and other surplus be swept away.

It cannot be said that this is a sequestration of a part of the money belonging to the policy-holders who have been burned out, because it is a portion of the earnings of the stockholders, and is laid aside out of possible dividends for a twofold purpose. First, to protect the company in case of the disaster described, and, secondly, to protect the policy-holder who is not burned out. It is easily demonstrated that both need protection. The company loses its very existence without some such provision. The "unburned" policy-holder is put to the trouble of ascertaining where he can safely reinsure and to the expense of reinsuring.

Aside from this twofold purpose of the special reserve fund, the "burned" policy-holder is protected by it to the extent of having his percentage unchanged by any of the losses of the company, and his interests are presumably better cared for by the company than by a Receiver. To suppose a case: A company has $1,000,000 capital, $500,000 guaranty fund, and $500,000 special reserve fund. By a fire it loses $2,500,000. The capital and guaranty fund are enough to pay sixty per cent. of that loss. The company takes the $500,000 special reserve to go on in business with, devoting the other $1,500,000 to paying the losses mentioned. Supposing, further, that another large fire of $100,000 comes the next month. This is to be paid for out of the new capital and does not affect the interests of the first losers.

If the company had had a capital and reserve aggregating $2,000,000, none of which was a special reserve, but all of which was liable for any loss, the Government would have appointed a Receiver. The loser in the first fire would then have been entitled to a dividend on his policy of eighty per cent., plus what could have been realized from other assets, and minus the shrinkage of value and the expense attendant on a Receiver's administration, and would have recovered his money in instalments, beginning in six months and perhaps ending in six years. Moreover, this dividend of eighty per cent., plus or minus, would have been diminished to less than seventy-seven per cent. by the $100,000 fire of the next month, and by other losses that might occur afterward, for all these losses would be on an equal footing in the settling up.

The disadvantages of a receivership to both company and policy-holders are too numerous to recapitulate. There are one or two, however, which deserve notice. One valuable asset of an insurance company is its unpaid premiums. A Receiver can realize nothing on this. No one will pay the premium on his policy to the Receiver of a bankrupt company. Another item he cannot realize on is the aggregate of small sums in the hands of agents. Agents will almost invariably protect their own customers to the loss of the company. All these troubles are avoided if the company can go on with the new capital of its special reserve.

It has been urged that the "burned" policy-holders get a less percentage if this plan of a special reserve has been adopted than if all the surplus were classed with the capital in the payment of losses. This is incorrect, as the special reserve is composed of money that would have been paid to stockholders in dividends if not devoted to this use, and the "burned" policy-holders' percentage is actually greater than it would otherwise be, because for every dollar in the special reserve fund one is put in the guaranty fund, which is also diverted from its original destination of dividends.

The New Surplus law was first suggested by Insurance Superintendent Chapman, in his message of April, 1873. It was framed into a bill the same year, and became a law in April, 1874. It was very widely discussed among insurance men and by insurance papers, and was generally regarded as a strong conservative measure, imparting strength to the company which chose to take advantage of its provisions, the law leaving the matter entirely optional with the companies. The Continental, the Standard, and the Williamsburg City Companies have already done so, and a number of other companies have the matter under consideration. A considerable opposition to the law has been manifested lately by several of the insurance papers, while others advocate its wisdom with equal ardor, and the result has been a bitter controversy, which is now in progress.

A JOURNALISTS' DUEL.

There is nothing very remarkable, observes the *Pall Mall Gazette*, in a French journalist's having fought a duel. But an encounter in which M. Amédée Achard, whose death has just been recorded, took part with M. Fiorentino, the well-known musical critic, was of no ordinary kind, and deserves, perhaps, a word of mention. M. Achard was wounded and nearly killed because his name began with an A, or, rather, because it stood first on the list of names beginning with A in the books of the Society of Men of Letters. M. Fiorentino, by reason of the habit imputed to him of accepting gifts and pensions from the singers whose successful performances were recorded in his articles, found himself blackballed very unanimously by the said society, to which he had imprudently solicited the honor of being admitted. He declared war against the members in a body. His great revenge had stomach for them all. But he proposed to deal with them one by one; and, scarcely knowing with which to begin, he selected Amédée Achard as first among them by aphabetical precedence. Fiorentino's original intention seems to have been to run through the whole of French literature. He had no sooner, however, perforated poor Achard than the Police interfered. He was arrested, tried, and sentenced to a brief period of imprisonment; after which he resumed his critical occupations on the *Constitutionnel* and the *Moniteur* (such is liberty of the press in France!) as if nothing whatever had happened. He had not proved that the accusations made against him were untrue; but he had shown that he would not allow himself to be reproached with impunity.

THE LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

The special session of the Louisiana Legislature, summoned by Gov. Kellogg, will begin on Wednesday. The Governor's call specifies the following as the leading objects of legislation:

1. Joint resolutions in relation to the adjustment of the political difficulties heretofore existing in the State.
2. Revenues of the State and the mode of collecting and distributing the same.
3. Amendment of the Funding law with respect to the number of members composing the Funding Board, and with respect to the manner of preventing the funding of illegal obligations of the State.
4. Revenues, financial condition and government of the city of New-Orleans.
5. Relief of the commerce of New-Orleans from excessive port charges, fees, etc.
6. To consider the incorporation of the Board of Trade of New-Orleans.

The New-York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 13, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Rafael—Mr. J. H. Montague, H. Beckett, J. B. Polk, Miss Ada Dyas, Miss J. Lewis.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—The Big Bonanza—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. James Lewis, Mr. W. Davidge, Miss Fanny Morant, Miss Fanny Davenport.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—The Two Orphans—Mr. John Parselle, Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Miss Fanny Morant, Miss Kate Claxton.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Henry V.—Mr. George Regnold, Mr. Frederick Thorne, Mr. Charles Calvert, Miss Berthe Girardin.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Lucrezia Borgia—Scene from Macbeth—Mme. Adelaide Ristori.

BOWERY THEATRE.—Around the World in Eighty Days—Mr. Edwin F. Thorne and company.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—Ahmed—Mlle. Josephine Morlacchi, Mlle. A. Galletti.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Vaudeville and Variety Entertainment.

STEINWAY HALL.—Old Folks Concert—Benefit of Charity Fund Sumner Post G. A. R.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—Minstrelsy and Negro Comicalities—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus.

COLOSSEUM.—Cyclorama of Paris by Night—Operettas—Sketches. Matinee.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—Exhibition of Ancient Statuary, Paintings, &c. Day only.

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NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

This morning The Daily Times *consists of* Twelve Pages. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

A new branch office of The Times *has been established at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets, for the convenience of our up-town patrons, and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* The Times *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.* ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A good deal of opposition seems to be growing up against the bill empowering the Governor to remove elective State officials "for misconduct and malversation in office." We fail to see anything in the bill, as reported by the Senate Judiciary Committee, which is not in harmony with the spirit of the Constitution, and not likely to further the interests of good government. Sheriffs and District Attorneys are elected by the people, and yet they are subject to removal "for cause" by the Governor. We can recall no State Executive of either party who has ever abused that power. The bill presents no opportunity for the capricious exercise of personal or partisan hostility. The accused officer has the right to be heard in his own defense; to summon his own witnesses; and to surround the inquiry into his conduct with all the safeguards of judicial procedure. The proposed mode of removal is as little liable to abuse as the cumbrous method of trial by impeachment, and it serves the public interest by presenting a far more speedy remedy for unfaithfulness to official trust. The Governor is nominally the State Executive. Why not make him so in fact, with all the responsibility which that would involve of purging his administration from all taint of fraud on the part of his associates?

Of the men who have taken a leading part in providing amusement for the public of New-York during the last twenty years, few are now left alive. They might almost be counted on the fingers of one hand. Most of us who are indebted for some pleasant evenings to their enterprise or skill retain kindly feelings toward them, and would be willing to manifest it in a practical form. Such an opportunity is unfortunately presented by the sudden and untimely death of poor Dan Bryant, who has left a wife and five children totally unprovided for. Perhaps some people may shake their heads, and say that actors are proverbially an "improvident class"—almost as bad as "literary men;" but poor Dan Bryant's poverty in his last days arose from no fault of his own. We none of us know what troubles and difficulties our neighbor has to contend with. Dan Bryant was ever ready to relieve the necessities of others, and if one-half of his generosity and kindness of heart is now shown by others toward his children, they will soon be placed in comfortable circumstances. Benefits will doubtless be given for his family at the theatres, for actors, whatever may be their faults, are ever ready to lend a helping hand to each other. But something more than this ought to be done, and we trust that a public subscription will at once be raised in behalf of the five children who are now left in the mournful position of being without a father and without means of subsistence. We are quite sure that there are thousands of persons in all parts of the country who will be glad to assist in this object. We shall be glad to announce the formation of a committee for receiving subscriptions, and in the meantime we will gladly take charge of any money which may be forwarded to us, with the special object of founding a trust fund for the children. All such amounts shall be handed over to the committee when it is formed.

"Abattoir" is a word which begins many encyclopædias, and people who live up town will find out what it means if the proposal to establish an abattoir at the foot of Fifty-ninth street is carried out. In such a climate as ours, no such place ought to exist in the midst of a crowded neighborhood. That stands to reason. There are nuisances enough about, and bad smells enough, without setting up a place for slaughtering cattle in such a locality as Fifty-ninth street. The stench which it would cause during the heats of Summer would create a pestilence in that part of the City. Strong representations have been made on this subject to the Aldermanic Committee on Health, and Prof. Chandler promised that the "whole matter should be carefully considered." It is much to be hoped that the project will be abandoned.

A "Housekeeper" writes a letter to us which is an interesting contribution to the discussion about the everlasting difficulty of obtaining good servants. She says that she never went to see servants in reply to their advertisements, never engaged any without personally seeing their last employers, and never paid "the high rates of $15, $18, or $20 that some of them ask." We can only say that our correspondent is a very sensible woman, and that she has been unusually fortunate in her experiences. For good servants are not easily to be found below the prices which she mentions, and not even at them. With regard to ladies going to the servants in reply to their advertisements, it is a practice which reverses the proper order of things, and which might be brought to an end in less than a month by ladies refusing to follow it. Never answer an advertisement of that kind, and the "help" of the period would soon be very glad to apply at employers' houses for work—as all men are obliged to do, no matter what may be their occupation. Fancy Mr. Tiffany, or Mr. Stewart, or any other of our merchants or storekeepers, running about among all sorts of tenement-houses to find a clerk or a salesman. Ladies have quietly submitted to what is nothing more nor less then a piece of impudence, and now they ought to study their own comfort and convenience rather than the whims of their domestics. If a person wants to find a place, let him or her go to seek it—that is the natural course of carrying on business, and ladies need not depart from it unless they choose. It is actually not *safe* for ladies to go to many of the slums to which the advertising servants so insolently summon them.

There is in the appointment of Mr. Volney V. Smith, to be Consul at St. Thomas, a peculiar fitness that may not at once impress the ordinary observer. Mr. Smith wanted to be Governor of Arkansas. He fancied that Gov. Baxter's submission to the will of the people was a virtual abdication of the office of Governor; therefore, he, Volney V. Smith, thought that he, being Lieutenant Governor, should succeed to the Governor's chair. Arkansas is agitated by continual revolutions; so is St. Thomas. The turmoil in Arkansas is political; that in St. Thomas is terrestrial. In Arkansas the trouble has been Baxter; in St. Thomas it is the earthquake. Whether Baxter or *el temblor* is the greater foe to domestic tranquillity, no man can tell. We are certain that Mr. Smith will find things lively in either place; so, whether he goes to the land of the earthquake and hurricane, or stays in the haunt of the revolution he is certain to find himself very much at home.

Senator Fox's bill for the appointment of two new Police Justices to sit in the Court of Special Sessions, is a measure for which there is no public necessity. It is not pretended that the Police Justices are overworked, nor have we heard of any reason why the Court of Special Sessions should sit oftener. If, as alleged, the Police Justices favor the passage of Senator Fox's bill, they certainly avoided giving any hint of their desire to be relieved from part of their duties in their recently-issued annual report. What they did direct attention to was that the greater number of the cases which might be disposed of by the Court of Special Sessions had to be sent to the General Sessions, because of the exercise by accused persons of their constitutional right of demanding a trial by jury. Additional facilities for trials by Justices will certainly not prevent a certain class of criminals from claiming trial by jury, and a new Court of Special Sessions will do nothing toward relieving the crowded calendar of the Court of General Sessions. When a man is the brother-in-law of a Police Justice out of employment, he may not, of course, be able to appreciate the force of such arguments.

THE BELGIAN DIFFICULTY.

The condition of Europe at this time may fairly be called one of armed observation. The gradual and quiet arming of France is disquieting. But we have the semi-official announcement of the *Moniteur* that the policy of France is pre-eminently one of peace. France, depleted by a long and invasive war, cannot well afford to engage in new conflicts; at least no immediate campaign would be wise, however popular it might be. It is perfectly well known that the French people, devoted to their country, and still smarting with a wounded *amour propre*, are burning to avenge Sedan and the rending of the Provinces of Alsace and Lorraine. But we must believe that the statesmen who have the guidance of the destinies of the *quasi* Republic know that they are not yet ready for a new war, any more than the Empire was under the man of Sedan. How soon the French and German feud will be settled on the field of battle no man can tell; but it does not seem likely that the duel is imminent. The Belgian difficulty is, of course, more prominent at this moment than any other. In the British Parliament, yesterday, this new cause of agitation was discussed, the Ministry having been interrogated as to the course likely to be pursued in case the independence of Belgium were menaced by Prussia. Mr. Disraeli replied that there had been a great deal of misrepresentation and exaggeration in the public news on the question. The Prussian note to Belgium, he thought, was not a threat, but a remonstrance. No rejoinder had been made to the Prussian note, and the British Premier thought the question concluded. It is more than likely that this view of the case is generally held by the people most interested in the diplomatic relations involved. It may be considered that the Prussian note was a "demonstration," nothing more. It may have a savor of arrogance, but, after all, it has no more serious intent than a remonstrance.

To-day, it happens to be Belgium which is threatened. To-morrow it may be Spain or Italy. In the scheme of European politics, Belgium occupies very nearly the same position as that of the little Republic of San Marino. It has a name and existence. Both its name and existence are permitted by the mutual forbearance of great powers, any one of which could crush the little Kingdom in a day. The demonstration of Prussia, if we may adopt that phrase, is only a notification to the world that united Germany looks with profound disfavor upon popular demonstrations which indicate sympathy with the enemies of German unity. The people of Belgium, in the conflict which disturbs more than one Empire, have shown their leanings to be with the Clerical Party. Considering how many times the people of Belgium have, on former occasions, exhibited a very different inclination, we may be pardoned if we refuse to accept this sudden zeal as genuine. It really looks as if the demonstrations complained of were not so much in favor of the Roman Church as antagonistic to Germany. It is very much as if one of our old-time Know-nothing partisans were to deny, with much profanity, the right of a Papist to assail the Bible in the public schools. It is the general cause, not the specific act, which engages the attention of the Protestant.

The danger, of course, as we have had recent occasion to show, lies in the fact that Germany has reason to force the issue, while other nations desire delay. Whatever may be the temper of the French, it is their true policy to postpone any ordeal of battle which may be desired by others. Therefore the language of the *Moniteur*, deprecating war and craving a long peace, is wise and sagacious. If Germany is as ready to force conclusions as in 1870, Germany must take the responsibility. It is evident that the provocation is not to be forced by any other power. It must also be confessed that the course of the German Government has not been such as will win to its cause that general sympathy which the world gave it when, in reply to the extorted challenge of the late Napoleon, it put its armies in motion. Consolidated Germany, under Prince Bismarck's direction, has not been so modest, reticent, and meek that the rest of the world can look on with generous approval when it takes the field to resent imaginary insults from a powerless neighbor. Although the world very well knows that, sooner or later, France will attempt to avenge the past, there is now no such intention, expressed or implied. Any armed dispute between Germany and another power must be a causeless quarrel. The war-cloud may pass away. The cause of war remains. Influences beyond the art of diplomacy are at work to bring on an armed dispute when the time shall be fully ripe. The struggle may be precipitated by the Belgian difficulty; but it does not seem likely.

ANOTHER DEMOCRATIC PROPHET.

We have already called attention to the views of Mr. Lamar, of Mississippi, on the possible and probable future of the Democratic Party. The same interviewer who had the felicity of obtaining Mr. Lamar's views has had equal luck with Mr. Lamar's Senatorial associate, Senator Gordon, of Georgia. These two gentlemen are the most conspicuous Southern Democratic politicians of the day. They are both men of considerable ability and more than usual energy of character. Lamar has the reputation of being a "brilliant" man, which he seems to have won by two or three demonstrations of uncommon moral courage, rather than by his actual intellectual qualities. Gordon is a man of considerable shrewdness and self-control, and took a very active, but not particularly distinguished, part in the Senate last session. Both of them are head and shoulders above the average Southern representatives of their party, and their forecast of the proper course for the Democracy in the Presidential campaign of next year is not without interest.

Senator Gordon, it may be noticed, in passing, was interviewed after the Connecticut election. But that event does not seem to have had a very exhilarating effect upon him. One would not suppose from his reference to it that he had seen a single Democratic "rooster" flapping his wings over the dispatches conveying a knowledge of the Connecticut election. On the contrary, the Senator appeared to be afraid that the people would regard the Connecticut election as a Democratic check, and he took considerable time to explain to the reporter why this view of it would not be correct.

Mr. Gordon thinks that the Democratic platform next year should have four planks in it. First he would put in an unequivocal declaration of honesty. But did the Senator ever see a platform of any party without such a declaration in it, or with an equivocal one? Words are cheap, and the Democratic platform builders will have no difficulty in satisfying Mr. Gordon's first condition. The only trouble will be that a mere declaration of honesty does not count for anything, because a dishonest party can make one just as easily and just as emphatically as an honest party. If Mr. Gordon had recommended his party to do a series of honest acts in the next Congress, his advice would have been more to the point. As it is the Democrats are mixed up with every dishonest thing done by Congress for years past, and it will require something more than one of Mr. Gordon's "earnest" declarations in favor of honesty to establish popular confidence on a firm basis.

Mr. Gordon, in the second place, would have the Democrats resolve that they are in favor of "concord" between all sections of the country. This, like the first, will not amount to much unless it is specifically shown how "concord" can be brought about. The third point of Mr. Gordon's platform is a "definite and unmistakable pledge that the people of the South will protect the negro in all his rights of freedom and franchise." So far as this goes, it is well enough; but there was a pledge of this kind in the Cincinnati-Baltimore platform, and it did not prevent the Colfax Parish massacre in New-Orleans, nor the Coushatta affair, the latter of which was peculiarly offensive in the North. Perhaps if the Democrats should explicitly condemn such acts as those we have mentioned, or denounce the White League organization in Louisiana, and the excesses it has fostered, their "pledge" might be more trustworthy.

In conclusion, Mr. Gordon would "put in the platform a return to constitutional methods of goverment both in the State and the nation." This would be a good plank for any platform, and we believe may influence some votes. But it is by no means certain how far the people will accept the view of the Democratic Party as to what constitutes "constitutional methods." For instance, inflation is the most flagrant and mischievous form of centralized and unconstitutional governmental action. But Mr. Gordon is an inflationist. So in this case, as in the others we have called attention to, Mr. Gordon's recommendations are *prima facie* idle. They do not, of themselves, amount to anything. But perhaps that is not the fault of Mr. Gordon. His suggestions do not, after all, fail to reflect the condition of his party.

LIBEL AND CRITICISM.

A libel suit has recently been decided against the London *Athenæum* which, if it is to be regarded as at all authoritative, is destructive of free criticism of books and works of art, and which, at all events, is one of singular interest both to publishers and to journalists. It is so remarkable, and if not reversed by subsequent decisions, so fraught with trouble for the future, that it should not be passed by without notice. Briefly, the circumstances were as follows: An atlas was published in Edinburgh which bore upon its title-page the name of the well-known map-publishing house in that city, Messrs. W. & A. K. Johnston. This atlas the *Athenæum* criticised; and in the course of the critic's remarks, which were generally unfavorable, he said that the atlas was not worthy of the reputation of the firm whose name was on its title-page; that it could not be the production of either the celebrated geographer, Sir William Johnston, or of his son, as the former had retired from the firm, and the latter had gone to Paraguay to seek his fortune. It was admitted that the maps were "nicely got up," but notwithstanding that merit, it was pronounced "scarcely a work likely to maintain the special character of the firm." The reputation thus alluded to is well known to all persons interested in geography, and they will appreciate the full force of the following, which was the concluding sentence of the criticism: "On the whole, we miss in this atlas the presence of the master-mind which, in both father and son, gave to the house of W. & A. K. Johnston the character it has so long enjoyed, and which we fear it is now losing, in the world of science."

This was the "libel." In reply to it, the plaintiffs were obliged to admit that the statement of the criticism, in regard to the Johnstons, father and son, was absolutely true, and in support of their case they only produced witnesses who testified that in their opinion the *Athenæum's* article was likely to be injurious to the firm. On the part of the defendant, it was proved that the atlas contained serious errors, and it was shown that the criticism was written by Dr. Beke, a geographer of unquestionably high reputation. This singular trial had a singular issue. The jury failed to agree, one of them finding himself with eleven obstinate men. But the eleven, strange to say, were for the plaintiffs, to whom they were ready to award £1,275 damages, and, after some delay, both parties agreed to accept the verdict of the majority. So the *Athenæum* pays and these publishers receive about seven thousand dollars, with costs, for an article which, however injurious, must be regarded by all reasonable men as not only within the bounds of just and proper criticism, but as exactly the sort of criticism which an honest journalist should write, and which every reader of a journal of standing for ability and character has a right to look for in its columns.

Regarded from a disinterested point of view, the case of the *Athenæum* seems to be one of peculiar hardship, and that of the plaintiff-publishers one of remarkable effrontery. For here was a firm nominally consisting of two very distinguished geographers and map-makers, but really composed of other persons, and without even the advantage of an advisory connection or a retained interest on the part of the men whose names they used, and upon whose reputation they traded. In fact, the firm, so-called, of W. & A. K. Johnston is merely composed of some persons who have "succeeded" to the business of the original firm. Now, there is a way by which we believe people in trade can succeed to each other's business, but there has yet been effected no contrivance by which they can succeed to each other's brains and knowledge and honesty. And when, as in the present case, the ability and the knowledge are not merely business qualities, but have to do with scientific acquirement—for the Johnstons made as well as published their maps—the break in "succession" is of the greatest importance to the public. To point out such a change in the composition of a publishing-house, particularly when it is illustrated by deterioration in the character of its publications, would be, as we have said, one of the first duties of an honest critic; and yet here we have the Edinburgh jury eleven to one for giving heavy damages against a journal which, so far as we can see, only discharged an obvious duty; and rendering this verdict simply on the ground that the article in question was likely to injure the publishers of the work criticised. Certainly it was likely to injure the firm; and in a certain sense it was intended, and should have been intended, to injure the firm, if injury was involved in contrasting what it was with what, to the uninitiated, it seemed to be, and in showing that the quality of the work turned out by the new and sham firm was notably inferior to that by which the real and original firm won its reputation. The function of journalism is to inform, to protect, and to guide the public. It is a high function, and those who assume it should be held to high responsibilities. The use of their great power for wanton injury or to give needless pain should subject them to severe penalties, which as we have had occasion before to say, it would be well if really aggrieved parties should exact. But with such responsibilities, and, indeed, because of them, go certain privileges which should be rigidly maintained. Of these the chief is exemption from all personal or pecuniary reclamation because of the publication of the truth for the good of the public. In the case in question, the reputation of this so-called firm of W. & A. K. Johnston was doubtless valuable to those who did business under that style and title; moreover, we may be sure that they had paid something for it; and it is undeniable that the *Athenæum's* article was likely to injure their property. But as the value of this property consisted in great measure of what, so far as the general public knew, was a false pretense, they have really no right to complain of exposure any more than any other person would have, who, like them, practiced what was really, although not legally, under British law, an imposture. These eleven jurymen must have looked at the question from the narrowest and most bigoted trader's point of view. To them the business of a firm was a higher consideration than science or truth or honesty. As to criticism, in their eyes, plainly, critics are pestilent fellows. On the conditions of journalism that they would establish, honest criticism of literature, science, or art would be impossible, for it is possible only when libel is strictly held to be nothing less than malicious misrepresentation.

TRICKS OF TRADE.

Among people who are well supplied with money, it is not of very great importance if they do not always receive a fair equivalent for what they spend. But with the majority the case is very different. Persons with limited incomes, and especially the working classes, who are in receipt of weekly wages, have need to turn their earnings to the best advantage, to buy not only as cheaply as they can, but as well as they can.

Apart, however, from other considerations, to which we shall presently refer, the advantage is always on the side of the well-to-do purchaser, if only he likes to use it. He can buy in larger quantities at wholesale prices, and he can command a market which is not open to his less fortunate neighbors, and in which, too, he is less liable to be made a victim to dishonest practices. The poor man, on the contrary, must buy in small quantities, and frequently of small people. And, though it may not be a necessity, yet in practice it is usually a fact that he is very little protected from the tricks of trade. Thus it happens in ordinary life that those who most need the best return for their money fail to get it; while others, to whom it is not so essential, can generally secure it. This is one of the many benefits accruing from the possession of money; the ability to turn any portion of it to the best advantage.

But in another direction the poor man is especially subject to an evil which ought to be abated. In illustration of this we take one example: If he purchases a ton of coal, what guarantee has he that he receives a ton? None whatever. He has no check upon the seller, nor has he any means of verifying the weight of what he has bought. It is notorious that in this one article of household necessities, there are very many merchants with whom short weight is a maxim of business; and, practically, there is no means of detecting the fraud. If the purchaser cannot afford the money for as much as we have named, and is forced to buy his fuel in small quantities, it is no secret that he has to pay from fifty to eighty per cent. per ton more than the man who can afford to buy several tons at a time. But in this case the greater part of the increase of cost is nothing more than the result of one person taking advantage of the slender resources of the other, whereas in the former everybody runs an equal chance of receiving less than the worth of his money.

It is the same with all the common necessaries of life. Bread is sold by no rule. Weight is not taken into consideration here. The best baker is he who can make the greatest number of loaves of apparently respectable size out of a barrel of flour. What the consumer gets for, say ten cents, is a loaf—not a given quantity of bread of equivalent value. Butter certainly is appraised by weight, but there is no guarantee that it is butter. Indeed, the march of science and ingenuity has gone so far that the poor man may very justly be doubtful whether in his butter there is any butter at all. In all likelihood there is none. He has bought not even an adulterated article, only a spurious imitation. At the same time, adulteration is a much more frequent mode of deception, because more frequently available, than either the substitution of a fiction for a reality, or the recourse to short weight. It has been proved beyond a doubt that wherever adulteration is possible, it has been used. By far the greater number of articles of every-day consumption are capable of adulteration, and although every such instance is an indirect robbery and a direct fraud upon the purchaser, it cannot at present be prevented by any machinery of the law. Milk, bread, tobacco, tea, coffee, candies, condiments of all kinds, and many other things in constant course of consumption are subject very largely to adulteration.

It is safe to suppose that not more than a tithe of the ordinary drinkers of champagne in this City believe, if they ever seriously think about it, that all the wine which goes by that name among us came originally from the vineyards of France. Other wines are proportionately adulterated or improvised. Ale receives coculus indicus to increase its stupefying powers, and salt to excite the thirst. But perhaps the only amusing instance of deception that we have met with is one intended for the benefit of some of the professors of temperance principles. Some years ago a shrewd man of business invented what he called "Good Templars' claret." It came to be largely used among very mild drinkers, who doubtless thought they were indulging in a highly attenuated form of grape juice. Perhaps they suffered some pangs of conscience, although their sin was such a little one that they reasonably thought it venial. Lately, however, an analytical chemist got hold of some of this "Good Templars' claret," and he busied himself to find out something more about it, with a result, since published, that must be very consoling to habitual consumers of the liquid. It turns out that they have not been drinking wine at all, only a mixture of water, sulphuric acid, fusel oil, sugar, and logwood.

There are many difficulties in the way of any legal remedy for the kind of imposition known generally as adulteration. That it is a fraud upon the public, nobody can doubt. Sometimes it is worse than this, where, as is often the case, the article used has poisonous effects upon the system. Still there is always the difficulty of fixing the offense upon any particular individual in such a way as to secure a conviction. It has likewise been urged that the universal demand for cheap things has rendered adulteration necessary, and that if it were suddenly stopped, a revolution in prices would have to be effected, such as would disturb the equanimity of small housekeepers much more than does the existing system. All this may be admitted, and yet there remains an abuse which ought to be corrected, especially in the interests of the poor, who want good value for their money, and of children, who need good food for their nourishment. It is not certain that legislation would not be of some value, even though it might not accomplish an absolute remedy. Meanwhile, the subject is one that deserves more attention than it has received at the hands of the public, who, if they would look closely after it, have a remedy very largely in their own hands.

AMUSEMENTS.

MME. RISTORI'S REPRESENTATIONS.

Mme. Ristori acted at the Lyceum Theatre last evening. She appeared in "Elizabeth." To-night she is to perform in "Lucrezia Borgia," and in the "sleep-walking scene" from "Macbeth," and to-morrow afternoon she will take part in a farewell matinée, when "Marie Antoinette" will be the play. It should be remembered that the recitals of Mme. Ristori in New-York are to be few and far between, and when the eminent tragédienne quits this country her leave-taking will be final. No one should, on this account, delay attendance at the Lyceum.

OPERA SERIA AND OPERA BOUFFE.

The third representation of "L'Ombra," and the last performance, by the way, of that pretty opera is to be given at the Academy of Music to-morrow evening. Mr. Maretzek's announcements, however, set forth the appearance of Mme. Saurel in "Faust," and the subsequent début of a new songstress, Mlle. Mohalbi by name. While "L'Ombra" is interpreted at the Academy, the opera bouffe resumes possession of the Lyceum. Wednesday night, "La Jolie Parfumeuse" will resume its merry race, the merit of the entertainment being much enhanced by the co-operation of Mlle. Gandon and M. Debeer. Mlle. Gandon is to personate *Bavolet*, and M. Debeer *La Cocardière*.

THE SUPPLEMENTARY THOMAS CONCERTS.

The fact that Mr. Thomas will give two concerts supplementary to his grand series just ended, has already been mentioned in these columns. We can now print the programme for the first of these interesting entertainments, which is set down for Friday evening. It is as follows:

Symphony No. 2, in D, Op. 36	Beethoven
Aria, "Che faro senza Euridice." Miss Annie Louise Cary.	Gluck
"Bilder aus Osten," (first time,)	Schumann
Siegmund's love song, "Walkuere," (first time,)	Wagner
Scherzo, "La Reine Mab,"	Berlioz
Arietta, "In questa tomba," Miss Annie Louise Cary.	Beethoven
Selections from "Die Meistersinger von Nuernberg." Introduction, Walter's Prize Song, Overture, } Third act, (first time,)	Wagner

Vocal parts by Mr. H. A. Bischoff.

MR. PATTISON'S LECTURES.

Mr. Pattison is to lecture on Gottschalk at De Garmo Hall to-morrow evening. The well-known pianist has afforded great pleasure by his previous entertainments, in which much verbal information has been varied by some excellent piano performances, but his essay on Gottschalk, owing to his peculiarly close acquaintance with that composer's works, and his recognized fitness to interpret them, will doubtless prove especially attractive.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

The usual Monday evening change of bill was last evening effected at the Olympic Theatre. Novelty as well as variety is the rule at this house, and the performances are strong in respect of both. The great attractiveness of such miscellaneous entertainments is easily understood. Most people seek amusement and not themes for thought in theatres, and representations of this sort please without wearying the mind. Songs delight the musical ear, and dances enrapture the juvenile admirer of wearers of the clogs and the older worshiper of the ballet. Acrobats labor for the behoof of patrons of the arena, and comic acts satisfy the frequenter of the play-house proper. The programme of the Olympic is literally all-comprehensive, and no one can be present when it is interpreted without finding that some of its elements appeal successfully to his taste, however singular and exacting that may be.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

Among the novel features of the programme interpreted by the San Francisco Minstrels this week is a very laughable burletta, called "School." Of course a piece of this sort would not be timely if there were not a "spelling match" introduced during its progress, and last night Messrs. Birch, Backus, and their coadjutors kept the audience in a continuous roar by some achievements such as dictionary-makers and phonetic inventors never dreamed of. The old division of the minstrel entertainment is religiously maintained, and the second part of the performance, which includes a number of miscellaneous acts, is preceded by several agreeable songs, of which the sentimentality is relieved by some effective comic ditties.

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

Mélingue, the actor, and Lamb, the celebrated violinist, are dead.

Among the new artistes engaged for the French Opera by M. Halanzier is Mlle. Marie Fechter, daughter of the actor. She is a pupil of Faure, who is now terminating her musical education.

After Mermets' "Jeanne d'Arc," M. Halanzier will bring out at the French Opera Gounod's "Polyeucte." This latter work will not, however, be produced for some time, as the manuscript of the score was stolen from the composer in England, and he is now writing it afresh from memory.

Mme. Nilsson had just passed through Paris on her way from the South of France to Brussels. Her great success in the immense Salle Vallette of Marseilles was in the fourth act of "Hamlet." It was in the same opera that she was to be heard for the first time in Belgium, at the Théâtre Royal de la Monnaie.

On March 28 a marriage was solemnized in the Chapel Royal, Savoy, between Miss Antoinette Sterling, the accomplished contralto singer, and Mr. John McKinlay, of Perthshire and New-York. The wedding service was celebrated by Rev. Henry White, Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen. The bride was given away by Mr. George Macdonald, at whose house the wedding party was subsequently received. The newly-married couple and their friends remained to receive the Holy Communion at the usual noon-day service which was densely crowded.

The Paris correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* writes, on March 31: "M. Gounod, who appears to have returned definitely to his native land, must have been highly pleased with the reception given to his 'Jesus on the Lake of Tiberias' at the Châtelet on Saturday. This work charmed a critical audience well acquainted with the storm in 'William Tell.' Gounod's music rendered in the most striking manner the calm which reigned when our Saviour fell asleep and the various phases of the storm which at last swept over the Sea of Galilee, and made His disciples arouse him. The winds and the waves appeared to dash about the orchestra. The effect of the end was rather marred by a chorale, the sense of which was not apparent. The chief part was originally designed for Mrs. Weldon. M. Gounod was present, and seemed enchanted with the enthusiasm his music awakened."

The Spring season of Italian opera at Covent Garden was commenced on March 30. On the morrow the London *Times* printed the following account of the proceedings: The opera season began last night at Covent Garden with "Guillaume Tell," which, now that more or less competent representatives of the trying part of *Arnold* have been cropping up, seems once more destined to become a stock piece at Mr. Gye's theatre. As usual when "Guillaume Tell" is announced, the theatre was crowded; and perhaps no opera likelier to enhance the attractions of a first night could be selected. The encore, which, in accordance with long-accepted tradition, followed a very spirited performance of the familiar overture, was responded to by a repetition of the martial movement that forms its brilliant climax. Signor Vianesi, who again shares with Signor Bevignani the position of musical director, was at the conductor's desk, and our excellent violinist, Mr. Carrodus, as before, at that of the *chef d'attaque*. The distribution of the leading characters on the stage differed very little from the cast of recent occasions—M. Maurel impersonating the Swiss hero, Signor Marini appearing as *Arnold*, and Signor Bagagiolo as *Walter*. The combination of three such powerful voices—baritone, tenor, and bass—was of infinite importance to the concerted music in which Rossini's great work is abundantly rich, and above all gave rare effect to the magnificent trio. Perhaps M. Maurel's most successful performance—after the duet with *Arnold*, (Act 1,) in which he gave admirable support to Signor Marini—was the public address to *Jemmy* (Mlle. Cottini) just before *Tell*, in obedience to the cruel mandate of *Gessler*, (Signor Tagliafico,) is about to shoot the apple from the head of his son. Here, by his tremulous accents and real feeling, M. Maurel occasionally reminded us of his accomplished countryman and type, M. Faure. Signor Marini, by power of voice and strenuous vigor of declamation, more than once conjured up reminiscences of the late Mongini, who in certain things (not altogether wisely, perhaps) he would seem to have adopted as a model. The new feature in the cast was the *Mathilde* of Mlle. Bianchi, who hitherto has only appeared in more or less subordinate characters, notwithstanding the good impression she created as *Oscar*, the page, in "Un Ballo in Maschera." That Mlle. Bianchi, though very young, is already equal to more responsible duties, was convincingly shown last night, in this her latest and most ambitious attempt. Both in the well-known soliloquy, "Selva opaca," and the fine duet with *Arnold*, which directly follows it, she exhibited genuine intelligence and feeling. Her voice is a soprano of agreeable quality, which will doubtless acquire additional strength with time and experience. Enough for the present, that the impression created by Mlle. Bianchi was in the highest degree favorable. The other small parts were allotted to Mlle. Scalchi, (*Eduige*;) Signor Sabater, (the *Fisherman*,) &c.

CANCELED BANK CHECKS.

THE CONTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY DISCLAIMS THE VIEWS PUT FORTH IN THE RECENT STATEMENT FROM THE REVENUE BUREAU.

Washington, April 12.—A statement was published to-day purporting to embody the views of the Government on the question of the examination of national bank checks. The Controller of the Currency says this statement does not reflect his views, but only those of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, between whom and himself the Secretary of the Treasury has still to decide. The Commissioner claims the right to examine canceled bank checks held by national banks in order to ascertain if the two-cent revenue stamp has been affixed. The Controller says it is well known that it is the custom of all well-managed banks to return to their dealers monthly or quarterly such checks as may have been paid, with the bank-book of the dealer, in which is entered the amount of each check. The canceled checks now on hand do not represent the deposits or business of the bank. They are simply the checks of persons who are not regular dealers at the bank, and which have accumulated for a series of years. It is not surprising that many of these checks which have been handled over and over again for a number of years past should be found wanting in stamps, for it is well known that the mucilage upon these checks is not sufficient to cause them to adhere firmly for any length of time. It has not been claimed until within a few weeks that the Commissioner had any right to make such an examination, and the Controller of the Currency has recently received many letters from national banks in all parts of the country complaining of this espionage as unnecessary and unwarranted by the National Bank act. The Comptroller takes the same view of the case, and has referred the subject to the Secretary of the Treasury for his decision, which has not yet been rendered. The Internal Revenue laws until recently required that not only bank checks, but promissory notes, should be stamped, and while the law was in force it was the custom of bank examiners, by direction of the Comptroller, to examine all promissory notes and checks, and to require stamps to be affixed where omitted, and to report to the Controller if the law was not complied with. The amount of stamps thus formerly required to be affixed to promissory notes was many times greater than the amount required to be affixed to checks, and it is now argued that if the Commissioner had the right now claimed, it is quite remarkable that he should not have long since instructed his officers to have made frequent examinations of both promissory notes and checks. It is further argued that it is the duty of the Treasurer and not of the Commissioner to collect the tax upon the capital circulation and deposits of the national banks, and if it is the duty of the Commissioner to ascertain if all the revenue laws have been complied with, then it is also his duty to ascertain if the banks have, for a series of years, made correct returns to the Treasurer, which would imply the right of his officers to overhaul the books of every national bank. Such duties belong to experts and not to hundreds of internal revenue officers who have neither the education nor the experience necessary for such a work. The act of June 30, 1864, empowered Collectors and their deputies, &c., to enter breweries, distilleries, manufactories, and buildings where property, articles, or objects subject to duty or tax are made, produced, or kept. Bank checks properly stamped are neither made, produced, nor kept in national banks. Canceled checks are only temporarily held by the banks, and may be said to be "kept" by the dealers, to whom they are returned periodically.

Section 3,183, of the Revised Statutes, referred to in the published statement to-day, which requires that Supervisors shall see that all laws and regulations relating to internal taxes are complied with, if applied to national banks would give the Commissioner the right to examine the books and accounts of every national bank, and to put the officers and Directors under oath. This right is given to the Controller of the Currency by section 55 of the National Bank act, which provides that examiners appointed by him "shall make a thorough examination into all the affairs of the associations, and in doing so to examine any of the officers of the bank under oath." The Commissioner has so far not claimed this right, and if he should do so it would at once, in the opinion of the Controller, exhibit the untenable nature of his present position on this subject. The same section provides that national banks "shall not be subject to any other visitorial powers than such as are authorized by this act, except such as are vested in the several courts of law and chancery." The Revised statutes of the United States went into effect upon the same day, and contained a clause declaring that "all acts of Congress passed prior to Dec. 1, 1873, are repealed, and sections applicable thereto are in force in lieu thereof." So that even if the view of the Commissioner is correct it would be difficult to show in what sense the acts to which he refers can repeal a plain provision of law, which gives only to the Controller and the courts of law and chancery the right to examine national banks. The Controller claims that he has much better facilities for making such examinations, and the banks do not object to his examinations, while they do, almost without exception, object to examinations made by other persons. It is added that for many years, since the passage of the Internal Revenue act, the exclusive right of the Controller and the courts to make such examinations has not been questioned, and it is believed by the Currency Bureau that but few of the banks have been guilty of intentional violations of the law relating to the subject.

THE MISSING SHIP STAR OF YARMOUTH SAFE.

Portland, Me., April 12—The ship Star of Yarmouth arrived at Liverpool Sunday from San Francisco, after a passage of six months. Much anxiety had been felt for her safety.

THE TURBULENT MINERS.

NO PROSPECT OF THE WITHDRAWAL OF THE TROOPS.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT IN HAZLETON UNANIMOUS AGAINST THE TROOPS LEAVING—THE SHERIFF TO GO TO HARRISBURG TO-DAY—THE MINERS' REMONSTRANCE AGAINST MILITARY OCCUPATION NOT SIGNED BY PROPERTY-HOLDERS—A BODY OF SUSPECTED TROOPS SENT AWAY—FRESH INSTANCES OF VIOLENCE—THE MEN AT WILKESBARRE RETURN TO WORK—THREATENING NOTICES AT BUCK MOUNTAIN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HAZLETON, Penn., April 12.—This has been a day of great anxiety in Hazleton and its vicinity the cause producing the disturbance of the public mind being the threatened evacuation of the Lehigh basin by the troops. Although the weather has been very raw and uncomfortable, the streets have been crowded with people, all of whom found food for discussion in the probabilities of the militia being ordered away. The sentiment on this vital question has shifted around very materially during the last forty-eight hours, and now the Sheriff, in his decisive position, is backed by the solid and most respectable classes in the community. In an interview this morning with this official, he informed me that he had made it a point to circulate among business men of this city, to ascertain their individual views regarding the necessity for the further presence of the military. He found the sentiment against a withdrawal almost unanimous. Several persons, heads of families, who imagine they have incurred the enmity of the mining roughs, came to him and earnestly pleaded that he retain this armed protection. If he did conclude differently, however, they wanted a few hours' notice in order to take their families and property out of the region. This morning another meeting of the operators was held in Gen. Pardee's office, at which a few fresh instances of violence were presented. Afterward a Justice of the Peace took the affidavits of the operators as to the truth of the statements. The cases of outlawry in the hands of the Sheriff number about twenty, and consist in part of those which have been recorded in the columns of THE TIMES. The statements are briefly detailed, and are enough in themselves to influence Sheriff Kirkendall to retain the Militia. The operators are straining every effort to carry their point. They charge that the remonstrance carried to Harrisburg did not contain the names of any representative business men of Hazleton, and furthermore that not half of the signatures were those of people who are property-holders. The Miners' Union has taken no very strong grounds to counterbalance the tale told by the mine owners. The Sheriff left this afternoon for the county seat, and from there he will go to Harrisburg. His verdict will not be known for a day or two, but it can pretty readily be surmised.

The Industrial Congress that meets at Indianapolis to-morrow is expected to appropriate a generous sum to aid the striking miners. Siney, President of the Labor Union, has gone to represent the Pennsylvania colliers.

This afternoon the McClelland Rifles, from Pittston, in the Lackawanna fields, were relieved from duty by Gen. Osborne, and were sent home by special train. This organization is composed almost entirely of miners, many of whom are strikers, and their sentiments leaned too favorably on the side of the labor element. In the event of more troops being needed they will be brought from Philadelphia.

This morning a large band of miners organized at Highland, and, headed by a brass band, marched from colliery to colliery. When they passed Oakdale they were acting in an orderly manner. It has not yet been ascertained whether or not they raided or committed any acts of violence.

At Bell's Tunnel, near Mount Carmel, on Saturday, the Sheriff was expected to attempt to eject the miners from houses owned by Mr. Gowan's Coal Company, for arrearage of rent. Men from Locust Gap and Laffe were on hand to prevent any attempt of this kind, and when the Sheriff failed to appear the population of the entire town turned out and held a high old jollification.

At the old Lehigh Company's breaker at Summit Hill, a band of disguised men, on Saturday night, opened fire from the concealment of a fence upon the special policemen patroling the property there. No one was injured.

Two thousand men employed by the Delaware and Hudson Company in and about Wilkesbarre accepted the reduction and returned to the mines to-day. This intelligence is not relished by the miners in this section of the country, and it proves beyond doubt that the Lackawanna men are adverse to a strike. These works consist of five mines, with a daily production of 2,000 tons.

The commandant of the outpost at Oakdale informed me to-day that there is picket firing on his lines every night. The miners are growing more restless at Buck Mountain. The Superintendent of the works there came to town this morning, bringing with him numbers of notices that had been posted up on the breaker on Saturday night. They are of very significant character, and are fair illustrations of the literature of the Buckshots. One reads:

> "Johnny Walker, you are hereby notified to stop work, or If not abide the consequences. Remember, Remember, Your Uncle's Ears! Stop, stop, stop!"

Walker is a young man, and a few years ago, during a strike, his uncle, who had refused to obey a mandate to stop work, was taken into the woods by a disguised band and had his ears cut off.

Another notice was directed to Mick Myers, mine boss, and John Dyer, master mechanic. The excitement is not cooling in the least, and an outbreak is likely to occur in some quarter at any hour.

To-day the branches of the Labor Union are voting on the proposition made on Saturday by the Sheriff and Gen. Latta, as to whether or not they shall reply to the statement of the outrages presented by operators.

RESULT OF THE VOTE BY THE MINERS TO-DAY—WHAT THEY AGREE TO—SIGNS OF RETURNING COMMON SENSE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HAZLETON, Penn., April 12.—*Later*—A delegate meeting of miners was held to-night, and the result of the vote taken in both branches was announced. The miners agreed to indorse the action of the committee that met the Governor; to keep the peace in this region and to furnish 200 men to help to do it; to allow dead work to be carried on, and are willing to do it themselves, and not to interfere with any men that the operators may employ to do it. They also made statements to the Sheriff admitting that the raids had been made by armed men, and some acts of violence committed. The men declare emphatically that they are not weakening.

INTELLIGENCE FROM POTTSVILLE—RESUMPTION OF WORK AT SHAMOKIN—THE STRIKE SUPPOSED TO BE ENDED.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., April 12.—Messrs. Morton & Brothers, coal operators at Mount Carmel, having signed the 1874 basis, demanded by the miners for 1875, are now shipping all their coal west by the Northern Central Railroad.

At Shamokin the collieries which recently suspended work, comprising three leased collieries of the Pennsylvania and Reading Railroad Company, and one of the Northern Central Railroad Company, have again started, employing 800 men and boys.

The men at two collieries near Tamaqua did not vote to-day as anticipated. They still refuse to accept the reduction on the basis of 1875. No immediate trouble from them is apprehended.

The impression generally prevails that the strike is nearly ended.

A DETACHMENT OF TROOPS SENT FROM PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, April 12.—A detachment of ninety members of the First Regiment of the National Guards will be dispatched to Hazleton this afternoon. There is no probability of the troops being recalled.

UNITED STATES TROOPS REVIEWED BY AN EX-CONFEDERATE OFFICER.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 12.—By invitation of Gen. Pennypacker, Federal commandant at this post, Gov. Porter, an ex-Confederate officer, reviewed the troops at Ash Barracks yesterday afternoon. The novelty of the scene attracted a crowd of between 5,000 and 6,000 people to the grounds. On the appearance of Gov. Porter and his civilian staff the band struck up "Hail to the Chief," following with the national air, creating great enthusiasm. The event was looked upon most auspiciously by everybody present.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS.

HE WRITES A LETTER IN SELF-DEFENSE AGAINST ASSAULTS FROM GEORGIANS.

Hon. Alexander H. Stephens has written a letter to a Georgia newspaper in reply to some of the strictures upon his conduct in Congress that have been made in that State. He asks: "When and where, in what word, or by what deed have I ever 'upheld,' 'defended,' or 'supported' any act of 'usurpation' by Gen. Grant or anybody else, either in low or high official position? I join issue with you directly and squarely upon the facts on which your accusations are based. You say further in your editorial that you expected me, in my place in the House, to make known the reasons which 'impelled' me 'to justify the Kellogg usurpation.' When and where, I ask, did I ever by word or deed justify any usurpation of Kellogg? I aver that no 'reasons' nor powers have ever yet 'impelled,' or induced me to justify or sanction any usurpation whatever, and never will so long as I retain the faculties of my mind. This statement that I have by some act or word justified the Kellogg 'usurpation,' you will please allow me most respectfully to say, is as groundless in point of fact as it is injurious in force of terms. My life has been devoted to the maintenance of right against wrong—the rights of individuals as well as the rights of States against all abuses of power which tend to oppression and tyranny; and you are most respectfully asked to specify, if you can, a single word or act in that life, private or public, at variance with this averment. You have the record of forty years before you. If I have ever said or done anything in relation to any act of Gen. Grant which is not maintainable upon the immutable principles of right, truth, and justice, you will do me a favor by naming it.

"Again, you say in effect, (and must have meant to be understood as so saying in terms, if you meant anything,) that my vote 'in the last hours of Congress,' to take up the report of the Committee on Louisiana Affairs, enabled the Radical majority of the House to indorse the Kellogg usurpation. Allow me to say to you, as before, that this statement, if you intended it, as I suppose you did, is utterly erroneous. My vote did not enable the Radical majority of the House to do any such thing, nor did that majority do any such thing. There was no indorsement of the legality of Kellogg's election, nor of a single act of his administration. But my vote did enable a majority of the House to put their explicit condemnation upon the huge iniquity of the Radical Returning Board of Louisiana, by which the Democracy of that State had been defrauded of the majority in the House of Representatives of the Legislature, to which they were rightfully entitled. By my vote, which turned the scale, and decided the question of taking up that report, this condemnation was secured—a condemnation the more signal from the fact that it was unanimous—every Radical, as well as every Democrat, in the House voting for it! This grand result, which never would have been attained without my vote, however you and others may look upon it, I regard as the greatest triumph in the vindication of popular rights and State rights achieved on the floor of Congress for the sixteen preceding years. It opened the way, too, for another like vindication on the Arkansas question, which soon followed."

THE LOWELL MULE SPINNERS.

There seems to be no immediate prospect of agreement between the mule spinners and the manufacturers at Lowell, Mass. The Boston *Herald* says: "The strike and lock-out of next Wednesday may be considered a fixed fact. Although there is quite an altering over of many spinning-machines on quite a number of the corporations to furnish filling without the use of the mules, an effort will be made on some, and very likely on all the corporations, to supply the places of the strikers and those locked out by mule spinners not belonging to the association. One agent says that he had engaged spinners outside the association, and if the strike should be prolonged that he should endeavor to teach native-born Americans the business, in order that there would be less of a striking element. At the regular monthly meeting of the agents, Friday afternoon, no action was taken on the preffered conference of a committee of the Mule Spinners' Association with them, the agents not recognizing the existence of any such organization."

LOWELL, Mass., April 12.—The mule-spinners to the number of seventy in the Massachusetts, Prescott, and Lawrence mills, quit work to-night, their two weeks' notice being up. To-morrow night the mule-spinners in all the other mills will be discharged agreeably to the notices of the agents previously given. At a meeting of the agents this evening it was resolved to adhere to their present policy and make no concessions. The operatives at their meeting likewise voted to a man to sustain the strike.

RUMORS IN THE TWEED CASE.

The Syracuse *Journal* of Saturday evening says: "The Court of Appeals, we are informed, has deliberated upon the case of William M. Tweed, and a decision has been reached. It is favorable to the release of Tweed from imprisonment on the ground that the legal power of the Judge pronouncing sentence was exhausted in the imposition of the first penalty pronounced against him, and that the cumulative sentence was without warrant of law or precedent. The position of ex-Judge Comstock, in his argument before the court, is in effect sustained. We have little question but that it is in accordance with received legal principles. We are not apprised of the attitude of the several Appeals Judges on this question. An announcement of the decision may soon be expected. Tweed will not, however, escape the unsatisfied law; he will no sooner leave his quarters on Blackwell's Island than he will be taken by the Sheriff on the order of arrest in the new suits for the recovery of upward of $6,000,000 stolen from the tax-payers of the City of New-York, which have just been commenced against him in the name of the people of the State. He will, doubtless, yet be compelled to disgorge some part of his ill-gotten wealth. His punishment as a criminal has already been a severe one. He finds that the transgressor's way is a hard one, indeed."

SALE OF BLOODED STOCK.

The third annual sale of short-horn cattle from the Linwood herd, owned by James H. Kissenger & Co., of the Linwood farm, Clarksville, Pike County, Mo., took place in Chicago on Friday. Forty-two head were sold, including some of the finest specimens of blooded cows, heifers, and bulls, at tolerably fair prices. During the early part of the sale the bidding was spirited, but toward the last the interest seemed to flag somewhat, though very good prices were offered for two or three heifers and one or two bulls. The highest price realized for any one animal was $2,200, which was paid for the bull Kissinger's Breastplate, two years old past. The cow Lady Fairy A. sold for $1,000; Miss Wiley, of Linwood, sold for $1,200; Louan, of Linwood, sold for $1,180, and Illustrious Third, the first one sold, brought $1,000. Several others brought good prices, some being sold as high as $600 and $800. The entire sale netted the owners in the neighborhood of $19,000, or over $452 per head.

BARNUM AND ORDWAY.

Congressman Barnum, of Connecticut, has published the following card in a Democratic paper in that State:

> The statements contained in the article published in the New-Haven *Evening Register* of April 2, reflecting upon the conduct of N. G. Ordway, the Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives, in connection with my retroactive or back pay, were made by over-zealous friends, and grew out of a misapprehension of the facts. I therefore desire, in the most explicit manner, to exonerate Mr. Ordway from all the reflections contained in the article referred to, and will add that it gives me much pleasure to bear testimony to Mr. Ordway's uniform courtesy, impartiality, and fidelity as an officer of the House of Representatives during my whole time of service as a member of that body, and I very much regret the ungracious criticisms upon his conduct which have appeared in various newspapers during the heated political contest through which we have passed in the State.
>
> WILLIAM H. BARNUM.
>
> LIME ROCK, April 7, 1875.

FRIENDSHIP OF A DOG AND PARROT.

The Virginia (Nev.) *Chronicle* relates the following incident: "Capt. Stearns, real estate agent residing at the corner of D and Carson streets, is the owner of a fine Newfoundland dog. He is also the possessor of a large green parrot, which is said to be at least seventy years of age. Within the last few months a very strong attachment has sprung up between these two creatures, and they are almost inseparable. The parrot talks all day long of the dog, and keeps calling him by name while he is away. The dog seems very uneasy when the parrot is out of sight, and wanders about, evidently in an unhappy frame of mind. He has licked all the feathers off one of the parrot's wings, but still the latter seems rather to court his strange caresses. It is decidedly interesting to witness the manner in which the two play together. The parrot walks along the dog's back, out on to the tip of his nose, when she gravely pecks that member and as gravely walks back to the rear. This stately promenade is kept up for hours, the parrot all the time croaking out its canine friend's name, and applying endearing epithets to him, such as 'Oh! you old bum Jack!' 'Jack, you rascal!' and others which are frequently hurled at the dog by the neighbors' boys."

THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

General Orders No. 11, just issued by Gen. Devens, Commander in Chief G. A. R., in relation to the ninth annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, which will assemble at McCormick's Hall, in the City of Chicago, Ill., on the 12th day of May, urges a full attendance from every department, and announces that an executive committee, with Lieut. Gen. P. H. Sheridan at its head, is arranging for a grand military reunion of the soldiers of the North-west, and a parade of the militia, as well as of every post of the G. A. R. in the department. There will also be a review, a reception, and a banquet. A liberal reduction of fare will be made on the roads leading into Chicago, but no arrangement can be made for a reduction on the trunk lines westward from New-York to Philadelphia.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire early yesterday morning at the John Street Car Stables, on Harrison avenue, Cincinnati, consumed the stable, twenty-three street cars, sixteen mules, and one horse. The loss is about $30,000. Insurance is held on the feed, stable, car-house, horses, and cars separately, the total amount being $43,750, in the following companies: Dominion of Richmond, Va., $2,500; Glen's Falls of New-York, $1,250; and in the Buffalo German of Buffalo, Hoffman of New-York, Commerce of New-York, Mercantile of New-York, Lancaster, of Lancaster, Penn., $1,500 each. The balance is held in Western companies.

The grocery store of Alden Thayer, at Clinton, Mass., was burned at noon yesterday. The fire spread so rapidly to the rooms overhead that the escape of the occupants was cut off, and Mrs. George W. Dinsmore and her aged father, the latter being there on a visit, were burned to death. Mrs. Alfred B. Newton and her daughter, who were at work in the kitchen, jumped from the second-story window, and received severe, but probably not fatal, injuries. The loss by the fire is from $3,000 to $5,000, covered by insurance.

At 9:30 o'clock last night a fire was discovered on the second floor of the four-story marble building, No. 103 Franklin street, occupied by Samuels & Co., manufacturers of shirts, whose loss on stock was $2,000; insured. Harris & Co., clothing manufacturers, occupying the third and fourth floors, lost $1,000; insured. The stock of George Brown, dealer in Irish linens, occupying the first floor, was damaged to the extent of $300; insured. The building was damaged $1,000; insured.

A Keene, N. H., dispatch says the large pottery works of J. L. Taft & Co. were entirely destroyed by fire yesterday forenoon, together with a large amount of manufactured ware and machinery, and four valuable carriages. The loss on the building is $6,000; on manufactured goods and machinery $11,000; insured for $2,000 on building and the same amount on stock.

A special to the Cincinnati (Ohio) *Gazette* says a fire, Sunday morning, at Effingham, Ill., destroyed several of the finest business houses in the town, Silwan's hardware store, and Burns' grocery and provision store being the two heaviest losses. The amount of the damage is not stated.

A fire occurred yesterday morning on the second floor of the Pierrepont House, Brooklyn, which, although it occasioned some alarm among the guests, was quickly extinguished. The loss will not exceed $100.

The cabinet factory of James Hay, Woodstock, Ontario, was destroyed by fire on Saturday last. Hay's loss, $20,000; insurance $2,000 in the Canada Farmers' Mutual. The employes lost all their tools.

The large grist mills in Belleville, known as the Moira Mills, and owned by S. M. Hicks, were destroyed by fire on Sunday night. The loss is $10,000.

The residence of Philander P. Clifford, in Vineyard Haven, Mass., was destroyed by fire yesterday. His wife, who was helpless from sickness, could not escape and was burned to death.

Arthur Reid, an old and respectable farmer, residing near Fulton, Ontario, was burned to death in his house on Sunday.

THE BODY OF MRS. DENNAHY.

INDICATIONS OF A WIFE-MURDER NEAR BOSTON—THE BODY BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN PLACED ON THE TRACK TO CONCEAL THE CRIME.

The Boston papers are industriously investigating the circumstances attending the demise of Mary Dennahy, whose body was run over on the Old Colony Railroad a few days ago. The unnatural position of the body on the track; the close vicinity to the track of the house of McCarthy on Wesley avenue, where the deceased was last seen; the appearance of the remains when found by the railroad officials, gave rise to suspicion of a crime Phillip Dennahy, the husband of the woman, was not positive, however, that the remains were those of his wife, but all doubt was removed by his little ten-year-old daughter, Mary Ellen, who, after being shown the dress of her mother, gave a full and exact description of almost every article of clothing found on the body of the deceased. The husband showed but little feeling, and departed after a short stay for the police-station, where he had an interview with Capt. Chadbourne. The last seen of the deceased, according to the statements of those residing in the house of Mr. McCarthy, was at 5:30 on Thursday afternoon. According to Mrs. McCarthy, who is a sister to the husband of the deceased, the latter called at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, had an interview with her children, four in number—three boys and the daughter Mary Ellen, above referred to—and after stopping about an hour and a half left at the time stated. The little girl tells a similar story as to the time, but upon being interrogated as to whether any person accompanied her mother when the latter left, with an air of reluctance and apparent fear, she answered that she "guessed not." There are various circumstances which seem to support the theory that the woman was murdered. First on the list is the position of the woman's body when found, which was not a natural one. The head and breast lay across the outside rail of the outward track, with the feet toward an open plot, which fronts directly upon Mr. McCarthy's house. Her shawl was found covering her head, and a lot of false hair, known to have been worn by her, was found at a distance of some ten feet from the body, near the fence inside of the open plot of ground referred to. Another fact is that the body rested on the rail more on one shoulder than the other before the train passed over it, one arm being taken off just above the elbow joint and the other at the socket. The only injury discernible on the face was a large wound on the right side, close to the nose, which wound, in the mind of physicians, was not probably produced by the locomotive when the train passed over. The place where the body was found is almost directly opposite McCarthy's house. From all that can be learned of the woman from those who knew her, it appears that she was a woman of good habits, which, if true, goes to dispel the theory that she was accustomed to drink liquor, and leads to the suspicion that the bottle of spirits found in her pocket was placed there designedly by her assailants, to make it appear that she had been drinking, or was intoxicated. Rev. Father Byrne, who married her to Dennahy, and Rev. Father James A. Healy, and other clergymen testify to her good character. She was at the time of her demise forty-one years old. Her maiden name was Mary Harrington, and while single she lived as a domestic in the family of Mr. Flavil Mosely. She was married to Dennhay seventeen years ago, and until within about six years, lived happily with him. About 1869 it is stated that her husband became so involved in business matters, that in order to save what little property he had, he transferred it to his wife. Soon after there was an estrangement between husband and wife, arising out of what appears to have been unbecoming behavior on the part of the former. She refused on several occasions to transfer back to Dennahy the property conveyed to her, and soon afterward, by the advice of her friends, she separated from him. The children were kept by the husband, and soon after were placed to board with Mrs. McCarthy, who is a sister of Dennahy. On Sunday last a young girl named Hannah Whalen, an orphan, who occupied with her grandmother the attic of McCarthy's house, made a statement which, if reliable, is of importance in the case. She says she remembers Mrs. Dennahy being in the house on Thursday afternoon, and that while going down to the yard to draw a pail of water she heard a noise which gave her the impression that there was a row going on. Soon after she heard a voice cry out, "Murder! murder! Johnny, don't choke me; don't kill me!" but soon after the noise ceased. On going up stairs, she says, she found that Dennahy's children were locked up, and that they were not let out again until 5:15 P. M. When she heard the outcry, which she is almost positive was the voice of Mrs. Dennahy, it was about 5 o'clock. At about 5:30 P. M., Mrs. McCarthy came to the door, and pointing with her finger toward the railroad, exclaimed, "There she goes!" meaning, it is presumed, that Mrs. Dennahy had gone up the track. Her story, so far as it relates to Mrs. McCarthy's remark at the door, is corroborated by a little daughter of Mr. John Hagerty. She says that when Mrs. McCarthy made the remark she looked in the direction of the railroad, but could not see any one, and at the time was positive she had not seen anybody pass out of the house. She saw Mrs. Dennahy at the house in the afternoon, and did not see her go away, and on the following day, on hearing of the description of the woman found on the track, remarked to her parents that it answered that of Mrs. Dennahy. All these facts and rumors, together with other suspicious circumstances, seem to point to foul play.

THE IMMIGRANTS MISSISSIPPI NEEDS.

Some of the Democratic papers in Mississippi are beginning to realize that new-comers into that State have not recently been treated in a way calculated to attract the most desirable kind of immigrants. On this subject the Vicksburg *Herald*, for example, says: "With too many people the only idea of immigration is to induce white people to come to Mississippi to 'take the place of negroes' as hired laborers! In many cases they are expected to occupy the same miserable houses once occupied by negroes, and to live in the same filthy and shiftless manner. Such immigration is not desirable. What we want to advance the prosperity and promote the wealth of Mississippi, is honest and industrious white men to come to our State to own and till the soil on their own account! With white men to cultivate, beautify, and adorn their own broad acres, Mississippi will move forward with an elastic bound on the high road to prosperity, but without that kind of immigration she will continue to flounder in the wide, deep slough of despond in which she has been struggling for the last ten years.'"

THE PRISON OUTBREAK.

A CLEVERLY CONCERTED SCHEME TO OBTAIN LIBERTY.

RECAPTURE OF ALL THE PRISONERS—PROMPT AND COURAGEOUS ACTION OF THE KEEPERS AND WATCHMEN—DUTCH HARMON DRIVEN INTO THE RIVER—AID SUPPOSED TO HAVE BEEN AFFORDED BY A TRUSTED PRISONER—WARDEN FOX'S REPORT TO THE COMMISSIONERS.

Edward Kane, the last of the seven convicts who, on Sunday evening, made an effort to escape from the Penitentiary on Blackwell's Island, was recaptured at 1:30 o'clock yesterday morning, and promptly placed in a dark cell, with his companions in the attempt. On visiting the Penitentiary yesterday, a TIMES reporter obtained from Warden Fox many details regarding the attempted escape which could not be gathered during the flurry and excitement of Sunday night. The seven men concerned in it are and have been regarded by the Warden and the keepers to be the most dangerous as well as the most clever criminals confined in the Penitentiary.

Herman Liedendorf, alias Dutch Harmon, the leader of the party, and undoubtedly the concoctor of the plan, is noted as being one of the most desperate criminals in the country—a burglar and highwayman who never hesitated to use his pistol to save himself from arrest or capture. He has been for many years the most noted member of the Tenth avenue gang of thieves, and has been "wanted" by the Police on innumerable occasions. He once broke into and robbed a silk-dyeing establishment at Union Hill, N. J., and escaped to this City with the plunder. While carrying the stolen property through White street, he was challenged by Officer Coney, of the Sixth Precinct, and, abandoning the silk, sought escape in flight. The officer gave chase, and succeeded in overtaking him, and Liedendorf showed fight, but the officer, a most powerful man, threw him down in the street and broke his leg. Liedendorf remained in the hospital about six weeks, and was then taken to New Jersey, where he was tried, convicted of the burglary, and sentenced to five years in the State Prison at Trenton. He escaped from there a month after his committal, and made his way to Fort Wayne, Ind., where for a time he worked in a chair factory. He then drove a team on the Erie Canal, and finally brought up in this City some days before the attempted freight car robbery at the Hudson River Railroad depot on the night of Feb. 18, 1874, in preventing which the watchman, Nicholas Schweich, was shot through the head and instantly killed by the thieves. Liedendorf was arrested on the night of Feb. 27 by Officer Carmick, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, on the charge of murdering Schweich, and in endeavoring to escape he fired at the officer. Although certain of his guilt, the Police could not secure sufficient evidence to convict him of the murder, and were compelled to have him tried for the attempt to shoot Officer Carmick. For this offense he is now serving on Blackwell's Island. When his term expires he will be transferred to the Trenton Prison to serve out the remainder of his five years' sentence due that institution.

George Thomas, alias Bentley, the next of the gang, is a noted pickpocket, whose head-quarters have been the Eighth Ward and the corner of Broadway and Houston street. He is serving a term for grand larceny.

George Sloan, another of the gang, is better known as "Washy Goody." He is a smart pickpocket, well known to the Police, and frequented Charley Shay's and Boylston's, in the Bowery.

William H. Johnson is a clever general thief, with some education and of fair address. He was something of a favorite with the keepers.

Edward Kane is a desperate thief of no particular skill. He hails from the Hook, in the Seventh Ward, and is well known to the Police of the Fourth, Seventh, and Thirteenth Precincts, by whom he has frequently been arrected. He has served several terms on the Island, and escaped from there last year, but was recaptured and taken back. The other two men, Thomas Miskell and Philip Schwarz, have not, up to the present, achieved any criminal celebrity.

It is now almost certain that the plan was carefully considered by Harmon for some time previous to the attempt, and that he took into his confidence such of the prisoners as he deemed reliable, and whose cells were near his own. Warden Fox is now convinced that they had help from within the prison from a "hall man," which means a prisoner given the liberty of the corridor or hall, and is trusted by the keepers to do errands. Yesterday morning the Warden arrested this man and locked him up on a charge of assisting in the escape. The name of this prisoner is not given, for the reason that it is not deemed judicious to make it public for the present. In order to understand how he could have acted in the matter, it is necessary to recall some of the circumstances connected with the attempt. It will be remembered that on the night in question the watchman, James Hardy, tried Liedendorf's cell door and found it all right. He then proceeded on his rounds, and was about going to another part of the prison when he heard a suspicious noise, and, running back, found that Harmon had escaped from his cell and had opened the doors of the cells of the other prisoners, and that they were in the act of escaping through the outer door of the prison, which they had opened. He at once gave an alarm, which was responded to by Keeper McDonald. Bentley, Miskell, and Schwarz were captured in the hall of the prison. Sloan was run down on his way to the upper end of the island, and Keeper Douglass was in close pursuit of Liedendorf as he ran toward the landing on the west side of the island. Harmon had been wearing a ball and chain, and had succeeded in getting rid of the ball and part of the chain before leaving his cell. Brought to bay on the dock, Liedendorf endeavored to seize the revolver presented at him by Keeper Douglass, but the officer threw him down and he fell backward into the river. At that moment two boats, which had evidently been in waiting, were rapidly rowed toward the dock. The keeper fired at the foremost, which, together with its consort, at once kept away, and it is now thought that one of the persons in the first boat was wounded by Douglass' shot. Another boat, which had been hovering off the Long Island shore of the island, was also driven away by the guard. By this time Keeper McDonald had telegraphed to the Nineteenth Precinct for Police aid, and Sergt. Whitcomb, Roundsman Minick, and the reserve force of the Nineteenth Precinct were dispatched to the island in boats. Meanwhile, covered by the revolvers of the guards, Liedendorf had remained in the water, the coldness of which completely took away his courage, and he begged to be taken out of the river. A rope was thrown him by which he was dragged ashore, and he was taken to the prison.

Johnson was discovered by Roundsman Minick hiding under a wheelbarrow tilted against the wall of the lunatic asylum. Warden Fox asked him where Kane was, and he replied that he was with him. The Warden, feeling convinced that Johnson was not telling the truth, ordered the guard to scour the end of the island directly opposite to where Johnson was found. This proved successful, for about 2 o'clock yesterday morning Kane was found seated on the grass plot near the Charity Hospital trying to file off the shackles he was wearing as a punishment for refractory conduct. Kane having been secured and locked up, Warden Fox proceeded to interrogate the hall man regarding the escape. In reply to the questions of the Warden all that the trusted prisoner would say was that one prisoner had jumped at him with a knife, and threatened to kill him if he made any noise. He could not tell which of the prisoners had threatened him with the knife, or who it was that first left the cells. The Warden knew this to be untrue, as the hall man was well acquainted with the prisoners; and when he subsequently told a keeper that it was Bentley who had threatened him with the knife, and other suspicious circumstances had come to light, the Warden locked the hall man up. It is evident that Liedendorf's cell door was opened from the outside with a false key, and that the convict, on leaving his cell, went rapidly to the safe at the end of the hall, opened it with a false key, took out the keys of the other cells and of the outer door of the prison, opened the doors, and was about escaping when Watchman Hardy saw what was going on and gave the alarm. It is thought by the Warden that the false keys were made by Liedendorf's friends from impressions taken by the hall man, and that they were conveyed to him through the same channel. The report of Warden Fox in reference to the attempted escape will be laid before the Board of Charities and Correction at their meeting this morning. After reciting the facts regarding the affair the Warden calls the attention of the board to the promptitude and bravery of Keepers McDonald and Douglass, and Night Watchman Hardy, and the efficient service rendered by the Nineteenth Precinct Police. Commissioner Brennan visited Blackwell's Island yesterday and personally commended the Wardens and keepers for their action in the matter. It is the first instance on record where all the escaped prisoners have been recaptured before leaving the island after such a successful outbreak.

FUNERAL HONORS TO CAPT. WILLIAMSON.

The funeral of Capt. John J. Williamson, of the Thirty-first Precinct, will take place at noon to-day, at St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church in Hudson street. A meeting of the Superintendent, Inspectors, and Captains in the service of the Police Department was held at Police Head-quarters yesterday, and resolutions eulogistic of the deceased and expressing their sorrow at his death were adopted. The entire force of the Thirty-first Precinct have been detailed as a guard of honor. Capts. Caffrey, Kennedy, Ulman, Burden, Mount, Steers, Davis, and Bennett have been selected as pall-bearers. A detail, consisting of the Captain, two Sergeants, two Roundsmen, and eight patrolmen, from each precinct, has been ordered to assemble at Washington square to-day, at 12:30 P. M., to act as the funeral escort. They will be formed into a battalion of eight companies, and will be commanded by Superintendent Walling in person. The Police Commissioners will also attend the funeral. The remains will be taken to Nyack, N. Y., for interment.

POLITICS IN GEORGIA.

A SLIGHT NOTE OF ALARM FROM A DEMOCRATIC PAPER—DIVISION OF THE WHITE PEOPLE.

From the Atlanta (Ga.) Herald, April 9.

Our editorial on State politics, published some days ago, has excited considerable attention, and provoked various comment.

We still insist that we have no doubt but that the Radicals are organizing actively for the next campaign. While they may not be organizing as a separate party, they are getting in a shape to absorb all floating particles. We have no fear that they will carry this State, but we are not at all disposed to sneer at the efforts they are making in that direction. It is quite within the realm of possibility, that by liberalizing their platform and making plausible nominations, the Republican Party, drawing around it all the elements of dissatisfaction that have bolted the straight Democracy, may become very much of a worry. There are many men to-day who think that the next Democratic nominee for Governor will be beaten before the people. They do not think that the Radical Party can hurt him. Indeed, they do not think that the anti-Democratic candidate would be a Republican, but rather some Independent loafer, whose hungriness would get away with his patriotism.

It is quite true that the Democratic Party has been legislating of late in a way that has estranged many of its friends. There are staunch Democrats who want free money, and who would vote with that party who granted it; there are others who insist upon a Lien law; others yet want the Homestead law held just where it is; and yet others, and this much the largest class, insist that the Tax law, which exempts the rich man's factory, shall not press its relentless grasp upon the poor man's plow and the widow's kitchen utensils. These several classes being harmonized and amalgamated by some political juggler, may give us trouble, and serious trouble at that. And we may look for some party just like this. The race issue has died out of Georgia politics. The "nigger" will hardly be any longer a question of sufficient pungency to unite the white people in one solid and impenetrable mass. They will divide on questions of public polity and policy, and we shall see the parties much more evenly balanced than they are now. Drop the negro out of politics and we shall have much less of bitterness and prejudice in our conflicts. Party lines will become more flexible; partisans will become more tolerant of each other; party platforms will be built more carefully and scrutinized more closely; party records and party usage will be more particularly alluded to, and we shall see the parties more equally divided.

These warnings are simply uttered to put the Democratic party on notice that it must go into the next campaign with irreproachable leaders and a platform that is sound and liberal. Otherwise there may be trouble.

SALE OF PAINTINGS AT SOMERVILLE'S ART GALLERY.

An auction sale of fine paintings was held last night at the Somerville Art Gallery, No. 82 Fifth avenue. The sale was begun at 8 o'clock with the works of Johannes Oertel, an artist of some note, and the collection of Mr. George T. James, representing a few choice pieces by foreign artists. The attendance was small, and the bidding was slow and spiritless. By dint of much labor, however, the auctioneer succeeded in obtaining fair prices for some of the more meritorious specimens offered, as will be seen by the following résumé of the sales: No. 1, "Flowers," J. A. Oertel $9; No. 2, "Flowers," Oertel, $3; No. 3, "Little Thief," Carlin, $55; No. 4, "Head of a young Boy," Oertel, $12; No. 5, "Haymakers' Ford," Bellows, $160; No. 6, "Errand of Mercy," Oertel, $70; No. 7, "North Carolina Root Diggers," Oertel, $50; No. 8, "Head," Bonifaza, Rome, $80; No. 9, "Under His own Vine," Oertel, $80; No. 10, "Flowers of the Field," E. Hamman, $155; No. 11, "Forget-me-nots," Hamman, $150; No. 12, "A Passing Shower," Oertel, $125; No. 13, "A Quiet Gossip," F. A. Bridgman, $245, sold to Mr. Addison; No. 14, "Patient in Suffering—Joyful in Hope," by Oertel, $50; No. 15, "Love's Reverie," by W. Amberg, of Berlin, to Mr. Murray, at $500; "Up in the Mountains," by Oertel, $170; No. 17, "The Psalm, There are Things Celestial," by Anthony Senes, of Paris, became the property of Mr. Andrews, at $500, and No. 18, its companion, entitled "The song, There are Things Terrestrial," by the same artist, was purchased by A. D. F., for $510; No. 19, "Almost Asleep," by Oertel, $30, to Mr. Murray; No. 20, "A Mutual Surprise," by Carl Hof, of Dusseldorf, was obtained by Mr. Henry, for $850, and Nos. 21, 22, 23, and 24, companion pieces, entitled severally, "Spring," "Summer," "Autumn," and "Winter," by Anton Diffenbach, of Berlin, were sold to Mr. Scott for $305 each; Nos. 25 and 26, "The Rock of Ages" and "Christian Charity," by Oertel, were sold, the former to Mr. Henry for $526 and the latter to Mr. Vanderlip for $425; and Nos. 27 and 28, "The American Girl" and "The Fellah Girl," by Charles Landelle, of Paris, were bought by Mr. Addison, the first at $480 and the latter at $475; No. 29, "The Evening Hymn," by Eugene Curry, sold for $600 to Mr. Simmons; No. 30, "The Butterfly" Henri Compotosto, $500, to Mr. Vanderlip; No. 31, "Soldier of the Line," Alphonse De Neirville, and No. 32, "Chasseur of Vincennes," by the same artist, $500 each, to Mr. Maury; No. 33, "The Torn Book," Marie Nicolas, $450; No. 34, "Ophelia," by Ames Bertrand, of Paris, sold to Mr. Fry for $1,300; No. 35, a landscape, by Prof. Lichtenfels, of Vienna, was started at $1,000, and secured by Mr. Murray for $1,450; No. 45, a small water color, by L. Becker, of Berlin, catalogued "Missing," $55, to Mr. Henry. No. 45, "The Babe," by Charles Chaplin, of Paris, was bought by Mr. Maury, for $2,000; No. 60, "The Desire of All Nations," by Oertel, $60, to Mr. Henry; and Nos. 35 to 43, inclusive, being a series of eight cartoons by the same artist, illustrating William Cullen Bryant's poem "Waiting by the Gate," went to Mr. Spencer for $410 for the lot.

This concluded the sale of the James collection, which was followed by a few pieces from a miscellaneous collection, the remainder of which are to be disposed of to-night. The first of these was No. 50, "Port of Treport, France," by Jules Noil, Paris, $45, to Mr. Livermore; No. 51, "The Pet Parrot," M. Cossmann, Paris, $86; No. 52, "Scene in Holland," Dyke, Brussels, $70, to Mr. Charles; No. 53, "Sheep on the River Marne," E. F. Beaulieu, Paris, $42, to Mr. Simmons; No. 54, "Reading Lesson," Stephen Jacobs, Paris, $140, Mr. Charles; No. 54*a*, "French Fisherwoman," $47, to Mr. Brevoort; No. 55, "Autumn Landscape," J. F. Cropsey, New-York, $90, to Mr. Horton; No. 56, "In the Porch," Jacobs, Paris, $125; No. 57, "View in Nice," C. Des Hayes, Paris, $35; No. 58, "Spanish Bandits," J. J. Bougeron, $70, to Mr. Charles; No. 59, "Landscape," J. R. Brevoort, New-York, $50; No. 60, "View of the Mediterranean," De Berque, Paris, $52; No. 61, "Courtship" Cossmann, Paris, $105, to Mr. Horton; No. 62, "Landscape," Kruseman Van Elten, $50, to Mr. Brett; No. 63, "Departure of the Swallows," Gamboge, Paris, $105, to Mr. Beekman; No. 64, "Landscape," De Forest Boloner, New-York, $37, to Mr. Brevoort; No. 66, "Marine," R. Faxon, $25; No. 67, "Marine," E. Baker, $27; No. 68, "Scene near Antwerp," W. H. Sharp, $40; No. 69, "Horses in Normandy," E. F. Beaulieu, Paris, $29, to Mr. Horton; No. 70, "Marine," E. Baker, $25.

This concluded the sale of the pieces catalogued; but Mr. Somerville offered one more landscape, "Scene in the White Mountains," painted in 1863 for Mrs. Gen. Fremont, by Bierstadt. The picture was bought by Mr. Brevoort at $880.

HONORS TO DAN BRYANT.

All the preparations have been perfected for the funeral of the late Dan Bryant, whose remains will be followed to their last resting-place, in Calvary Cemetery, by a large number of friends. The body is now at his late residence, No. 20 West Sixtieth street, where, from 10 o'clock this morning until 6 this afternoon, his many friends are invited. The body will lie on ice in the rear room on the first floor, and will not be placed in the coffin until to-night.

Among the persons who called on the bereaved family yesterday and tendered their sympathy were George Fawcett Rowe, Denis O'Donoghue, Commissioner Brennan, James McGregor, William R. Floyd, Jeremiah Quinlan, Matthew T. Brennan, and Augustin Daly. Several floral offerings were sent in by friends and admirers of the dead minstrel.

The Police arrangements to-day and at the funeral to-morrow will be in charge of Inspector George Dilkes. The pall-bearers selected are Judge Brady, Hon. A. Oakey Hall, James McGregor, Hon. M. F. Brennan, H. C. Jarrett, Charles White, (on behalf of the minstrel profession,) Augustin Daly, H. Simpson, (Treasurer of Bryant's Minstrels,) W. R. Floyd, and W. J. Florence. A Press Committee has been organized, and a Finance Committee, to receive subscriptions for the widow and children, will shortly be announced.

There will be a meeting of the managers of the different places of amusement in this City, at Wallack's Theatre, on Thursday at 11 A. M., to arrange a benefit on a grand scale for the relief of the family. There will also doubtless be a meeting of citizens at an early day, directed to the same object.

MARINE LOSSES IN FEBRUARY.

The list of marine disasters just published by the International Register of Shipping, reports the following sailing vessels lost during the month of February: 44 English, 10 American, 10 French, 10 Italian, 8 German, 6 Austrian, 6 Norwegian, 4 Danish, 4 Spanish, 3 Greek, 1 Dutch, 1 Nicaraguan, 1 Russian, 1 Siamese, 1 Swedish, and 1 of which the nationality is unknown. In this number are included 12 sailing vessels reported as missing, and it also reports the following steamers lost: 12 English, 2 French, 1 American, 1 Turkish, and 1 of unknown nationality. In this number 5 steamers are reported missing.

LAIN DOWN TO DIE.

On Saturday last while playing in the belt of woodland, near Watertown, Mass., known as the "Arsenal Woods," a young lad named Chadburn came upon the body of a woman reclining at full length upon the ground, with her head supported on an old muff. She had evidently lain down to die on that spot months ago, as the arrangement of her dress and posture indicated deliberation. The body was removed to the police station. Here it was identified as that of Barbara McKay, who disappeared several months ago. She was about seventy years of age, and was supposed to have been insane. Search was made for her at the time, and advertisements were inserted in the local papers. The deep snows hid her body from sight during the intervening months and preserved it from decay.

THE MUSIC OF THE MASSACHUSETTS MILITIA.

It is rumored that the Massachusetts Legislature is about to reduce the appropriations for music for the State Militia. According to the present law a band of eighteen musicians is allowed to each regiment, battalion, cadet corps, or unattached company, and the rumor is that only one band is to be allowed each brigade. Possibly the rumor is without foundation, as inquiry of members of the committee fails to directly sustain it, and very likely the matter is not yet fully decided upon. Should such a report be made there will undoubtedly be strong efforts to defeat the proposition, as the music for the entire Militia costs only some $20,000 per year.

A CROW STORY.

The Sanilac (Mich.) *Jeffersonian* has this remarkable story: "There is in this village a crow belonging to Ely Brown's children. A favorite amusement of his is to light down on the clothes line, after the clothes have been hung out, and pick off the pins, and carry them away and hide them. One day Mrs. Brown was hanging out the clothes, being watched closely by Jim. Soon he began to take pins out and carry them to the top of the house, laying them down by the chimney. After taking four or five, Mrs. Brown remonstrated, saying, 'Now, Jim, that won't do.' Whereupon this 'ebony bird' quietly picked up a clothes-pin, and walking down the roof to the eaves, dropped it to the ground, and then walked back, got another, and dropped it in the same manner, and so continued until he had dropped them all."

DR. HASBROUCK, (formerly operator at Colton's,) has removed his office for the painless extraction of teeth with nitrous oxide gas to No. 1,134 Broadway, corner 26th st.—*Advertisement.*

HEALTH LIFT, No. 180 5th av., between Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets; elegant rooms; best of care. Refer to Cyrus W. Field.—*Advertisement.*

POMEROY'S PATENT RUPTURE BELTS and BAND TRUSSES, No. 744 Broadway, New-York. By far the best in use.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

Copies for sale at THE TIMES OFFICE; also, at THE TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY. PRICE, FIVE CENTS.

"Know Thyself."

The great educator, profound thinker, and vigorous writer, Herbert Spencer, has wisely said: "As vigorous health and its accompanying high spirits are larger elements of happiness than any other things whatever, and teaching how to maintain them is a teaching that yields to no other whatever." This is sound sentiment, and one great want of the present age is the popularization of physiological, hygienic, and medical science. No subject is more practical—none comes nearer home to every man and woman than this. THE PEOPLE'S COMMON SENSE MEDICAL ADVISER, IN PLAIN ENGLISH, OR MEDICINE SIMPLIFIED, by R. V. PIERCE, M. D., is a book well calculated to supply a manifest want, and will prove eminently useful to the masses. It contains about nine hundred pages, is illustrated with about two hundred wood-cuts and fine colored plates, is printed upon good paper, and well bound. It is a complete compendium of anatomical, physiological, hygienic, and medical science, and embodies the latest discoveries and improvements in each department. It has been the author's aim to make the work instructive to the masses, and hence the use of technical terms has been, as far as possible, avoided, and every subject brought within the easy comprehension of all. An elevated moral tone pervades the entire book. While it freely discusses, in a scientific manner, the origin, reproduction, and development of man, it does not cater to depraved tastes, perverted passions, or idle curiosity, but treats in a chaste and thorough manner all those delicate physiological subjects, a proper knowledge of which acquaints us with the means for preserving health, and furnishes incentives to a higher and nobler life. The author, who is also the publisher of his work, anticipating a very large sale for it, has issued twenty thousand copies for the first edition, and is thus enabled to offer it (post paid) at $1 50 per copy—a price less than the actual cost of so large a book, if published in only ordinary-sized editions. The large number of subscribers received for it in advance of its publication has very nearly exhausted the first edition almost as soon as out, and those desiring a copy of it will do well to address the author, at Buffalo, N. Y., without delay.

A Tonic of Rare Merit.

There are many tonics, but few indeed which produce any other effect than artificial stimulation of the appetite. This, so far from being a benefit, is a positive detriment, if the digestive organs are weak, because it induces the patient to eat more than the semi-paralyzed stomach can act upon, and thus aggravates digestion. There is, however, a tonic which possesses the rare merit of imparting both vigor and regularity to the operations of nutrition. HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS provoke a wholesome appetite, because they enable the stomach to dispose of what it receives with such healthful rapidity that at the proper time for meals it is not torpid from indigested matter, but craves its timely sustenance. It is the very fact that it facilitates digestion that renders the national stomachic such a powerful coadjutor of nature in instituting those recuperative processes which result in the recovery of the general health. Uninterrupted, vigorous action of the physical machinery inevitably results from the use of this supreme invigorant and alterative.

There's a Wonderful Difference

In teeth. On some the enamel is very thin. The tendency of SOZODONT is to strengthen and whiten this delicate sheathing, and also to impart fragrance to the breath.

Wedding Cards, No. 104 Fulton st.

WILLIAM EVERDELL'S SONS. Established 1815. No branch offices.

Lord & Taylor's $5 Walking Boot for Ladies

is a marvel of cheapness and durability, and their $4 BOOT is absolutely unequaled.

Iron in the Blood is supplied by the Peruvian SYRUP, which builds up an iron constitution.

Dr. Lyon's Tooth Tablets,

Used by the elite of the City.

Lundborg's Perfumes

Are like natural flowers and bouquets.

MARRIED.

MACAULAY—ANDERSON.—By Rev. W. H. Mickle, at the Forty-third Street M. E. Parsonage, Sunday, May 11, JOHN R. MACAULAY to MARY ANNE ANDERSON, both of this City.

Enniskillen (Ireland) papers please copy.

RUTTEN—HEIDELBACH.—On Wednesday, April 7, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Dr. Adler, AUGUST RUTTEN to HELENE E., daughter of Moses Heidelbach, all of this City.

DIED.

BRYANT.—On Saturday, April 10, 1875, at his late residence, No. 20 West 60th st., DANIEL WEBSTER BRYANT, in the 42d year of his age.

The funeral will take place to-morrow (Wednesday) morning, at 10:30 o'clock, from the Church of St. Paul the Apostle, corner of 59th st. and 9th av., where a solemn mass of requiem will be celebrated. The obsequies will be under the care of Rev. Father Young and Mr. Bryant's family. To-day, from 10 o'clock A. M. till 6 P. M., Mr. Bryant's remains may be viewed at his late residence by his friends and the public at large, who are expressly invited by his bereaved widow and children to take this farewell glance of their old time favorite.

The gentlemen selected as pall-bearers will please meet at the house at 9:30 o'clock on Wednesday; those who have received invitations to the church will please present them at the door, to secure seats reserved for them.

BELKNAP.—Asbury, N. J., Saturday evening, April 10, at the residence of her grandmother, Mrs. M. P. Belknap, LURA, only child of Chauncey and the late Mary R. Belknap, aged 2 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral service, Tuesday afternoon, April 13, at 4 o'clock. Train from foot Liberty st., at 12:40 P. M. Return from Asbury 7 o'clock.

CRASTO—Monday morning, April 12, REBECCA L. CRASTO, wife of Abraham G. Crastro, in the 79th year of her age.

Notice of funeral in Wednesday's papers.

GODKIN.—In this City, April 12, FRANCES ELIZABETH, wife of E. L. Godkin, in her 39th year.

HARRIS.—On Saturday, April 10th inst., MARY F., widow of Gilbert Harris.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 203 Monroe st., on Tuesday afternoon, 13th inst., at 1:30 o'clock.

HOXIE.—Suddenly, of congestion of the brain, on Monday morning, 12th inst., JAMES HOXIE, in the 23d year of his age.

The funeral services will be held at the residence of his uncle, James Willcox, No. 8 East 84th st., near 5th av., on Thursday, 15th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. His friends and those of his uncle, as above, are respectfully invited to attend. The remains will be interred in the Cypress Hills Cemetery.

HULL.—April 12, HANNAH LE BARON HULL, widow of the late Jabez Hull.

Funeral at the house of her brother-in-law, S. Meinhard, No. 66 West 51st st., on Wednesday, at 4 P. M.

LINSLEY.—At Metuchen, N. J., on Saturday, April 10, ANN ELIZABETH, wife of George H. Linsley, in the 52d year of her age.

Friends are invited to attend her funeral service on Wednesday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. Train via Pennsylvania Railroad leaves New-York from foot of Cortlandt st. or Desbrosses st. at 2 P. M.

MORRIS.—At Brighton, England, March 30, 1875, LEWIS, infant son of A. Newbold and Eleanor C. Morris, aged 1 year, 10 months, and 11 days.

PAYTON.—On Jersey City Heights, Monday, April 12, EMMA LOUISA, wife of Edmund H. Payton, aged 43 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

RIGGS.—At Astoria, Long Island, April 12, EMMA, daughter of the late Caleb S. Riggs, in the 75th year of her age.

Funeral at Astoria, Wednesday, April 14, at 11 o'clock. Interment in Newark, N. J.

RICHARDSON.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, April 11, 1875, ELIZABETH O., relict of John Richardson, in the 77th year of her age.

Funeral services at the Church of the Redeemer, 4th av., corner of Pacific st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday at 3:30 P. M.

TAYLOR.—At Boston, April 12, JOHN TAYLOR, of the firm of Hogg, Brown & Taylor, aged 40 years.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 56 Chester square, Boston, on Thursday at 2 o'clock.

WALTON.—Sunday, April 11, 1875, after a lingering illness of nervous prostration, ISAAC WALTON, in his 56th year.

Funeral from St. John's Episcopal Church, Elizabeth, N. J., at 2 P. M., Thursday. Friends and relatives cordially invited.

WISER.—In Rahway, N. J., April 12, 1875, in the 36th year of his age, ANGELO WISER, artist, only son of the late John Wiser, of Philadelphia.

His funeral will take place on Thursday, April 15, at 3 o'clock. Carriages will be at the depot to meet the 12 o'clock train, Pennsylvania Railroad.

WILLIAMS.—On Sunday morning, April 11, NINA BUELL WILLIAMS, eldest child of George G. and Virginia F. Williams, aged 6 years, 5 months, and 22 days.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at St. Bartholomew's Church, corner Madison av. and 44th st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 4:30 o'clock, without further notice.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO SWEETEN THE BREATH AND PRESERVE the Teeth, use BROWN'S CAMPHORATED SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE; 25 cents a bottle.

SOME PEOPLE SUFFER TERRIBLY FROM late suppers, but sometimes they are forced into them. All such should carry a bottle of BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA and Family Liniment, and take a few drops after eating. It warms the stomach, nerves it to its work, and saves much inconvenience and suffering.

A HARD, SWELLED STOMACH IN A child is generally the result of the presence of worms in the system. Nothing that the child eats does it good. The food is eaten up by the worms. Buy a box of BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS or Worm Lozenges, and give them to the child. It will be cured.

IMPORTANT ART SALE.

AT THE KURTZ GALLERY, NO. 6 EAST 23d ST.,

WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY EVENINGS.

A collection of 150 choice modern paintings from the galleries of Messrs. M. KNOEDLER & CO., (successors to GOUPIL & CO.,) comprising fine specimens by the following masters:

Bonguereau,
Mouchot,
Baugniet,
Boutibonne,
Isabey,
Compte-Calix,
De Cock,
Chavet,
Escosura,
Merle,
O. Achenbach,
J. W. Preyer,
Michetti,
James M. Hart,
Becker,
K. Daubigny,
Foiingsby,
Detti,
Corot,
Egusquiza,
Edward A. Schmidt,
Fabri,
W. P. W. Dana,
J. F. Kensett,
George Inness,
G. H. Boughton,
W. Homer.

Now on exhibition day and evening.

R. SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

AT A MEETING OF THE SUPERINTENDENT, Inspectors, and Captains of the Police force of the Police Department of the City of New-York, held at the Central Department on Monday, April 12, 1875, Superintendent George W. Walling was called to the chair, and Capt. T. R. Bennett appointed Secretary.

Inspector George W. Dilks presented the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from the scene of his earthly labors our esteemed friend and comrade, Capt. JOHN J. WILLIAMSON, who died at his residence, No. 627 Greenwich st., at 11 A. M., on the 10th inst.; and

Whereas, It is fitting and eminently proper that we who have been his associates for many years should express our sorrow in his loss and place on record our appreciation of his many good qualities as a man and as a public officer; therefore be it

Resolved, That in the death of Capt. Williamson the Police Department and force of the City of New-York have sustained a serious loss which may not be easily or speedily repaired.

Resolved, That we bear cheerful testimony, in the midst of our sorrow, to the many genial traits in the character of our deceased friend and companion, traits that recommended him to the sincere esteem and affection of all his superiors, equals, and subordinates; we bear witness to his constant and earnest endeavors to perform all his duties promptly and faithfully, and to his fidelity to the trusts committed to his care. We remember his cheerfulness under trying circumstances, and fail to recollect aught that would in any manner make his memory less dear.

Resolved, That although death has removed him from our midst, yet the memory of this veteran officer, genial comrade, and faithful friend will remain fresh and green in our hearts, even as the grass which will soon grow and flourish above his final resting place.

Resolved, That the Captains of Police wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That we tender to the widow and family of the deceased our sincere expressions of sympathy in their bereavement, and that a copy of these resolutions be suitably engrossed and presented to them.

BARGAINS IN DIAMONDS.

During the last three months the price of fine diamonds has advanced in the European markets from 20 to 25 per cent. Having secured a large stock before the advance, we are enabled to offer decided bargains, especially in solitaire ear-rings.

PAIR WEIGHING 4 CARATS	$700
PAIR WEIGHING 4½ CARATS	800
PAIR WEIGHING 5 CARATS	900
PAIR WEIGHING 5½ CARATS	1,000

All in currency. These stones are of the first quality, and none better can be found anywhere.

HOWARD & CO.,
DIAMOND MERCHANTS, NO. 222 5TH AV

TO ALL, PARTICULARLY INVALIDS.—Spring is a trying season. Indications of sickness should at once be attended to. Fatal diseases may be caused by allowing the bowels to become constipated, and the system to remain in a disordered condition, until the disorder has had time to develop itself. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, is an old and truthful saying. Therefore, we advise all who are troubled with the complaints now very prevalent—headache, indigestion, disordered liver, want of appetite, nausea, or feverish skin, to take, without delay, SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS. We know of no remedy so harmless and decisive in its action. It strikes at once at the root of the disease and produces a healthy tone to the system. People never need suffer from any disease arising from a disordered condition of the liver if they would take this excellent medicine when they feel the first indications of the malady. Families leaving home for the Summer months should take three or four boxes of these pills with them. They have an almost instantaneous effect. They will relieve the patient of headache in one or two hours, and will rapidly cleanse the liver of surrounding bile, and will effectually prevent a bilious attack. They are sold by all druggists.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY,
MADISON AV. AND 42D ST.
SPECIAL RELIGIOUS SERVICES
WILL BE HELD
THIS AND EVERY DAY
IN THE ABOVE-NAMED CHURCH.

Hours of service—9 o'clock A. M., 4 P. M., and 7:45 P. M. Rev. J. W. Bonham, Church Evangelist; Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., and other ministers will speak every evening. Miss Logan and Miss Beard, of London, will conduct the afternoon meetings. All are invited.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, DROPSY, Gravel, Calculus, Gout, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Diseases of the Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, Prostrate Gland, Premature Prostration, Organic Debility, and Chronic Affections, (incurable by general practitioners.) A sixty page 12mo pamphlet, explaining their successful treatment by Nature's Specific, Bethesda Mineral Spring Water, and Dr. A. HAWLEY HEATH, the author, and proprietor, free to any address. Letters from physicians and others of hopeless cases cured sent. Depot and reception rooms, No. 200 Broadway, New-York.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending Saturday, April 17, 1875, will close at this office as follows: On TUESDAY at 9 and 11:30 A. M.; on WEDNESDAY at 9 A. M.; on THURSDAY at 11:30 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 10 and 11:30 A. M. and 12 M.

T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., AUCTIONEER, NO. 37 NASSAU ST.—THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, continuation of the great sale of marble goods. On THIS DAY household furniture at No. 49 Sidney place, Brooklyn. On THURSDAY, household furniture at 408 East 51st st.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.
N. B.—Special attention paid to "estates;" conveyancing, and City collections.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

DICK'S ENCYCLOPEDIA OF 6,422 RECEIPTS and PROCESSES. PRICE, $5. Sent free of postage. Specimen Index sent free.
DICK & FITZGERALD, Publishers, No. 18 Ann st.

POLITICAL.

SECOND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular monthly meeting at Head-quarters, Nos. 189 and 191 Chatham st., THIS (Tuesday) EVENING at 8 o'clock P. M.

DENIS SHEA, President.
THOMAS BROWN, Secretary.

TWENTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular meeting THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, April 13, 1875, at 8 o'clock, at Lincoln Hall, corner 116th st. and 3d av.

M. J. FRENCH, Secretary.
HENRY C. ROBINSON, President.

The Executive Committee meets at 7 P. M.

WATER FOR THE HUDSON.

THE PROJECT TO STORE THE HEAD-WATERS OF THE RIVER—REPORT OF PROF. BENEDICT.

From the Troy Times, April 9.

The surveys conducted last Summer by Prof. F. N. Benedict, under direction of Canal Commissioner Barkley, of the head-waters of the Hudson, with the view of constructing reservoirs for the purpose of storing the surplus waters of the streams and lakes for use in the dry season in feeding the canals and improving the navigation of the river, have already been adverted to in these columns. Mr. Barkley appears to have conceived the idea that the vast body of water lost by the Spring freshets might be kept back by the adoption of a system of basins or dams, and utilized in the seasons of deficient navigation, at comparatively slight cost and with almost transcendent results to the commerce and business interests of the State; and while Prof. Benedict confesses that his reconnoissance of the tributaries of the Hudson has not been sufficiently thorough to demonstrate to a positive certainty the correctness of this theory, he nevertheless entertains no doubt of its practicability.

Mr. Benedict's report of his operations is embraced in the annual report of Commissioner Barkley, soon to be submitted to the Legislature. Long and Forked lakes were surveyed by William B. Cooper, and Messrs. Judd, Benedict, and others visited most of the lakes and ponds in the upper basins of the Hudson and Raquette rivers. Prof. Benedict's description of the physical features of the wilderness, and its wonderful adaptation topographically to the purposes in view, will be read with interest:

"We may conceive the whole tract, formerly known as the northern wilderness, to constitute the upper face of a wedge—the mountains rising above and the valleys sinking below the average surface. The position of this wedge-shaped plane coincides with the various water surfaces which diversify its whole extent. The upper face of the wedge slopes a few degrees west of north, and is nearly at right angles to the St. Lawrence River, with a grade almost uniform of about fifteen feet to the mile. The edge of this wedge is along the St. Lawrence, its back above the Mohawk, and the opposite sides rise from the banks of the Black River and Lake Champlain, or, as is now generally considered, its eastern face stretching along the Schroon River and its northern continuation. The Adirondack Mountains culminate near the centre of the eastern division in a multitude of summits, many of which rise nearly to the limits of perpetual frost. The western section is rugged and hilly, but not mountainous, and the northern, subsiding to a plane or gently rolling surface, loses the peculiar features of the plateau. This whole extent, except where interrupted by rocky summits, is covered by forests of extraordinary luxuriance. The northern exposure of this extended surface tends to reduce its temperature far below the point due to its altitude alone. Add to this the exclusion of the sun by a rank vegetation of trees, shrubs, and mosses, and we have a rare combination of physical conditions, all conspiring to increase the rigor of the climate, to promote rain-fall and reduce evaporation, and thus to swell its drainage to the greatest possible volume. The arterial or water system of the region corresponds in a singular degree with the above rain-producing agencies, and seems purposely designed to complement them by providing suitable receptacles for their overflowing waters and almost numberless channels, needing little artificial aid for transmitting them to all desirable points. A single example must here suffice for illustration, and I select for this purpose the drainage valley of the Raquette River. The general surface of the plateau, regarded as a plain sloping toward the north, may be also viewed as bending very slightly along a central line running north and south, one part inclining toward the east, directing its waters to the bay of New-York, and the other inclining toward the west, forming a water-shed for the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The numerous rivers swelling the Hudson on the east and the Black on the west all approach this line as if it were a natural division of its waters. But instead of this we have here interposed one of the most characteristic features of this whole mountain tract, as singular in its physical aspects as it may be made useful in its economical and practical uses. The culminating edge of these planes, instead of coming to well-defined ridges is beveled and slightly depressed to form the drainage valley of the Raquette. By this beautiful arrangement, this river interlocks its lakelets and streams with the two terminal branches of the Hudson, the Rock, Cedar, and Indian, its great mountain tributaries—with the various streams which, like the east and west Canada creeks, discharge their waters into the Mohawk—with the upper sources of the Black, Moose, Independence, Beaver, and Oswegatchie, which flow west into Lake Ontario—with the Grass and St. Regis, which flow north to the St. Lawrence, and with the Ausable and Saranac which pour their torrents into Lake Champlain. From the singular position of this basin, lying directly on the divide of the plateau, almost a physical paradox, it follows that the lakes which are situated near the separating line between this extensive basin and those adjacent to it, already named, are susceptible of easy diversion from their natural courses to different and totally opposite water-sheds. This fact, which has long been known to all careful observers of this region, is not only one of interest, but may become one of great importance in the turning to best account these rich water treasures of the State. Not only can some of the subordinate lakes be thus made to contribute their share where it will prove of greatest service to the public needs, but several of the largest natural reservoirs may, without violence or injury to any section, be thus brought to contribute their vast accumulations at points where every additional cubic foot of water is of priceless value in aiding to solve the great commercial problems which are now demanding the attention of the State."

We have not space to follow Prof. Benedict through the detailed results effected by the surveys, so far as each lake and stream is concerned, nor into his interesting calculations as to the mean rainfall and wastage of water in this region throughout the year. The system of dams can be indefinitely expanded until the entire chain of waters be made to contribute to our wants; but Prof. Benedict discusses the question with reference to five reservoirs on the Raquette, three on the west Hudson, and nineteen on various other tributaries, concluding as follows:

"1. The five Raquette reservoirs will contain 10,711,404,000 cubic feet, and yield per minute, for 100 days, 74,383 cubic feet, and can be built at a cost of $233,000. The three west Hudson reservoirs contain 2,052,547,200 cubic feet, and yield per minute, for 100 days, 14,254 cubic feet, at a cost of $67,300. The remaining nineteen reservoirs contain 5,377,046,400 cubic feet, and yield per minute, for 100 days, 37,336 cubic feet, and the whole will contain 18,140,997,600 cubic feet, yielding per minute, for 100 days, 125,973 cubic feet, at a total cost of $426,572.

2. These reservoirs will be filled by the surplus water of the Spring flood from a rain-fall as low as ten inches, which is less than the mean rain-fall of the entire State, as given in its meteorological report.

3. The Hudson River at the Congress street bridge, Troy, can be sustained one foot above its lowest Summer and Autumn level by an average supply of less than 50,000 cubic feet per minute for 100 days.

4. The quantity of water here provided is about two and one-half times the amount demanded to sustain the Hudson River at Troy about one foot above its Summer and Autumn stage.

5. Reservoirs may be increased in number, to any extent desired, at a rate of cost differing little from that contained in the estimates given above.

Finally, although the subject, especially that pertaining to the Hudson River, is a broad and intricate one, and demands further and exhaustive examinations, I have the fullest confidence in the results above set forth, and believe that additional investigation will confirm their soundness and practical value.

It is not to be inferred from the fact that examinations and estimates of cost have been made on the eight prominent reservoirs herein discussed—five on the Raquette and three on the Hudson, and especially as regards the remaining nineteen which were subjected to a less rigorous survey—that the construction of the whole or even any considerable part of them, is immediately necessary or expedient. The reverse of this is unquestionably true. The policy pointed at in this survey is novel in many of its features, involving great interests and delicate principles. It should not be adopted, therefore, without a full knowledge and consideration of all the requisite facts, and above all, of a direct experimental test. The early construction of one or two of the nearest reservoirs on the west branch of the Hudson, Catlin, Rich, or Harris', at a cost of $25,000 to $50,000, and yielding a supply from 6,000,000 to $4,000,000, or even 20,000,000, of cubic feet, would probably meet the immediate wants of the State, and test the soundness of the policy proposed."

The cost here set down for results so valuable as the increase of the volume of water one foot above its usual summer or autumn level at Troy, ($426,572,) is considerably less than one-half of the sum already expended upon the river between Lansingburgh and New-Baltimore. Since 1799 there have been spent for the purpose of improving the navigation of the river between these points, the grand total of $1,123,561 95, and yet at times the supply of water has been very deficient, and navigation almost suspended. If Mr. Benedict's calculations are correct, the State can employ its money to no better purpose than in the construction of storing reservoirs upon the head-waters of the Hudson, and, as he suggests, the experiments can be tried at trifling expense. The subject is worthy of the attention of the Legislature at its present session, and we sincerely hope an appropriation may be made for continuing the surveys among the head waters of the Hudson, with the view of accurately determining the results that can be positively attained by the system proposed. Meantime the public owe a debt of gratitude to Mr. Barkley for having suggested a plan which appears to be so feasible for giving us a better supply of water in the Hudson in seasons when it is absolutely demanded. The whole State is interested in this problem, and its importance ought to lead to its immediate solution.

A LONG WALK TO JAIL.

The Knoxville (Tenn.) *Press and Herald* of the 10th inst. says: "A woman by the name of Kate Manies was put in jail at Rogersville last Sunday for stealing from a pen by the roadside four ears of corn. Her defense was that she lacked that much of having a "turn," and knowing that the miller would take toll for even measure, she took the four ears to make it even. As somebody had been stealing corn, and this poor woman had but an indifferent character for honesty, she was made an example of. She and the officer walked from the place of trial, about sixteen miles from Rogersville, to jail, arriving there on Saturday evening. A couple of philanthropic commercial travelers from our city, happening upon the scene of trial, volunteered to go security, but being non-residents their offer was declined."

THE FINANCIAL OPERATIONS OF THE BANK OF FRANCE.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* mentions that the Bank of France has just published a statement of its operations during the last financial year, together with the remarks of the censors. One first of all perceives that the bank has almost entirely recovered from the effects of the war and the disturbance caused by the gigantic loans rendered necessary for the liberation of the territory. The forced currency only exists in name, a great many notes have been withdrawn from circulation, the rate of discount has fallen, and there is an enormous increase in the amount of the metallic reserve. In 1871 the bank only did business to the extent of 11,000,000,000 francs; in 1872 to 15,673,000,000 francs; in 1873 to 16,715,000,000 francs; in 1874 to 14,270,000,000 francs. The reduction last year was owing to the fact of the operations connected with the loans raised to pay off the war indemnity having been almost terminated. The bank has had to lend less to the State, less to the City of Paris; but at the same time there has been a diminution of commercial activity. According to M. Leroy Beaulieu, of the *Débats*, the chapter of the bank's operations which exercises the greatest fascination and most dazzles the reader is that which relates to the metallic reserve of the bullion in the cellars of the bank. One feels transported to the Arabian Nights, so rapid and so uninterrupted has been the flow of gold and silver into the coffers of the establishment. In December, 1871, the reserve was but 634,000,000 francs; in the same month of 1872 it was 793,000,000 francs; in 1873 the maximum amount was 820,000,000 francs; in December, 1874, it was 1,331,000,000 francs, and on the 25th of March this year, 1,528,000,000 francs. The writer in the *Débats* is astonished at so vast a treasure, nor can he account for this wonderful accumulation of wealth; the fact of French exports exceeding imports will not explain the inundation, and M. Leroy Beaulieu thinks that France must have sold to foreigners a good deal of movable property which leaves no trace in the Custom-house returns. He wonders why the censors should be silent upon this question, which certainly interests the public.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS IN FOREIGN PARTS.

The London *Standard's* correspondent in Italy, writing from Rome on March 15, gives a dreadful account of the cruelty to which horses are subjected in the streets of the Italian capital. He tells us that he has seen them beaten "savagely about the head," and when has he called a policeman's attention to these acts of brutality, the latter has answered, "What have I to do with it? it is his horse!" The same gentleman has witnessed a Roman carter, after exhausting all other means of causing suffering to the unfortunate animal intrusted to his care, "dart at the under part of the creature's neck in a paroxysm of fury and bite it with his teeth." The Italian Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, being unpopular among the wealthy classes, and unsupported by the laws of the country, is powerless to protect these unhappy quadrupeds. In Paris, M. Hostein, writing to the *Constitutionnel*, points out that, at the meeting of the members of the French Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals held on the 17th of December last year, a M. Sorel called attention to the suffering inflicted on the young elephant which appears in the "Tour du Monde" at the Porte St. Martin Theatre. M. Sorel informed the meeting that in one part of the piece the animal had to utter a cry, and that this cry was caused by acute pain. A sore, he said, was purposely kept open (*entretenue vice*) behind one of the creature's ears, and whenever it was necessary for the elephant to make itself heard this sore was well probed with a pointed stick. The President of the society promised that he would inquire into the matter, and that, if he found the statement correct, he would communicate with the manager of the theatre. At a more recent meeting of the society, when a Mlle. Chrétien asked what steps had been taken in the matter, she was informed that a letter was about to be written to the manager of the theatre, urging him to discontinue, if possible, the ill-treatment complained of. This method of appealing to the feelings of the brute creation by the aid of a pointed stick and an open sore is by no means new. It is not an uncommon thing to see Arabs in the streets of Algiers quietly engaged in skinning places about the size of half-a-crown on the rump-bones or shoulder-blades of mules and donkeys. These places are also *entretenue vives*. A weekly journal informs us that Indian crows are great thieves, but as they are sacred birds the Hindoos dislike killing them. When they catch them, however, they take their revenge by plucking their feathers, leaving them nothing but their wings and tails to get away with.

HORSES IN SWEDEN.

There are, says *Galignani*, three royal breeding-studs in Sweden, at Stromsholm, Ottenby, and Flyinge. The first named is situated at a distance of only ten or fifteen miles from the capital; it produces from sixty to eighty horses yearly, but they are of only moderate repute. The second is situated in the Island of Oeland, on the eastern coast of the country, and gives about as numerous a yield as the preceding, but more highly esteemed, as the stock is of a quality notably superior. The third is in the Province of Schonen, in the extreme south of the Scandinavian peninsula. This establishment, which was very ancient, has been restored, after having been suppressed for some time. Its cessation had a very prejudicial effect on the Scanian breed of horses, which was reputed the best in the kingdom, so that fine specimens had become rare. That part of Sweden, the most wealthy and populous, is also the richest in the equine race. All the agriculturists there are breeders, having special knowledge and skill on the subjects of feeding and rearing; and the women themselves tend these animals with the most affectionate care. Next to Scania, the Province of Ostergothland produces the best, all of them being large and strong, and generally bay in color. In Jemtland, on the contrary, which borders on Norway, the breed is mostly small sized, though of excellent quality, and possessing steadiness beyond all proof. In Westergothland different characteristics are found, the rank pasturage promoting fleshy condition, but accompanied by diminished energy. In Ericie and Upland, again, this trade is brisk, but the race is in general only of an inferior kind. The purchase for cavalry remounts is effected twice each year, at fixed periods and in fairs organized by the Government. Here the regiments obtain whatever animals they require to fill up their ranks, and these are bought at the age of four or five years. The total number of horses in this arm of the Swedish military service is at present about 18,000, of which all are of medium height, and as far as possible present, notwithstanding the diversity of the corps, a uniform type, suited for light cavalry.

DRY GOODS.

MOURNING DEPARTMENT

Having enlarged our MOURNING DEPARTMENT and stocked it with all the NOVELTIES in MOURNING GOODS, we are prepared to offer handsome lines of satin striped and figured Armure Grenadines, in which SPECIAL BARGAINS WILL BE OFFERED. Also, Plush and Moss Stripe Grenadines, Plaid Grenadines, Plain All Silk Figured and Striped Grenadines; Open-Stripe Mexicaines, Plaid and Plain-Stripe Mexicaines, together with a complete line of Barpours, Tamise, Alpacas, Henriettas, Draps de Paris, Bombazines, &c., &c.

COURTAULD'S CREPES.

Also, a full line of Crepe Goods, Collars, Caps, Cuffs, Handkerchiefs, Ruchings, &c.

MOURNING ORDERS and OUTFITS COMPLETED AND DELIVERED to any part of the CITY and VICINITY at the SHORTEST POSSIBLE NOTICE, and at LOW PRICES.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Broadway and 20th st., N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A YOUNG LADY, FOR THE PAST SIX years a teacher in a public school in Brooklyn, desires to change, and become an inmate of a first-class family in the capacity of governess or companion. Address Miss B. W., Greenpoint, Long Island.

A RESPECTABLE MARRIED WOMAN, without incumbrance, desires to take charge of a house for the Summer months; very best City references. Call or address 221 East 35th st., all the week.

A LARGE NUMBER OF FIRST-CLASS German servants at Mrs. LOWE'S German Bureau, removed to 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a Swedish Protestant young woman, who is a thoroughly experienced chamber-maid and an excellent seamstress; City or country; can furnish undoubted reference. Apply at Odell's Swedish Bureau, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, OR Nurse and Sewer.—By a German Protestant young woman as chamber-maid and waitress, or would take care of children and do plain sewing; can furnish undoubted references. Inquire for two days at Odell's German Bureau, 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl; is willing to do ladies' laces or take care of grown children; best of City reference. Can be seen for one week at No. 388 6th av., between 23d and 24th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY a Swedish young woman who is a thoroughly competent laundress; will go to the country or in the City; has good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, NURSE, &C.—BY A Protestant desirable woman, with several years' references; is a competent nurse in care of infant from birth, &c. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A GIRL OF TWENTY-two; wants a situation as chamber-maid and assistant laundress; can do finest of laundry work; is neat and orderly; City or country; good references. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class chamber-maid and plain sewer, or waiting; thoroughly understands her business; is willing and obliging; two years' best City references. Can be seen at No. 426 4th av., in the store near 29th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS chamber-maid and seamstress; has long experience on Wheeler & Wilson sewing-machine; first-class City reference. Call at No. 103 West 42d st., present employer's.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NEAT AND COMPETENT young girl, as chamber-maid and waitress; best City reference; no objection to go to the country. Address Competent, Box No. 290, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant person as chamber-maid, or chamber-maid and seamstress; would be willing to go to the country. Call at No. 108 West 40th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-maid and fine washing; has four years' reference from her last place. Call or address No. 29 West 13th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl, and to assist with the washing and ironing; best of City reference. Call at No. 218 East 59th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 116 East 16th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, to do chamber-work and waiting; will assist with washing; has good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 131 West 28th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chamber-maid and laundress; best City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 159 East 28th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NEAT, ACTIVE YOUNG woman as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-maid and assist with washing; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, as chamber-maid and waitress; five years' City reference. Call at No. 344 West 42d st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, as chamber-maid and do plain sewing. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 20 East 22d st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON in a private family, as chamber-maid and to do plain sewing. Can be seen at No. 1 East 17th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A WELSH GIRL AS chamber-maid and assist with washing or nurse; City reference. Call for two days at 327 East 12th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS chamber-maid or waitress. Can be seen from 10 to 2 o'clock at No. 148 West 33d st., first floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; one who understands it in all its branches; all kinds of baking, pickling, and preserving, and can serve dinners in first-class style; also an excellent hand to take care of butter and milk; best of reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 68 West 43d st., between 5th and 6th avs., first floor, Room No. 2.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN, as cook, washer, and ironer in a private family, hotel, or boarding-house, in City or country; is an excellent bread and cake baker, and master of her business; best references as to character, &c. Apply at No. 260 6th av., between 16th and 17th sts.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT WOMAN AS first-class cook; makes all kinds of nice soups, desserts, jellies, preserves, &c.; also excellent bread and biscuit, pastries, creams, &c.; unexceptionable reference; City or country. Apply at Odell's German Bureau, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK.—BY A RELIABLE NORTH OF IRELAND Protestant young woman, who is a good cook; makes best soups, bread, biscuits, &c.; is also a good dairy-woman; will go in the country; no objection to assist with the washing; has best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A competent young woman who is a good cook; makes best soups, bread, buiscuits, pastries, &c.; is also a good washer and ironer; has very best recommendations from her last employer. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook; makes all kinds of nice soups, desserts, jellies, preserves, pastry, creams, ices, &c.; is an excellent bread and biscuit baker, and can furnish the very best references. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK, AND ASSIST WITH WASHING.—BY a respectable woman as good family cook; makes nice soup, desserts, jellies, preserves, &c.; also bread and biscuit; will assist with the washing if required; can furnish unexceptionable references. Apply at Odell's Agency, 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT, RESPECTABLE WOMAN as good cook; willing to assist in washing; also, a respectable girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or would be willing to assist with the washing; both girls have best City reference. Apply at No. 159 East 28th st., for two days.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as thorough cook of meats, game, fish, soups, pastries, &c.; good bread and biscuit baker; gets up side dishes; best testimonials; neat and obliging; country or City. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK, &c.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN, with City reference; understands all branches of cooking, and will assist with the washing; would take her sister as chamber-maid, if required; City or country. Apply at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH YOUNG WOMAN AS A first-class cook; a very superior cook, neat, pleasant, a well recommended person; a place with a family going to the country. Can be seen to-day at Swedish Employment Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID. — BY TWO REspectable young girls; one as cook and do the coarse washing; the other as chamber-maid and do the fine washing; City reference. Call at No. 822 7th av., corner 54th st.

COOK—LAUNDRESS.—BY TWO YOUNG WOMEN as first-class cook and first-class laundress; would like to go together in a private family going to the country for the Summer months; best City reference. Call at No. 673 6th av., in the fancy store.

COOK AND COARSE WASHING, FOR THE City or country, by a tidy young woman; is a good family cook; a first-rate baker, and is very obliging; can furnish the best of references. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COOK in a private family; will assist in washing and ironing; the best of references; no objection to going a short distance in the country. Call or address for two days at No. 79 Bank st., rear building.

COOK.—IN CITY OR COUNTRY, BY A SUPERIOR cook; is a good baker, &c.; would be willing to assist with coarse washing; best of references from last employer. Apply at No. 260 6th av., between 16th and 17th sts.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young woman as good family cook; makes nice bread and biscuit, soups, &c.; is an excellent washer and ironer; can furnish good reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, AS FIRST-rate cook; understands all kinds of nice cooking desired in a gentleman's family; has fourteen months and fourteen years' reference from her last places. Call at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; wishes to live in a private family; the country preferred; does no washing; good reference. Call at 447 West 19th st., between 9th and 10th avs.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; is a perfect dairy woman; no objections to the country; satisfactory references. Address Cook, Box No. 293 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN A SITUAtion as a good plain cook, and to assist in the washing in a small private family in the City; good reference. Address No. 426 West 36th st., first floor, back room.

COOK.—BY A WELL RECOMMENDED WOMAN, in a private family; is a good cook, and has no objections to assist in the washing if required. Apply at No. 306 West 44th st., near 8th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS GOOD plain cook; good washer and ironer; good City reference given. Call for two days at No. 568 2d av., between 31st and 32d sts.

COOK.—BY A STEADY PERSON; IS A GOOD cook and excellent washer and ironer; best City reference; don't object to a short distance in the country. Call at No. 455 West 33d st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS cook; willing to assist with the washing; good City reference. Call at No. 218 West 27th st., between 7th and 8th avs.

COOK, &c.—BY A GOOD PROTESTANT COOK, washer, and ironer; is an excellent laundress; no objection to general house-work in a small family. Apply at No. 260 6th av., between 16th and 17th sts.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS GOOD, PLAIN cook and assist with the washing; best reference from her last place. Call at No. 238 West 29th st., second floor.

COOK.—BY A GOOD, FIRST-CLASS COOK, IN A family in the country, as she understands milk and butter perfectly; good references. Seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN AS PROfessed cook; no objection to the country in the Summer months; best reference. Call at No. 49 West 18th st.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN AS first-class cook and to assist with washing and ironing; understands all kinds of cooking; City reference. Call at No. 319 West 41st st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, AS GOOD COOK, good baker, and to assist with washing and ironing; good City reference. Call or address, No. 107 West 18th st., third floor, back room.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, AS GOOD COOK; understands cooking in all its branches; good references; no objection to the country. Call at No. 344 West 42d st.

COOK.—BY A RELIABLE WOMAN AS THOROUGH cook and baker; would assist with coarse washing if required; is careful and obliging; City or country; City reference. Call at 205 West 27th st., near 7th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, TO GO AS plain cook, washer and ironer, in City or country. Call at No. 307 East 24th st., rear.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN; IS A GOOD plain cook, washer, and ironer; best of City references. Call for two days at No. 108 8th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS GOOD cook; would assist with washing in a small family; good reference. Apply at No. 573 2d av., in the store.

COOK.—BY A GOOD COOK; UNDERSTANDS ALL kinds of cooking; or would take charge of milk and butter depot; well recommended. Call at 573 2d av.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL AS COOK, WASHER and ironer, in City or country. Call at No. 15 2d av.

DRESS-MAKER.—A YOUNG WOMAN WHO UNderstands dress-making and operating on the Wheeler & Wilson machine, wishes work by the day or week, or would engage permanently; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Address No. 687 1st av. for two days.

DRESS-MAKING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker, in first-class private families, by the month; understands all kinds of family sewing in the latest style; reference given, or work can be seen. Call at No. 288 3d av., in the fancy store.

DRESS-MAKING.—A DRESS-MAKER HAVING had several years' experience in one of the best houses in the City would go out by the day in first-class families for the season. Call or address Miss M. F. S., No. 242 West 20th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl wishes a few more engagements by the day; is a first-class dress-maker; excellent City references. Call at No. 425 West 36th st.

DRESS-MAKING.—A FASHIONABLE DRESS-maker goes out by the day or week; has new Spring styles; dresses made over a specialty. Call at No. 608 3d av., in cigar store.

DRESS-MAKING.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker wishes a few more engagements to go out by the day. Address No. 201 East 30th st., near 3d av.

GIRLS CAN HAVE GOOD SITUATIONS and good homes, in the City or country, immediately, by inquiring at the Swedish Office, No. 203 East 37th st.

HOUSE-KEEPER.—BY A LADY OF EDUCAtion and energy a position where the services of a superior person are required; understands the management of a refined household, the control of servants, the care of children, marketing, &c.; reference. Address Mrs. Sedley, Box No. 290 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERman lady as working housekeeper in a family where there are other servants; best City reference. Address R. S., Housekeeper, Box No. 310 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT young girl, who is a good plain cook, and can wash and iron well; is willing to be generally useful wherever her services may be required; will work for moderate wages in a good home; has best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK, OR COOK, WASHER, AND Ironer.—By a German Protestant young woman; understands general house-work thoroughly, or would do cooking, washing, and ironing; country or City. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

HOUSE-WORK. — BY A SWEDISH YOUNG woman; can do family cooking nicely; is also an excellent washer and ironer; will be useful in a family; moderate wages required. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up-stairs.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTEST-ant woman, with a daughter eight years old, in a small private family, to do general house-work; city or country. Call for three days at No. 434 2d av., between 24th and 25th sts.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl; wishes to do house-work for a small private family; four years' City reference from last place; up-town preferred. Apply at 212 East 28th st., basement.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl for general house-work; small family in City; City reference. Call at No. 211 Allen st., top floor, over paper store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A TIDY AND RESPECTAble young German girl, to attend a growing child and do light house-work; speaks English fluently. Call or address No. 193 10th av., third floor, near 22d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl to do general house-work in a small family in the City; City reference. Call at No. 211 Allen st., top floor, over the paper store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL NOT LONG in this country, in a small private family; willing and obliging. Call at No. 321 West 42d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL TO DO general house-work, or as chamber-maid and nurse; City or country. Call at No. 247 Bowery.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl; would like to go in the country. Call at No. 55 Suffolk st., third floor, rear.

FAMILIES, HOTELS, AND FARMERS

Promptly supplied with MALE and FEMALE

HELP

for any capacity, at

ODELL'S EMPLOYMENT BUREAU,

No. 109 West 34th st., New-York.

Established 1852. Send for circular.

REFERENCES THOROUGHLY INVESTIGATED.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—UNDERstands all kinds of family sewing and dress-making, and Wheeler & Wilson machine; no objection to assist with grown children; good City reference from present employer. Call for two days at No. 867 9th av., between 56th and 57th sts.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A WELL-EXPERIENCED maid, who is a capable hair-dresser, and can cut and fit; fully understands the duties of a maid; wishes to obtain a steady situation; can furnish the highest of testimonials. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A WELL RECOMMENDED Protestant young woman, who understands her duties; is a nice seamstress, can dress hair, and wishes to travel; is also a good nurse; is very kind and attentive to children; has first-class testimonials. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS AND Hair-dresser.—By an English Protestant young woman; respectable, neat, accomplished maid; good seamstress; cuts, fits, operates, &c.; understands hair-dressing; best testimonials; country or City. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A NORTH GERMAN GIRL; is a very good hair-dresser; can cut and fit, and also can make children's dresses; operates on machines; is well recommended. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

LADY'S MAID—SPEAKING FRENCH; IS AN excellent seamstress; understands cutting and fitting and is a good hair-dresser; best City reference. Call for two days at Mme. Golard's, No. 525 6th av.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, AS lady's maid and seamstress; understands hair-dressing; would be willing to assist with children; best City references. Call or address No. 505 6th av.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH LADY'S MAID; is very excellent seamstress and hair-dresser; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 525 6th av., Mme. Golard's, between 31st and 32d sts.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A GERMAN GIRL AS LADY'S maid; is a good seamstress and hair-dresser. Address or call at No. 1,235 Broadway, up-stairs.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A SWISS PROTESTANT GIRL as lady's maid and seamstress to ladies going to Europe. Apply for two days at No. 110 Waverley place.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A young woman; flutes, polishes, &c.; can do up all kinds of ladies' fineries in superior style; can furnish unexceptionable references; will assist with chamber-work if required; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

LAUNDRESS.—IN CITY OR COUNTRY, BY A superior laundress, who can do French fluting, clear starching, and all kinds of ladies' fineries, in a private family, hotel, or boarding-house. Apply at No. 260 6th av., between 16th and 17th sts.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID, OR Laundress.—By a first-class servant, who has several years' references; is thoroughly capable, reliable, and very neat. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., 1st floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOman as first-class laundress; understands lady's fineries and French fluting; or chamber-maid and assist in washing; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL, WITH good City references, as a competent laundress; will assist with chamber-work; willing and obliging. Can be seen at the Swedish Employment Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av., over Russian Baths.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class laundress in a private family; understands French fluting and doing up fine muslins, laces, &c.; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; expert at all kinds of fine washing, fluting, &c.; excellent City reference. Call at No. 448 6th av., fifth floor, back room.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class laundress, or would do chamber-work and fine washing; best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 906 8th av., between 53d and 54th sts.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first-class laundress; is willing to assist with chamber-work; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 117 West 24th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS laundress and assist with chamber-work, or as laundress alone; has four years' City reference from her last place. Call at No. 418 East 16th st., second floor.

LAUNDRESS.—A GOOD, SMART GIRL AS LAUNdress, or chamber-work and fine washing; best City reference. Call for two days at 76 West 36th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 52 West 10th st.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A SWISS young woman, who is an excellent hair-dresser and dress-maker; would like a place in City or country; speaks French, German, and English fluently, and can furnish undoubted reference. Inquire for P., at Odell's Swiss Bureau, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

MAID.—BY A THOROUGH FRENCH MAID TO GO to Europe; speaks good English. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 293 Madison av.

NURSE.—BY A LADY FOR A MOST RELIABLE, faithful, middle-aged Protestant woman as nurse; she is fully competent of taking the entire charge of an infant from its birth, on the bottle; night and day; long experience in nursing; and the very best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 18 East 36th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, TO take entire charge of an infant, and is also competent to bring it up by hand, and willing to travel or remain here with a family; can furnish good references; wages, $20. Can be seen by applying at Mrs. Sanders' office, No. 49 3d av. Apply for two days.

NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COLored girl, smart and active; three years' City references; light complexion; does chamber-work nicely; fond of children; willing, neat, and obliging. Can be seen to-day at Swedish Employment Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

NURSE.—BY A SMART, TIDY GIRL, THIRTEEN years old; can take care of a baby or small children; is a very kind and willing girl. Address Smart, Box No. 327 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL, WITH TWO years' reference from last place; plain seamstress; good chamber-maid; willing, tidy, fond of children. Call at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN OF MANY years' experience in the care and management of children; would like to travel with a family to Europe, or San Francisco; never sea-sick. Call for three days at No. 198 Lexington av., corner 32d st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED WOMAN as wet nurse; her baby is seven months old; can bring reference from a doctor; is also a good seamstress; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 244 East 35th st., first flight, back room.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GERMAN Protestant young woman; is a first-class seamstress and very experienced nurse; has excellent City reference. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL AS children's nurse, or wait on an elderly lady; understands sewing; is willing and obliging; best of City reference; no objection to the country. Call or address No. 29 West 13th st.

NURSE TO GROWING CHILDREN.—BY A competent English woman; is a good plain seamstress; or would take care of an invalid; best City reference from families and physicians. Call at No. 151 East 40th st.

NURSE.—BY A VERY COMPETENT YOUNG ENGlish woman, to care for a young child and do plain sewing; is thoroughly competent, and can wait upon a lady; understands hair-dressing, &c. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENNT FRENCH NURSE for growing children; is willing and obliging; good City references. Call for two days at Mme. Golard's, No. 525 6th av.

NURSE.—BY A THOROUGHLY RELIABLE INfant's nurse, highly recommended; willing to assist with grown children; no objection to the country. Seen at the French office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN as first-class nurse and seamstress; over six years' reference; prefers first baby. Call at No. 409 West 26th st., room No. 6.

NURSE.—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as first-class nurse; speaks French and German; best City reference. Apply for two days at No. 159 East 28th st.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT NURSE; would like to go with a family to Europe; is not sea-sick; can be seen at present employer's all this week, No. 85 Park av.

NURSE.—BY A LADY GOING ABROAD, FOR A thoroughly competent Protestant nurse, for an infant or growing children; can be seen on Monday and Tuesday, from 9 until 4 o'clock. No. 25 East 73d st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, AS NURSE, to take care of a baby or growing children; has good City reference. Call or address in the fancy store, Broadway, corner 50th st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG PERSON AS NURSE TO young children; is a very neat sewer, and has no objection to go in the country. Address A. O. S., box No. 312 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A GERman Protestant young girl; is thoroughly capable, and has best City reference. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, as wet-nurse; can furnish good reference. Apply at No. 288 3d av.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, AS NURSE AND seamstress; best of City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 344 West 42d st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS NURSE, or to do up-stairs work and help with the sewing or washing; country or City. Call at No. 387 2d av.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS CHILD'S nurse; no objection to travel. Call for two days at No. 715 6th av.

SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY a very neat Norwegian girl; is a good seamstress; willing to do some chamber-work, or assist in care of children; City or country, can furnish the highest of testimonials. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT SEAMstress; can cut and fit, and do all kind of family sewing, and wait on ladies; can sew on different machines, or would assist with chamber-work; has excellent reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 256 7th av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young woman as seamstress and dress-maker; can cut and fit; operates Wheeler & Wilson machine; would wait on a lady; has two and a half years' City reference from last place; lady to be seen; City or country. Call at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT SEAMstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; can operate on different machines; can cut and fit. Call for two days at No. 456 7th av., near 35th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—COMPETENT TO FINISH NEW or make over old dresses; is experienced with almost all the machines; a neat sewer; reference; $1 25 per day. Apply at No. 364 West 43d st., corner 9th av.

SEAMSTRESS.—A FEW MORE ENGAGEMENTS wanted by day or week; cuts and fits; is a thorough operator on Wheeler & Wilson machine. Apply at No. 22 Lexington av.

SEAMSTRESS.—A PERMANENT ENGAGEMENT wanted as seamstress and dress-maker; would take care of growing children; City references. Call at No. 227 West 31st st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS seamstress and dress-maker; cuts and fits ladies' and children's dresses; would go out by the day or month; best City reference. Call at 256 West 32d st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH person, Protestant, as seamstress. Call at present employer's for two days, between 10 and 1, at No. 108 East 18th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, AS SEAMstress and chamber-maid. Call for two days at No. 671 5th av., present employer's.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON; can cut and fit, or would wait on a lady; best references. Address Seamstress, No. 1,238 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS.—TO GO OUT BY THE DAY, week or month; is a splendid dress-maker and trimmer; good reference. Can be seen at No. 137 7th av.

SEAMSTRESS.—A WOMAN WANTS SEWING ON any garments; is a perfect operator; has sixteen years' reference. Address No. 26 East 12th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—WORK BY THE DAY OR WEEK; understands all kinds of family sewing. Call at or address No. 335 East 29th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl in a family as seamstress and lady's maid; is a good dressmaker. Call at 3 East 27th st.

WAITRESS, OR CHAMBER-MAID AND Waitress.—By a Protestant young woman; respectable, and thoroughly understands her business; good chamber-maid and waitress, and excellent washer and ironer; best City testimonials; honest, neat, and obliging; country or City. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

WAITRESS.—BY A VERY NEAT AND TIDY young woman as first-class waitress in a private family; understands care of silver and making salads perfectly; is capable of filling a man's place; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, 340 4th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as waitress; or would go travel with a family; best City reference. Call or address E. L., No. 24 East 45th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class waitress; understands her business in all its branches; will go as parlor-maid; best City references. Call at No. 35 East 35th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS FIRST-class waitress; is fully competent to take full charge of a dining-room; no objections to the country. Call at No. 252 West 31st st.

WAITRESS OR PARLOR-MAID.—BY A thoroughly competent Swedish girl; has lived two years in that capacity in this country. Apply at present employer's, No. 45 West 19th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A COLORED WOMAN, JUST from Virginia, as waitress or to do general house-work; no objection to the country. Call at No. 543 6th av., second floor.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, as first-class waitress or chamber-maid; best City references given. Call for two days at No. 86 6th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl as first-class waitress; has best City reference. Call at No. 304 West 38th st., room No. 15.

WASHING. — A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS wishes some families' washing; also, children's and ladies' suits done up in first-class style; best City references. Call at No. 242 East 55th st., between 2d and 3d avs., top floor.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES ladies, and gents' washing at her own residence; good reference. Call at No. 595 2d av., between 32d and 33d st.

WASHING.—A SUPERIOR LAUNDRESS AND Ironer by the day or week; City or country; excellent City references. Address No. 161 West 26th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WASHING AND IRONING DONE BY A REspectable colored woman; fluting, and all kinds of fine washing done to order; also gentlemen's washing. Mrs. Lornox, No. 129 West 26th st., in the basement.

WASHING.—A FEW GENTLEMEN'S WASHING at home, or to go out by the day; washing and ironing. Call at No. 448 West 27th st., top floor.

MALES.

BUTLER.—BY A SWEDISH PROTESTANT YOUNG man as waiter in a private family; understands his duties thoroughly, and willing to make himself useful; can furnish unexceptionable reference. Apply at Odell's Swedish Bureau, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

BUTLER OR WAITER.—IN A PRIVATE family by a young Englishman, lately landed; has first-class references from the old country. Address J. H., Box No. 263 UP-TOWN TIMES OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

BUTLER OR WAITER.—IN A PRIVATE family as butler or waiter; first-class City references will be given. Call or address J. C., No. 543 5th av., in the drug store.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN, THIRTY-FIVE years of age, as coachman or groom, who thoroughly understands the care of gentlemen's road horses; is a trusty, worthy man; lived in his last place seven years, and can produce ten years of the best testimonials from the old country. Address O. X., No. 131 West 17th st.

COACHMAN.—GENTLEMAN WANTS A SITUATION for his coachman, sober, industrious single man, in City or country; is a first-class groom and safe; accustomed City driver; good gardener, if required; thoroughly understands both branches; can milk; will make himself useful. Address Sedam, Box No. 209 *Times* office, two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A MAN WHO THOROUGHLY understands the care and management of horses, carriages, and harness in all respects; lived nine years in one place; has the very best recommendations for strict sobriety, honesty, and excellent driving during the last fourteen years in this City; no objection to the country. Address 1,013 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MARRIED MAN; HAS no objection to the country; understands his business; four and seven years in last two places; out of employment on account of parting with horses. Call or address Coachman, Hettrick & Laughlin's livery stable office, No. 1,251 Broadway, corner 31st st.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, who thoroughly understands his business and will do it, the proper care and treatment of horses, carriages, &c.; is neat, respectful, willing, and obliging; strictly temperate and perfectly trustworthy. Address O. K., No. 242 6th av., rear building.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN; IS steady and honest; understands his business thoroughly, the care and treatment of horses, and is a careful driver; willing and obliging; will assist in gardening if required; can milk; no objection to the country; best of reference. Address H., Box No. 223 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A REspectable single man who thoroughly understands the care of a gentleman's place; also the care of horses and carriages; nine years' first-class City and country reference. Address J. H., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, &c.—BY A SWEDish Protestant single man, aged twenty-five years, speaks fair English, who can care and drive horses; will also do gardening, mow lawns, milk, care cattle, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN AS COACHman and groom of large experience; understands his duties thoroughly; can come highly recommended from his last employers; will be found willing and obliging. Call or address M. R., at J. B. Brewster & Co.'s, No. 145 East 25th st.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, &c.—BY A SINGLE man, aged twenty-three years, who can do gardening, care and drive horses, milk, care cattle, keep roads, walks, and lawns in order, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman; is a careful driver and first-class groom; strictly temperate, trustworthy, and reliable; willing and obliging; highly recommended in every particular. Call on or address present employer or Coachman, No. 39 West 34th st.

COACHMAN AND USEFUL MAN.—BY A Swede; country preferred; is a first-class groom; can milk and be generally useful; four years' reference; sober, honest, of good appearance, and willing. Can be seen to-day at Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

COACHMAN, GROOM, AND USEFUL MAN. —By a Swede; three years' recommendation from last place; neat, clean; first-class driver and thorough groom; wages moderate. Can be seen at the Swedish Employment Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE man, Protestant; careful driver and thorough groom; civil, willing, and obliging; the best City reference given. Address H., Box No. 302 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, WHO thoroughly understands his business; has had experience for the last twenty-five years; can give the best City reference. Call or address at private stable, No. 119 East 22d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTFUL PROTESTANT man; one who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, and can be highly recommended. Call or address G. S., at J. B. Brewster & Co.'s, No. 141 East 25th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A MARRIED man, age twenty-six; thoroughly understands his business; will be found willing and obliging; best reference. Address M. G., Box No. 307 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A SOBER, HONEST, SINGLE man as coachman; thoroughly understands his business, the care and treatment of horses, and a careful, steady driver; the best of City reference; City or country. Address R. B., Box No. 243 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND VEGETABLE GARDENER. —By a married Englishman, without incumbrance; will milk and take charge of a gentleman's place; has first-class testimonials. Address H. B., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN as coachman, fruit and vegetable gardener; can make himself generally useful on a small place; thoroughly understands his business; City reference. Address M., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A TEMperate, reliable, middle-aged man, not afraid to work; excellent City reference as to sobriety and a thorough knowledge of his business; is willing and obliging. Address Coachman, Box No. 233 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY SINGLE MAN, aged twenty-six; thoroughly understands proper care and treatment of horses; will be found willing and obliging; strictly temperate; can be well recommended. Address C., Box No. 244 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG single man, first class; thoroughly understands the proper treatment of horses and carriages; three years' first-class references in Brooklyn and New-York. Address Coachman, No. 154 West 27th st.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN HAVING SOLD HIS horses and carriages, desires a situation for his coachman, who has served him with great fidelity, being sober, honest, and perfectly trustworthy. Refers to Frank Kellogg, 483 and 485 Broadway, for one week.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED man; understands the care of horses and driving in both cities; good City references. Address Coachman, care of Chas. E. Payne, saddler, No. 806 Fulton st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN (single); understands his business thoroughly; steady, sober, and obliging; willing to make himself useful; best of reference. Call or address J. W., No. 17 East 30th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man who thoroughly understands his business in all respects; has first-class City reference. Address P. S., Box No. 251 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; Protestant; single; thoroughly understands his business in every respect; first-class City reference. Call on or address, for two days, W. K., No. 119 West 37th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG MAN as coachman in a private family; can furnish the best of reference from the City of Boston. Apply to or address Mr. Sullivan, No. 58 West 15th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AS FIRST-class coachman; reference unexceptionable. Call or address Thomas Parish, care of Mr. Curbey's carriage warerooms, No. 109 East 13th st.

COACHMAN, &c.—DAIRY-MAID.—BY A MAN and wife for the country; the former is a good coachman and understands farming; wife as dairy-maid; references first class. Call at No. 432 2d av.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A REspectable middle-aged man; can milk and make himself useful; good references from all employers. Address W. B., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A STEADY, SOBER, HONEST, reliable single man, age thirty; best City reference given for capability and trustworthiness. Call on or address T. F., No. 525 5th av., Club stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MARRIED MAN AS coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; the very best City reference. Call or address E. Bolgers, No. 223 East 53d st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTAble young married Scotchman; no incumbrance; will be found willing and obliging; best reference; City or country. Address R., No. 40 East 32d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN; IS A stylish, careful driver; eight years' reference from last employer. Call on or address Coachman, No. 132 West 20th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A SCOTCHMAN; HAS A GOOD knowledge of road horses; has the best of references; country preferred. Call at No. 5 West 13th st.

DAIRY FARMER.—BY A MARRIED MAN WITH a small family, and his wife to take care of milk and butter, if required; can give security. Address P., Box No. 243 *Times* Office.

FARMER, &c.—BY A YOUNG MAN TO WORK on a farm; understands all farming work and plowing with horses and cattle; good reference. Address J. B., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

FARMER.—BY A COLORED MAN JUST FROM Virginia on a farm; understands the work well; not particular about the wages. Call at No. 543 6th av., second floor.

GARDENER AND FOREMAN.—ON A GENtleman's place by a first-class married man; Protestant; aged thirty; thoroughly understands gardening and farming in all its branches; wife is a first-class laundress, or would take charge of dairy; four years' best reference as to capability, sobriety, and industry. Those desiring steady and trustworthy help call or address one week, T. N., No. 3 Whitehall st.

GARDENER AND USEFUL MAN—COOK, Washer, Ironer, &c.—By a Scotch Protestant man and wife, aged 25 years, no children; man is a good outdoor flower, vegetable, and fruit gardener; can also take care of horses and cattle, drive, &c.; wife is a good cook, washer, and ironer, and a good milker; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GARDENER—LAUNDRESS.—BY A MAN AND wife, aged 43 years; no children; man can manage greenhouse and grapery; also do flower and vegetable gardening; care of fruit and shrubbery, orchards, trees, &c.; wife is a first-class laundress; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GARDENER.—MARRIED; ONE CHILD; OVER twenty years' experience in fruits, flowers, and vegetables, hot and cold graperies, and conservatories, laying out new places, improving and economical, and the general management of a gentleman's place; three years' reference from last place. Address J. M. W., seed-store, No. 35 Cortlandt st.

GARDENER.—BY A GERMAN, (MARRIED, NO family,) as first-class gardener and florist, to take charge of a gentleman's place; long experience; best recommendation. Call on or address L. C., at seed-store, No. 67 Nassau st., or at Florist's, corner 5th av. and 42d st.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN; FIRST-CLASS gardener, with the best City reference. Address C. Box No. 239 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

GARDENER OR FARMER.—BY A MARRIED man; two children; understands his business in every department; also the care and raising of stock in every respect; wife take care of dairy if required; five years' good reference as to ability. Call or address to seed-store, No. 35 Courtlandt st., for P. B.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE GERMAN, WHO understands his business in all its branches, as raising fruit, flowers, vegetables, hot and cold graperies; is willing to take care of a horse if required; has best of reference from last place, where he was six years. Address P. U., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED GERMAN; UNDERstands his business in all its branches, and understands the care of horses and cattle; is a good driver; is willing and obliging; can give the best City reference. Address L. O. P., Box No. 302 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN, SWEDE, speaking English; ten years' references; competent to take charge of hot and green houses, graperies and everything required by a first-class gardener; is a good workman, sober, honest, and trustworthy. See him at the Swedish Servants' Office, 108 East 27th st.

GARDENER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, MARRIED; no incumbrance; twenty years' experience in green house, hot and cold vineries, fruits, flowers, and vegetables, the laying out and improvement of a gentleman's estate; good reference. Address James Bennett, No. 146 East 39th st.

GARDENER AND FLORIST.—BY A MARRIED man; no family; ten years' experience; is competent in all branches of his trade, &c., to take charge of a gentleman's place where there is glass; good references. Address E. P., care Alfred Bridgeman, No. 876 Broadway.

GARDENER—OF FIRST-CLASS ABILITY AND character; understands hot and cold graperies, green houses, fruit and vegetables, laying out or altering of places; former employer willing to certify as much. Address J. N., No. 15 John st., seed store.

GARDENER.—BY A GERMAN; MARRIED, WITHout family; well acquainted with his business; wishes to take charge of a gentleman's place; understands green-houses, graperies; best references. Call on or address Florist, No. 695 Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY A MAN OF FIFTEEN YEARS' practice; understands his business thoroughly in all its branches, and can milk; has the best of reference from his last place. Address M. L., Box No. 242 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A MAN THOROUGHLY COMpetent to take charge of a first-class place; married, without family; seven years' reference from last place. Call on or address M. B., at Messrs. Henderson & Co.'s, No. 35 Cortlandt st.

GARDENER—COOK, &c.—BY A MARRIED man; thoroughly understands greenhouse; also is a first-class fruit and vegetable grower; wife as first-class cook or laundress; highest testimonials. Address Gardener, Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG MAN, (GERMAN,) AS gardener in a private family; understands his business thoroughly in all its branches. Apply at No. 440 3d av.

GARDENER AND FARMER.—BY A MARried man; can give the best of references from his employers for the last eighteen years. Can be seen at R. C. Keeves, No. 185 Water st.

GARDENER AND FARMER.—BY A MARRIED man; understands his business; can give the best of references. Address J. C., at Reeves & Simmons', No. 58 Cortlandt st.

GARDENER.—BY A SOBER, INDUSTRIOUS MAN; can care and drive horses; has good City reference. Address H. M., Room No. 6, No. 536 East 14th st.

GROOM.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, AS GROOM; City or country; thoroughly understands the business in all its branches; good City reference. Address for two days E. N., Box No. 278 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GROOM.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, WHO thoroughly understands the care of horses, harness, and carriages; is a good driver; willing and obliging; good reference. Address T. D., Box No. 277 UP-TOWN TIMES OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GROOM.—BY A SINGLE MAN AS COACHMAN AND groom; the best of references from the old country and this City can be produced; no objection to country. Call or address for two days G. G., No. 139 West 24th st., private stable.

HEAD WAITER OR COOK.—IN A FIRST-class hotel; country house preferred. Call on or address James F. Newton No. 147 Bleecker st.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A MARRIED DANISH MAN with two children as useful man; understands plain gardening and farming; is a good driver and groom; can milk and take charge of a gentleman's place; first-class testimonials. Call or address F. Foxmann, No. 84 Dykman st., South Brooklyn.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN, AGED forty-five years, who can do gardening, milk, take care of cattle, take care of and drive horses, and do general work about a place; lived six years in last place, and has good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG man, nineteen years of age; understands the care of a horse and small garden; good reference given. Address Alma, Tremont Post Office, N. Y.

WAITER.—BY A COLORED MAN; FIRST-CLASS waiter; private family; gives several years' City references from last place; age, thirty-five; single, strictly sober, good waiter; will go in City or country. Can be seen to-day at Swedish Employment Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

WAITER.—BY A SWISS PROTESTANT; WISHES to return with a family; accepts European wages; has several years' reference; can act as courier or invalid's nurse. Call or address No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT man as waiter in a private family; understands his business thoroughly; can give the best of City reference, and can refer to his last employer. Call at Carwin & Co.'s, No 1,138 Broadway, corner 26th st.

WAITER.—BY A CAPABLE FRENCH WAITER; has great experience in the service; knows well how to take care of silver; is neat, steady, and perfectly sober; has best of references; no objection to City or country. Apply at Bickel's, No. 394 8th av.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG FRENCHMAN SPEAKing English; eight months' City references; he is neat, willing, a good table waiter, industrious, and of good temper; wishes a steady place; wages $25. Call at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

WAITER AND COOK—BY MAN AND WIFE; both thoroughly understand their business, and have the highest references for economy and faithfulness; Protestants; country preferred. Address Advertisers, No. 533 3d av., between 35th and 36th sts.

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AS WAITER IN a private family in the country; has first-class references; thoroughly understands his duties in all branches. Can be seen at, or address A. R. C., No. 208 Madison av., present employer's.

WAITER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY OR BOARDINGhouse; no objections to the country; the best of City reference. Address J. H., Up-town Advertising Office, No. 1,238 Broadway.

WAITER. — BY AN EXPERIENCED COLORED waiter as waiter or butler in City or country; is a thorough house servant. Address J. G., Box No. 241 *Times* Office.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO THORoughly understands his business. Address J. C., Box No. 271 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HELP WANTED.

A CHRISTIAN WOMAN WANTED AS LAUNdress and dairy-maid for a family of seven; Winters spent in the City. Address Mrs. E., Station E., with terms and references.

A CHRISTIAN WOMAN WANTED AS laundress and to have the care of butter. Apply at No. 26 West 26th st. from 3 to 5 P. M.

WANTED—MEN WHO WRITE VERY PLAINLY, to assist in the preparation of "Trow's New-York City Directory." Address, in writing of the applicant, stating references, ROB B. HALLOCK, No. 11 University place. Applications in person not attended to.

WANTED — AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTANT nurse for two children; must be a good seamstress, capable, and trustworthy; City references. Apply at No. 43 West 48th st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT SERVANT TO DO THE kitchen work of a small family; must bring good references. Apply in basement No. 33 Pine st. after 4 P. M.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COOK and laundress for a private family in the country; permanent situation. Inquire for two days at No. 14 Gallatin place, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SINGLE MAN, PROTESTANT, TO do gardening, and make himself generally useful. Address W. H. W., Box No. 185 *Times* Office, giving references, salary expected, &c.

WANTED—BUTLER IN A PRIVATE FAMILY; City references required, as to character and capacity. Call at Room No. 20, building No. 4 Pine st., between 12 and 3 o'clock.

WANTED.—A STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS COOK who will assist laundress. Apply, with references, at No. 11 East 41st st., before 1 o'clock.

WANTED.—A LADY'S MAID WHO IS WILLING to travel; City references required. Apply between 9 and 1 o'clock at No. 23 East 26th st.

FINE ARTS.

ART SALE. ART SALE. ART SALE.

The more important Pictures in MR. W. BRONSON'S COLLECTION will be offered to-night, at 8 o'clock, at

THE SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY,

NO. 82 5TH AV.

R. SOMERVILLE,

AUCTIONEER.

FURNITURE.

STORAGE.

Haeger warehouses, 8th av. from 33d to 34th sts., No. 282 9th av., office No. 300 West 34th st., oldest, lowest in rate, most extensive and thoroughly equipped establishments of the line in the business; storage for furniture, baggage, goods, and wares of every description, in separate closed compartments; night patrol receive goods at all hours; inspection invited.

GRAND CENTRAL STORAGE WAREHOUSE FOR FURNITURE, &c., NOS. 232 AND 234 WEST 47TH ST., CORNER BROADWAY.—Spacious and well-ventilated rooms; extra inducements offered; inspection invited. MORGAN & BROTHER, Proprietors.

STORAGE OF FURNITURE. — FURNITURE will be taken on storage in the lofts No. 18 4th av.; terms reasonable. Apply to CONKLIN & SON, No. 18 4th av.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—APRIL 12.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

200 At. & P. Tel..b3.	27
100 Quicksilver.......	22½
5000 do..........	20
100 do.........s3.	21
100 Western Union.c..	77¾
3700 do..........	77⅞
1000 do..........	78
100 do.........c.	77⅞
1300 do.........s3.	77¾
300 do..........	77¾
1300 do..........	77⅝
600 Pacific Mail......	43¼
1800 do..........	43⅜
3400 do..........	43½
800 do..........	43⅝
800 do..........	43½
1600 do..........	43⅜
1800 do..........	43½
1100 do..........	43⅝
100 Ohio & Miss......	28½
100 do......b3.	28⅝
400 do.........c.	28½
100 do.......b4.	28½
1200 Erie Railway....	30
700 do..........	30⅛
900 do..........	30¼
2800 do.......s3.	30⅛
70 do..........	30⅜
2600 do..........	30¼
40 do..........	30
600 do.......s3.	30⅛
100 do..........	30⅛
100 do..........	30
1000 do..........	30⅛
1500 do......b3.	30¼
do..........	30¼
200 Han. & St. Jo..s3.	28
100 Han. & St. Jo. Pf..	34½
200 Tol. & Wabash...	16
200 do..........	15⅞
200 do..........	16
700 St. Paul..........	39⅞
300 do..........	39¾
300 do..........	39⅝
125 C., C. & I. C......	6¼

500 Union Pacific.....	73½
200 do..........	73⅝
500 do..........	73¾
500 do..........	73⅞
20 do..........	74⅛
500 do..........	73¾
1300 do..........	73⅝
100 do..........	73½
800 do..........	73⅜
100 do.........c.	73¼
1900 do..........	73¼
600 do.........c.	73⅛
1000 do..........	73⅛
100 do.........c.	73
100 do.........c.	72⅞
3300 do..........	73
600 do..........	73⅛
100 do.........c.	73¼
500 do.........c.	73⅛
500 do..........	73¼
100 do..........	73⅜
500 do.........c.	73¼
500 do..........	73⅜
100 do..........	73½
200 do..........	73⅝
500 do..........	73½
100 do..........	73⅜
600 do.........c.	73⅜
100 do..........	73½
100 do.........e.	73½
900 do..........	73⅝
do..........	73½
1000 Lake Shore.....	75⅛
200 do.........c.	75
100 do..........	74⅞
30 do..........	74⅝
500 do.......s3.	74⅝
200 do..........	74¾
100 Atl. & Pac. Pf....	13⅞
100 N. Y. C. & Hud...102	
30 do..........	102¼
400 North-western...	45½
700 do..........	45⅝
300 Rock Island..b3.	103½
200 do......b3.	103⅝

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$500 U. S. 5-20 C., '62............	118¼
$10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R................	114⅝
5,000 U. S. 6s, C. b.c.	120⅝

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$8,000 Conn. 6s......	107
5,000 Tenn.6s,o.,x c.	54
2,000 W. P. Bds..b.c.	94
1,000 Alb. & Sus. 2d.	104½
10,000 B., H. & E. 1st.	27
5,000 do..........	27¼
5,000 St.L.,J.&C.1st.	102
5,000 C., R. I.& P.7s.	108
1,000 A. D. I. Co. 7s.	103⅛
3,000 C. & N. W.Con.	91
17,000 C. & N.W. Con. Con. G. Bds..	85¾
1,000 M. & St. P., P. H. & D. Div..	76
2,000 C.,C.C.& I. 1st.	107¾
1,000 L. S. Div. Bds.	100½
2,500 N.Y. C. 6s,'83.	101
1,000 N. Y. C. 1st,C.	114
5,000 Har. 1st 7s, C.	112⅜
5,000 C. Pac. G. Bds.	99⅞
1,000 U. Pacific 1st.	99½
,000 do..........	99⅝
0,000 do.....b. c.	99⅝
3,000 U. P. 7s, L. G..	97⅝
0,000 do..........	97¼
5,000 U. Pacific S. F.	93¾
,000 do.......s3.	93⅝
5,000 do.......b3.	93¾
,000 P. R. of Mo. 1st.	92½
,000 P. R. of Mo. 2d.	79
,000 C.,C.& I. C. 1st	50½
,000 do..........	50⅝
,000 d..........	50¼
,000 C.,C.& I. C. 2d.	19½
,000 T. & W. 1st.	83
,000 Gt. W. 1st,'88.	79½
,000 H. & St.J.8s,C.	87
,000 N.J.C.1st.Con.	105½
Merchants' Bk...	122
Bank of Com'ce..	119
Cen. Nat. Bank...	97
Del. & H. Canal..	117½
Quicksilver M.Co.	20¾
do.......b3.	21
do......b. c.	19
do..........	19¾
do..........	19¼
do..........	19
Quick. Pf....b. c.	27½
do..........	27¼
Mar.L.&M.Co.b.c.	8
Mar.L.& M.Pf.b.c.	4½
A. & P. Tel...b. c.	26¾
do..........	26⅞
do.......b3.	26⅞
W. U. Tel....b. c.	77¾
do..........	77⅝
do..........	77⅞
do..........	77¾
do......s15.	77⅝
do.......b3.	77¾
do.......s3.	77⅝
do..........	77¾
do.......b3.	77¾
do.......s3.	77⅝
Pacific M..b. c.e.	43⅝
do.......s3.	43⅝
do.......s3.	43¾
do..........	43⅞
do.......s3.	43¾
do..........	43¾
do..........	43⅝
do..........	43½
do.......b3.	43½
do......s10.	43⅝
& M. S..b. c.	74¾

200 Adams Ex....s3.	102
80 do.....b. c.	102
101 N. Y. C. & H.b. c.	101⅞
50 do..........	102⅛
30 Panama...b. c.c.	120½
125 do..........	121
20 C., C. C. & I..b. c.	62
800 Erie Rail'y...b. c.	30¼
400 do..........	30⅛
500 do......s30.	30
400 do..........	30⅛
800 do..........	30¼
25 do..........	30
1300 do.......b3.	30¼
700 do..........	30¼
3500 do..........	30⅜
200 do.........c.	30⅜
1500 do.......b3.	30½
1000 do..........	30½
1200 do.......b3.	30⅝
1500 do..........	30⅝
200 do.......b3.	30¾
1700 do..........	30¾
100 do.........c.	30⅝
1800 do..........	30⅝
700 do..........	30½
200 do.......b3.	30⅝
1300 do..........	30½
600 do.......s3.	30⅜
1000 do..........	30⅜
100 C. & N. W....b. c.	45⅝
100 C. & N. W. Pf. b.c.	58¼
100 U. Pacific....b. c.	73⅛
100 do.......s3.	73¼
800 do..........	73⅜
100 do.........c.	73¼
100 do.........c.	73⅛
100 do.......b3.	73¼
500 do..........	73⅛
4700 do..........	73¼
800 do..........	73
1400 do.........c.	73
1000 do..........	73⅛
800 do..........	73
400 do..........	73⅛
do.......b3.	73¼
49 C. & P. G'td.b. c.	92⅞
200 do..........	92½
100 N. J. Central.....	113
6 do......b. c.	113¼
100 C. & R. I....b. c.	103¼
100 do.......b3.	103⅜
38 Del., L. & W......	114½
200 N. J. Southern...	5½
300 do......b. c.	5½
200 C., M. & S. P.b. c.	39¾
100 do......s60.	39½
200 do..........	39⅞
100 do.........c.	39¾
200 do..........	39⅝
100 C.M.&S.P.Pf.b.c.	59½
40 do..........	59¼
100 do..........	59½
23 Tol., Wab. & W..	15½
200 do......b. c.	16
100 do..........	15⅞
200 do..........	16
100 do.......b3.	16
100 New-Jersey.b. c.	130
100 H.& St.J.b.c.s30.	28⅜
100 do..........	28⅛
1500 Ohio & M..b. c.	28½
100 do..........	28⅜
200 do.........c.	28½
100 do......s10.	28½
300 do.......s3.	28½

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

Un. Pac. 1st...	99½
do..........	99⅝
Un. Pac. S. F...	93⅝
es. U. Tel. 7s.	103⅛
orth-west.1st.	89
L.&M.c.	3
ksilver......	18¾
do..........	18⅝
do..........	22
do..........	18½
P. Tel.	27¼
c Mail......	43½
do..........	43⅝
do.........c.	43½
do..........	43⅝
do.......s3.	43½
ern Un..b3.	77⅝
do.......s3.	77½
do.......s5.	77½
do.......b3.	77⅝
do..........	77½
do..........	77⅝
do......s10.	77½
do..........	77⅝
-western.	45⅛
do.......b3.	45⅛
do.......s3.	45⅜
do.........c.	45⅜
do..........	45⅝
est. Pf.s3.	58
b3.	39⅝
Pref.	59¼
Miss..s3.	28⅝
s3.	28¾
	28¼
Wab..	15¾

100 Rock Island......	103¼
300 do.......s3.	103¼
500 Erie Railway.....	30⅜
600 do..........	30¼
1200 do.......s3.	30⅛
1000 do.........c.	30¼
100 do.......b3.	30⅜
5 do..........	30⅝
100 do..........	30⅜
1100 do..........	30¼
100 do.......s3.	30⅛
200 do..........	30¼
100 do.......b3.	30¼
700 do..........	30⅛
700 Union Pacific.....	73⅛
100 do.........c.	73⅛
100 do.......b3.	73⅛
800 do..........	73⅛
600 do..........	73
475 do..........	72⅞
1300 do..........	72¾
500 do..........	72⅝
2400 do..........	72½
100 do..........	72⅜
200 do..........	72¼
900 do..........	72⅜
200 do.........c.	72⅜
700 Lake Shore.....	74⅝
100 do..........	74½
100 do.........c.	74½
100 do......s10.	74½
100 Han. & St. Jo...c.	28¼
100 do..........	28¼
100 do..........	28⅜
100 H. & St. Jo. Pref..	34½
200 Chi. & Alton.....	103¼

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

6s, R.,	121½
10-40s.	115
$25,000 U. S. 10-40s, R.........b. c.	115
5,000 U. S. 5s, C. '81.......b. c.	116⅝

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

T. bds.	103⅛
1st, C. & Wabash.b3.	88
e 1st...	99⅝
	99½
s, L. G.	97
S. Fd.	93½
I.&P.7s.	108
st 7s, C.	112¼
C.I.C.1st.	50½
	50¾
M.Con.	87½
	97¾
o.8s,C.	88
W. C..	91
W.1st..	82¾
	82½
Co.b.c.	118
b. c.	18¼
b. c.	28
b. c.	3
b. c.	26¾
T.b. c.	77½
b3.	77½
	77⅝
b3	77⅝
	77½
b. c.	87⅝
	87¾
	87½
o. c.	43½
	43⅝
	43¼
	43⅜
b3.	43½
	43½
b. c.	64
b.c.	30¼
	30⅛
	30¼
	30⅜
b. c.	130
b. c.	121

200 Union Pac...b. c.	72½
800 do..........	72⅝
500 do..........	72½
800 do..........	72⅝
100 do.........c.	72¾
200 do.......b3.	72⅞
100 do..........	72¾
2100 do.......b3.	72⅝
500 do..........	72½
1000 do..........	72⅜
2000 do.......s3.	72¼
800 do..........	72
1000 do..........	71⅞
400 C. & N. W....b. c.	45¼
600 C. & R. I..b. c.s3.	103¼
400 C., M. & St. P.b.c.	39½
1300 do..........	39⅜
100 C.,M.&St.P.Pf.b.c.	59⅜
600 T., Wab. & W.b.c.	15¾
25 do..........	16
28 D., L. & W..b. c.	114¼
6 do..........	115
57 Chic. & Alt..b. c.	103½
200 Ohio & M.b.c.b3.	28¼
100 do..........	28¼
100 do.......b3.	28⅛
800 do..........	28⅛
300 do..........	28¼
400 H. & St. Jo..b. c.	28⅛
600 do..........	28
300 do..........	27¾
25 C., C. & I. C..b. c.	6½
500 St. L., I. M. & So.	20
36 St. L., K. C. & N. Pref......b. c.	30
200 do.......b3.	32
100 L. S.&M.So.b.c.s5.	74½
500 do..........	74⅝
200 Kan. Pac....b. c.	18½
50 N. J. Cent...b. c.	113¼
130 do..........	113⅛
100 do..........	113

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

p...	45
	100
st..	118
	19½
	26½
	77½
b3.	77½
	77⅝
s3.	77⅝
	77½
	77⅝
3.	77½
	62
8.	43⅝
8.	43½
	43½
3.	43⅝
	43½
	101½
	74½
	74⅜
	30¼
	30⅛
	30¼
3.	30¼
	30¼
	30⅜
	30⅜
	45⅛
	45¼
	103⅛

500 Union Pacific....	71⅝
300 do..........	71¾
1500 do..........	71⅞
500 do..........	71¾
500 do..........	71⅝
1000 do..........	71½
100 do..........	71⅜
400 do..........	71½
500 do..........	71⅝
590 do..........	71⅜
800 do..........	71¼
1290 do..........	71
560 do..........	71¼
1000 do.......s3.	71⅜
1400 do..........	71⅝
1800 do..........	71¼
1500 do..........	71½
300 do..........	71⅝
300 do..........	71½
100 do..........	71⅝
200 do.......s3.	71¼
1100 do..........	71⅝
300 Toledo & Wab....	15⅝
20 Del. Lack. & W..	115
100 Ohio & Miss....s3.	28
1000 do..........	28
200 do..........	28⅛
200 Han. & St. Jo....	27½
100 do..........	27⅝
100 C., C. & I. C.....	6⅛
100 St. L. & Kan. C...	32

MONDAY, April 12—P. M.

The week opened with a strong stock market, but before the close there was a general reaction in prices. In the last sales of the day, however, there was some recovery, and the market left off with an improved tone. The transactions in railway and miscellaneous shares aggregated 181,000 shares, of which 44,000 were in Union Pacific, 42,000 in Erie, 29,000 in [illegible], and 26,000 in Western Union, the [illegible] having been much smaller in [illegible]. Union Pacific advanced from 73½ to [illegible] 72⅞ during the first half hour [illegible]. At the call there was a re[illegible] followed by a decline to 72¼ [illegible]. A recovery to 72½ succeeded, but sales were afterward made at 71⅝ @71⅜ @71¼, and finally 71½. Pacific Mail rose from 43¼ to 43⅞, and afterward reacted, the last sales, however, being at 43⅝. Erie was strong in the early dealings, and rose from 30 to 30¾ on an animated business, but afterward settled back to 30⅛, leaving off at a slight recovery. Western Union advanced from 77¾ to 78, declined to 77⅜, and closed at 77½. Lake Shore opened at 75, and closed at 74⅜, the extreme quotations. Hannibal and St. Joseph, common, advanced from 28 to 28⅜, and afterward declined 1 ⅌ cent. The remainder of the list declined ¼ to ⅝ per cent., closing with a slight rally in some instances. Quicksilver was a notable exception, the common declining from 22½ to 18¼, and closing at 19½, against 23 on Saturday. Sales of the preferred were made at 27½ @27¼ @28, against 29⅞ at the close on Saturday. Investment shares were steady on a moderate business.

The money market was easy during the greater portion of the day at 4@5 per cent. for call loans. Just before the close of bank hours, however, the demand increased and rates advanced to 6@7 per cent., the market closing at 5 to 6. The discounts' business was on the basis of 5½ to 7 per cent. for prime acceptances.

The foreign advices reported a gain of £22,000 sterling by the Bank of England, on balance, to-day. The rate of discount for three months' bills in the open market at London is ¼ below the bank rate. Consols were lower, closing at 93⅛ for money and 93¼ for the account, and American securities dull and steady. 1865s, old, closed at 108; 1867s at 107⅞, and 10-40s and new 5s at 103⅜. The sterling exchange market was firm, rates having been advanced from $4 86 to $4 86½ for prime bankers' long, and from $4 90 to $4 90½ for demand sterling. Actual business was at $4 85½@$4 86 and $4 89½@$4 90. Gold was quiet and firm, the price remaining at 115¼@115⅜ all day. The closing sales were at 115⅜, the market having been strengthened by the advance on exchange. The gold loan market was easy, the carrying rates ranging from 1 to 3 ⅌ cent. Loans were also made flat.

Government bonds were less active than on Saturday, the transactions having been mostly in small lots. The market was firm in tone, however, and prices steady at the advanced figures of last week. There was a firm feeling in railroad bonds, and the dealings were large in a few issues. Union Pacifics were in demand, and some round amounts changed hands. Firsts sold at 99½@99⅝, Land Grants at 97@97⅜, and Sinking Funds at 93½@93¾. Central Pacifics sold at 99⅞@100. Toledo and Wabash Firsts declined ½ ⅌ cent., selling at 82½. C., C. & I. C. Firsts sold as low as 50¼, and closed at 50¾. The general market was firm, and prices were without important change. State bonds were merely nominal.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, April 12, 1875.

Gold receipts	$974,057 31
Gold payments	32,398 39
Gold balance	58,611,797 32
Currency receipts	979,648 32
Currency payments	972,992 92
Currency balance	42,386,125 99
Customs	530,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—APRIL 12.

	Saturday.	Monday.
United States 5s, 1881. coupon	116⅜	116⅝
United States 5-20s, 1862, coupon	118⅜	118¾
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupon	121½	121¾
American gold	115⅛	115⅜
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 85¼@$4 85½	$4 86
New-York Central	102	101½
Rock Island	103½	103½
Pacific Mail	43⅜	43½
St. Paul	39¾	39⅜
St. Paul Preferred	59⅞	59½
Western Union	77⅞	77½
Union Pacific	73½	71½
Lake Shore	74⅞	74⅜
Wabash	16½	15⅝
North-western	45⅝	45¼
North-western Preferred	58½	58
Delaware and Lackawanna	115	115
New-Jersey Central	113	113
Panama	119	121
Erie	30	30⅜
Ohio and Mississippi	28⅝	28⅛
C., C. and I. C	6⅜	6⅛
Harlem	131	131

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	102	101½	300
Erie	30¾	30	42,000
Lake Shore	75	74⅜	6,500
Wabash	16	15⅝	3,500
North-western	45⅝	45¼	2,300
North-western preferred	58¼	58	200
Rock Island	103⅝	103⅛	1,800
Milwaukee and St Paul	39⅞	39⅜	3,900
Mil. and St. Paul. preferred	59½	59⅜	240
Pittsburg	92½	92½	100
New-Jersey Central	113⅛	113	100
Union Pacific	73⅞	71	44,000
C., C. and Ind. Central	6¼	6⅛	200
Hannibal and St. Joseph	28⅜	27⅜	2,200
Han. and St. Joseph pref	34½	34½	200
Ohio and Mississppi	28⅝	28	8,000
Panama	121	121	225
Western Union	78	77⅜	26,100
Atlantic and Pacific Tel	27	26½	1,200
Pacific Mail	43⅞	43¼	29,500
Quicksilver	22½	18¼	7,000
Quicksilver preferred	28	27¼	300
Atlantic and Pac. preferred	13⅞	13⅞	100
Kansas Pacific	32	32	300
Mariposa	3	3	200
New-Jersey Southern	5½	5½	200
Iron Mountain	20	20	500
Total sales			181,165

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
Currency 6s	120⅛	120⅝
6s, '81, r	121⅜	121½
6s, '81, c	122½	122⅞
5-20s, '62, r	115¾	....
5-20s, '62, c	118½	119
5-20s, '64, r	115⅝	116
5-20s, '64, c	119½	119¾
5-20s, '65, r	116¾	117
5-20s, '65, c	121⅝	122
5-20s, '65, n. r	120⅝	120⅞
5-20s, '65, n.c	120⅞	121
5-20s, '67, r	121¼	121¾
5-20s, '67, c	121⅝	121⅞
5-20s, '68, r	121	....
5-20s, '68, c	121½	121⅞
10-40s, r	114⅞	115
10-40s, c	116⅜	116¾
5s, '81, r	116⅜	116¾
5s, '81, c	116½	116¾

The Sub-Treasurer disbursed in coin $44,000 for interest and $42,800 for called bonds.

The day's business at the Gold Exchange Bank covered:

Gold cleared	$28,842,000
Gold balances	852,377
Currency balances	11,091,504

Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$95,101,142
Currency balances	3,067,606
Gold exchanges	9,590,158
Gold balances	1,085,670

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Arkansas 6s Funded.	28
A. 7s L. R.& Ft.S.is.	9½
Ark. 7s M. & L.R...	9½
A.7s L.R.P.B.&N.O.	9½
A. 7s M. O.& R..Riv.	9½
Ark. 7s Ark. Cent. R.	9½
California 7s.........	112
Connecticut 6s......	107
Georgia 6s..........	87
Ga. 7s, new bonds..	97
Georgia 7s indorsed.	90
Ga. 7s, Gold bonds..	89
Kentucky 6s........	101
Louisiana 6s........	35
La. 6s, new bonds...	35
La. 6s, new F. D....	35
La. 7s. Penitentiary.	35
La. 6s, Levee bonds.	35
La. 8s, Levee bonds.	32
La. 8s, L. B. '75.....	36
Michigan 6s, '78-'79..	104
Michigan 6s, 1883....	105
Michigan 7s, 1890....	108
Missouri 6s due in'75.	100½
Missouri 6s due in'76.	100
Missouri 6s due in'77.	99
Missouri 6s due in'78.	99
Missouri 6s due in'79.	99
Missouri 6s due in'80.	99
F. B. due 1894-5......	98¼
L.B.due 1881 to '91.in	99⅞
As. or Un. due '92..	98
Han. & St. J. due '75.	100
Han. & St. J. due '76.	100
Han. & St. J. due '66.	99½
Han. & St. J. due '87.	99¾
N. Y. Reg. B. Loan..	106½
N. Y. Coup. B. Loan.	107
N. Y. 5s, Gold Loan.	110
N. C. 6s, old, Jan.&J.	20½
N. C. 6s, April & Oct..	20½
N.C.N.C.R.Jan.&Ju.	50
N.C.N.C.R.Ap.&Oct.	50
C.C.off Ja.&—.C.N	39
N.C.N.C.C.off A. & O.	39
N. C. Fund. Act, '66..	12½
N. C. Fund. Act.'68..	10½
N. C. Spec.T., class 1.	4
N. C. Spec. T., class 2.	3½
N. C. Spec. T., class 3.	3½
Ohio 6s, '75.........	101¼
Ohio 6s, '81.........	104
Ohio 6s, '86.........	107
Rhode Island 6s.....	105
South Carolina 6s...	31½
S. C. 6s, Jan. & July.	30
S. C. 6s, April & Oct.	30
S. C. Fund. Act, '66..	30
S. C. L. C. '89, J. & J.	30
S. C. L. C., '89, A.&O.	30
S. C. 7s of '88.......	30
S. C. Non-Fund. bds.	6¼
Tennessee 6s, old....	70
Tenn. 6s, old ex C...	54
Tenn. 6s, new bds...	70
Tenn. 6s, new ex C...	53½
Tenn. 6s, new series.	52½
Virginia 6s, Con.bds.	60
Va. 6s, ex matu'd C..	54⅞
Va. 6s, Con. 2d series	42
Va. 6s, Deferred bds.	8⅞

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

Alb. & Sus. 1st bds.	109½
Alb. & Sus. 2d bds..	104
Bos., H. & Erie 1st..	27¼
Bos., H. & E. 1st, G.	32
B., C. R. & M.1st7s,g.	40
Ches. & Ohio 6s, 1st.	45½
Ches. &Ohio6s,Ex.C.	39
Chic. & Alt S. F.,1st.	110¼
Chic. & Alton Inc...	103
La. & Mo. 1st, g'd...	91
Chic.,B.&Q.8 p.c. 1st.	113
C., B. & Q. Con. 7s.	104½
Chic., R. I. & Pac...	108
Cen.R.N.J.,1st,new.	111
Cen. R. N.J.,1st Con.	105¼
Cen.R.N.J.,cons.con.	111½
Clev.,P.&Ash.old bs.	102
Clev.,P.&Ash.n.bds.	100½
Det., Mon. & Tol. bds.	100¾
Buffalo & Erie n.bds.	100½
Buff. & State Line 7s.	102
Kal.& W.Pigeon 1st.	85½
Lake Shore Div.bds.	100
Lake Shore C. C. 1st.	103¼
Lake Shore C. R. 1st.	101½
Lake Shore C. C. 2d.	94
Mich.Cen. C. 7s, 1902.	103½
M. Cen.1st 8s,'82,S.F.	110
Mich. Cen. Equip.bs.	99½
N. Y. & N. H. 6s....	100½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883...	101
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887..	100¼
Am. Dock&Imp.bds.	103
M.&St.P. 1st,8s,P.D.	108
M.&St.P.1st,7 3-10P.D.	91⅛
M.&St. P.7s, G.,R.D.	82½
M.&St.P.,1st,H.&D.	75½
M. & St.P. 1st,C.&M.	81
M.& St.Paul 1st Con.	73⅞
M. & St. P. 2d......	76
Chic. & N. W. S. F'd.	103
Chic.& N.W.Int.bds.	101⅞
Chic.&N.W.Con.bds.	91
Chic.& N.W.Ex.bds.	85
Chic. & N. W. 1st...	98
Chic.&N.W.C.G.bds.	85⅝
Chic.& N.W.R.G.bs.	85
Galena & Chicago 2d.	103
Peninsula 1st, Conv.	95½
C.,C.,C.&I.1st7s,S.F.	107⅞
Del., L. & West. 2d.	109
Del., L.& W. 7s, Con.	115½
Morris & Essex 1st.	112
Morris & Essex 2d..	105¾
Mor. & Es. bds..1900.	99
Mor. & Es. Constr'n.	100
Erie 2d 7s, 1879.....	101
Erie 3d 7s, 1883.....	99½
Long Dock bonds...	105
Buff.,N.Y.&E.L.bds.	87
Han. & St.Jo.L.Grts.	102¾
Han.&St.Jo.8s.Conv.	86¾
Dub.& SiouxCity1st.	100
Dub.&S.City,2d Div.	100
Cedar Falls & M. 1st.	83
Ind., B. & West. 1st.	28
Ind., B. & West. 2d..	10
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ ct. 2d.	103⅜
M.So.N.I.S.F. 7 ⅌ ct.	107¾
Cleve. & Tol. S. F'd.	106
Cleve. & Tol. n. bds.	100½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876..	101½
N. Y. C. & H. 1st C.	113
N. Y. C. & H. 1st R..	112
H. R. 7s 2d S. F.,'85..	108
Hud. R. 7s 3d, 1875..	103
Harlem 1st 7s, Coup.	112¼
North Missouri 1st..	86
Ohio & Miss. C.S.F..	98
Ohio & Miss. Con...	97⅛
Ohio & Miss. 2d Con.	78½
Cen.PacificGold bds.	99¾
Cen. P. S. Joa. B'ch..	86⅜
Cen. P. Cal. & Or.1st.	88
Cen. P. State Aid bs.	106
Western Pacific bds.	95½
Un. Pacific 1st bds..	99⅝
Union Pacific S. F...	93½
Pacific R. of Mo. 1st.	92
P. R. of Mo. 1st C. B..	80½
Pac. R. of Mo. 2d...	79½
Pac. R. 7s, g. by Mo.	100
P., Ft. W. & C. 1st..	110
P., Ft. W. & C. 2d..	105¾
P., Ft. W. & C. 3d...	99
C. & P. Con. S. F...	106
Cleve. & Pitts. 4th..	97
C., Chic. & Ind. 1st..	50¼
C., Chic. & Ind. 2d..	19½
St. L. & Iron M. 1st.	88
Alton & T. H. 1st....	105
A. & T. H. 2d. Pref'd.	89
Alt. & T. H. 2d, Inc.	77
Tol., P. & W., W. D.	51
Tol. & W. 1st Ex...	82½
T. & W. 1st, St. L. D.	62½
T. & W. Con. Conv..	40
Gt. West. 1st, 1888..	79¼
Pekin, L. & D. 1st .	60

And the following for the City bank shares:

America............	152
American Exchange.	119
Chatham...........	138
Chemical..........	1600
City..............	300
Citizen's.........	125
Commerce.........	118½
Continental.......	93½
Corn Exchange.....	127
First National....	200
Fourth National....	98¾
German American..	92
Gold Exchange.....	115
Greenwich.........	215
Grocers'..........	101½
Hanover...........	98
Imprs' and Traders'.	195
Irving............	130
Manhattan.........	151
Market............	121
Mechanics'........	144
Merchants'........	121
Nassau............	104
New-York..........	131
North America.....	100
Pacific...........	165
Park..............	144
People's..........	140
State of New-York..	115
Tradesmen's.......	145
Union.............	140

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—APRIL 12.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	102	....
City 6s, new	106	....
Camden and Amboy Railroad	130½	130⅝
Pennsylvania Railroad	55½	55⅝
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad	56½	56⅝
Lehigh Valley Railroad	42⅞	43
Catawissa Railroad, Preferred	23⅜	23¾
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	33½	33⅝
Northern Central Railroad	32½	....
Lehigh Navigation	51	51⅝
Lehigh Gold Loan	101½	....

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ COLUMBUS, CHICAGO, AND INDIANA CENTRAL bond-holders who favor the enforcement of the liability of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company are requested to meet at the office of HASSLER & CO., No. 7 Wall st., on TUESDAY, 13th, at 12 o'clock M.

☞ ALEXANDER FROTHINGHAM & CO., 12 WALL st., dealers in stock privileges. Comprehensive explanatory circulars mailed gratuitously, containing prices all stocks sold at the Exchange.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, April 12, 1875.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last has been as follows:

Ashes, pks	43	Lead, pigs	290
Beeswax, pks	12	Leather, sides	11,418
Beans, bbls	41	Peanuts, bags	760
Broom-corn, bales	165	Rice, pks	527
Flour, bbls	18,264	Resin, bbls	473
Meal, bags	428	Skins, bales	840
Wheat, bushels	52,500	Sumac, bags	600
Corn, bales	12,900	Starch, pks	3,300
Oats, bushels	5,990	Oil-cake, pks	2,184
Malt, bushels	2,600	Beef, pks	98
Barley, bushels	9,500	Cut-meats, pks	601
Grass-seed, bags	344	Lard, tcs	1,753
Cotton, bales	4,862	Pork, pks	1,218
C. S. Oil, bbls	280	Butter, pks	3,804
Oat-meal, bbls	160	Cheese, pks	3,838
Dried Fruit, pks	62	Tallow, pks	74
Eggs, bbls	192	Sugar, bbls	87
Flax-seed, bags	71	Syrup, bbls	20
Hemp, bales	2	Tea, pks	53
Hops, bales	4	Tobacco, hhds	200
Hides, No	8,227	Tobacco, pks	1,395
Hides, bdls	754	Wool, bales	58
Molasses, bbls	835	Whisky, bbls	798

COFFEE—Has been quoted firm, on a moderate inquiry for desirable invoices. Sales, 820 bags Mexican at 8½c., gold. No further dealings reported in Rio, the stock of which in first hands this evening is 41,360 bags; at Baltimore, 35,438 bags, at Mobile, 3,000 bags, at New-Orleans, 4,505 bags, and at Galveston, 3,000 bags. We quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 15¾c.@16c.; fair, 16¾c.@17c.; good at 17¼c.@17¾c.; prime, 18½c.@18¾c., gold, ⅌ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 16c.@19½c., gold; Java invoices, 24c.@27c.; Maracaibo, 18½c.@20½c.; Laguayra, 18c.@19c.; Jamaica, 16c.@18c.; Costa Rica, 17c.@19c.; Mexican, 18c.@19c.; Ceylon, 18½c.@20½c.; Savanilla, 17½c.@19½c.; San Domingo, 16c.@16¼c., ⅌ lb., gold. The jobbing trade has been moderate at full previous prices.

COTTON—Has been in limited demand for early delivery, with values quoted depressed and weak, on freer offerings. Sales have been officially reported since our last, for early delivery, of 574 bales, (of which 323 bales were on Saturday evening,) including 323 bales to shippers, 93 bales to spinners, and 158 bales to speculators....The business for forward delivery has been quite active, opening rather more firmly, influenced, in part, by the somewhat more favorable Liverpool advices, but subsequently yielding 1-16c.@3-32c. ⅌ lb. under more urgent offerings, and most liberal arrivals at the shipping ports, closing heavily. Sales have been reported since our last of 46,000 bales, of which 20,500 bales were on Saturday evening, and 25,500 bales to-day, with 4,100 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with April options closing at 16¼c.@16 9-32c.; May, 16 13-32c.@16 7-16c.; June, 16 23-32c.@16¾c.; July, 17c.@17 1-32c.; August, 17 5-32c.@17 3-16c.; September, 16 27-32c.; October, 16 5-16c.@16 11-32c.; November, 16 3-32c.@16⅛c.; December, 16 5-32c.@16 3-16c., and January, 16¼c. ⅌ lb. ....The receipts at this port to-day were 4,862 bales, of which 1,108 bales were by rail. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 9,891 bales, against 8,168 bales same day last week; and thus far this week, 15,106 bales, against 13,128 bales same time last week. The receipts at all the ports since Sept. 1, 1874, have been 3,238,327 bales, against 3,482,208 bales same time previous year. Consolidated (one day) exports to Great Britain, 1,062 bales; to the Continent, 2,177 bales. Stock in New-York, 186,493 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 561,828 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification:

New-York Quotations based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	14	14	14⅛	14⅛
Good Ordinary	15½	15½	15¾	15¾
Low Middling	16¼	16⅜	16⅝	16⅝
Middling	16⅝	16¾	17	17
Good Middling	17⅛	17¼	17½	17½
Middling Fair	17⅝	17¾	18	18
Fair	18¼	18⅜	18⅝	18⅝

FIRE-CRACKERS—Have been quiet but quoted steady, within the range of $2 30@$2 42½, currency, for short to full count.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—State and Western Flour has been more sought after and generally quoted stronger in price—in the instance of shipping extras (which have been in more urgent demand) and the better qualities of Superfine 10c.@15c. ⅌ bbl. higher. Minnesota Extras have been held with decidedly more confidence. The sales since our last have been 22,700 bbls., of all grades, including No. 2 Flour at $4 35@$4 70; ordinary to choice Superfine State and Western, $4 75@$5 10, chiefly at $4 80@$5; inferior to very good Extra State at $5 20@$5 50, chiefly at $5 25@$5 40; very good to fancy do. and City Mills Extra at $5 50@$6; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $5 20@$5 50, chiefly at $5 35@$5 50; very good to very fancy do., $5 50@$6; poor to very good round-hoop Ohio at $5 20@$5 50; poor to choice Minnesota Extra shipping at $5 30@$6; Western Trade and Family Extra Wheat stock at $5 35@$6 65; fair to very choice Western Trade and Family Extra Red and Amber (Winter) Wheat stock at $5 35@$6 65; Western White do., Extras, $5 50@$7 50; St Louis Extra, $5 55@$7 75; Extras Genesee, $5 40@$6 65; Minnesota Extras, patent stock, $5 85@$8 75 with some very fancy brands quoted much higher in exceptional instances, included in the sales have been 12,800 bbls. shipping stock, in good part Minnesota, and City Mill shipping Extras, within our range....Southern Flour has been in rather better demand, and quoted steadier in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,150 bbls., in lots, at $4 70@$6 for very poor and very good shipping and trade Extras, and $6@$7 75 for ordinary to very choice Family Extras....Canada Flour continues dull and unsettled....Rye Flour has been in limited supply and fair within the range of from $4 20@$5 30 for fine to very choice Superfine. Sales, 375 bbls., chiefly at $5@$5 25 for Superfine, ⅌ bbl....Corn-meal has been in moderate request, within the range of $4@$4 50 for very poor to very choice Yellow Western; $3 90@$4 10 for Jersey, and $4 75@$4 80 for Brandywine. Sales have been reported of 700 bbls....Corn-meal, in sacks, has been in demand at from $1 35@$1 85 ⅌ 100 lb....Oat-meal has been very quiet at from $7 25@$8 25 ⅌ bbl.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been moderately active, opening rather heavily as to price, in most instances, but closing with more steadiness on prime stock, especially of No. 2 Milwaukee, and No. 1, which have been in most favor with buyers, chiefly on export account. Winter Wheat has been held with confidence but has been inactive. Sales have been reported since our last of 134,000 bushels at $1 26@$1 31½ for fair ordinary to strictly prime No. 1 Spring, mainly at $1 31@$1 31½ for strictly prime Minnesota, and $1 27 for Chicago, afloat; $1 24@$1 26 for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, in store and afloat, mostly at $1 26 for prime afloat; $1 22@$1 25 (nominally) for No. 2 North-west Spring, in store and afloat; $1 21@$1 24 for No. 2 Chicago do., in store and afloat, chiefly at $1 23 for good, afloat, and $1 21 for do. in store; $1 18@$1 30 for ungraded Spring, car stock; and within the previous range for Red, Amber, and White Western. Included in the sales were 10,000 bushels No. 1 Minnesota Spring, first half of June delivery, at $1 30 ⅌ bushel....New Corn has been less active, and though opening stronger as to values, the later dealings indicated a decline of fully 1c. a bushel from the highest figures of the day, closing heavily, under more urgent offerings of stock, partly to arrive. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 94,500 bushels at 93c.@95c. for new Mixed Western, in store, closing dull within the range of 93c.@94c., in store; 94c.@95c. for new Mixed do., afloat, closing weak at 94c.@94½c. for good to prime; 95c.@96c. for new Yellow Western; and 94½c.@95c. (in part) for new White do., car lots....Old Corn has been in less request, and somewhat nominal in price; quoted about 96c. for prime Mixed Western, afloat. ....Rye held above the views of buyers, and inactive; Canada, in bond, quoted at 96c. ⅌ bushel....Barley quoted about steady, with rather more inquiry for stock. Sales have been reported of 9,500 bushels prime Canada West at $1 50; 6,000 bushels California, free on board, on cars here, at $1 22½ and 2,700 bushels Jefferson County at $1 25 ....Barley-malt quiet at unchanged quotations; 700 bushels two-rowed State sold at $1 42½ ⅌ bushel....Canada Peas scarce quiet, and somewhat nominal as to values....Oats have been in moderately active request, opening at an advance, but closing rather less buoyantly. Sales have
 been reported since our last of 52,000 bushels at 73c.@76c. for very inferior to prime Mixed Western, chiefly at 75½c.@76c. for stock, afloat; 75c.@78c. for poor to very choice White Western; 74½c.@76c. for poor to fair White State; and 74¼c.@75c. for Mixed State. ....Business in Feed has been comparatively quiet, with values quoted lower, within the range of from $23@$29 for poor to very choice, chiefly at $27 for Mill-feed ⅌ ton. Sales 500 bags at $27....Bale Hay has been in generally limited request, with shipping grades quoted at 65c.@75c for good to choice, and retailing qualities at 80c.@$1 05. Clover 60c.@70c. Rye Straw has been inactive within the range of from 60c.@85c. Oat at 55c.@70c. ⅌ 100 lb....The stock of grain in store at this port to-day embraces 1,455,462 bushels Wheat, 2,145,164 bushels Corn, 27,531 bushels Rye, 69,838 bushels Barley, 211,900 bushels Malt, 778 bushels Peas, and 741,792 bushels Oats, showing a decrease in the stock of Wheat, Corn, Barley, and Oats, with an increase in that of Malt, in store, since Monday of last week. The aggregate of Grain in store is 5,466,870 bushels, as against 5,728,-670 bushels last Monday, and 1,959,634 bushels this date last year.

	1875. April 12.	1875. April 5.	1874. April 13.
Wheat, bushels	1,455,462	1,701,029	906,772
Corn	2,145,164	2,394,967	181,721
Oats	741,792	786,269	440,787
Barley	69,838	101,961	128,382
Rye	27,531	27,531	20,379
Peas	778	......	911
Malt	211,900	194,777	49,559
Grand total	4,652,465	5,206,523	1,728,371

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been quiet but firm; Domestic Cloth quoted at 12½c.@12¾c.; Calcutta Bags at 12¼c.@12½c.; Calcutta Bagging at 9½c.@9⅝c. ⅌ lb.

HEMP—There has been a very slow movement noted in Hemp, prices of which have been without material alteration. Jute Butts have been active and firm, with sales reported of 4,850 bales at 2 11-16c.@2¾c., currency, free, and 2c.@2⅛c., gold, in bond. We quote: Manila Hemp at 7½c.@8c.; Sisal at 5⅜c.@5½c., gold, ⅌ lb.; clean Russian, $220@$225, gold, ⅌ ton; Dressed American, $240@$285; Undressed do., $180@$190, currency, ⅌ ton. Jute, 4¼c.@5½c.; Jute Butts, 2 11-16c.@2¾c., currency. Prime North River Flax, 15c.; fair to prime Canada do., 14c.@16c.; Western, 14½c.@15c. ⅌ lb.

HIDES—Dull at about former rates: sales, 1,100 Matamoras Kips, 1,700 dry Texas, and 120 bales Curacoa Goat Skins on private terms.

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER—Laths have been moderately active since our last, with Eastern quoted from yard (in lots) at $2@$2 25, and afloat at $1 75@$2 ⅌ 1,000....Lime has been in demand and firmly held with common Rockland quoted at $1 25, and Lump at $1 50@$1 65; State, (nominally,) $1 25@$1 50 ⅌ bbl.; Portland Cement, $4 25@$4 75; Roman, (nominally,) $4@$4 50 ⅌ bbl....The Lumber trade shows more animation. Eastern Spruce is in better request. Yellow Pine also more sought after. Hard-woods are attracting considerable attention. Prices show firmness in most instances....Eastern Spruce quoted at $18@$21, for lots to order, and $17@$19 for cargoes; Southern Pine, $19@$25; White Pine Boards, $18@$30; Hewn Timber, $20@$30; Black Walnut, $65@$120; Shingles within the range of $8@$10 for Extra Shaved Pine; $6 50@$8 for Sawed, and $17@$27 for Cypress.

MOLASSES—Refining grades of foreign have been in good request and quoted firm in price, on very meagre offerings. Sales, 267 hhds. and 32 tcs. Matanzas, reported at 43¾c., flat, ⅌ gallon. A cargo of 342 hhds. and 39 tcs. Sagua, just arrived, has been reported as imported by refiners. Grocery grades have also been in light stock and wanted; no further invoice sales reported. An invoice of 77 hhds. Viquez, of recent receipt, not yet reported as marketed. The jobbing trade in foreign and in new-crop New-Orleans has been moderate at very firm rates....We quote: Porto Rico, 45c.@60c.; Barbados, new crop, 44c.@45c.; Demerara, 40c.@55c.; new-crop Cuba, grocery qualities, 41c.@45c.; new-crop Cuba, refining grades, 42½c. for 50 test; do., Centrifugal, 32c.@35c.; St. Croix, 50c.@55c.; New-Orleans, new crop, 65c.@77½c.; for fair to fancy.... Syrups have been firm and in good request, with Sugar Syrup within the range of 40c.@70c., the latter for very fancy, and Molasses do. at 42c.@52c. ⅌ gallon; offerings generally limited....Sugar-house Molasses has been moderately sought after, in good part for export, and quoted steady on the basis of 31c.@32c. for hhds. and 34c.@35c. for bbls., for new product, and 36c.@37c. for extra heavy.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been less active, but quoted within the range of $2 07½@$2 12½ for Strained to good Strained; $2 25@$2 50 for No. 2; $2 0[illegible]@$4 50 for No. 1, and $5@$8 for Pale to Extra Pale ⅌ 280 lb. Sales have been made of 5,000 bbls. good Strained at $2 10@$2 12½ ⅌ 280 lb....Tar has been in very limited request within the range of $2@$2 37½....City Pitch, $2 25, delivered....Spirits Turpentine has been quiet, on the basis of 36½c.@37c. for merchantable; 125 bbls. New-York pks. sold at 37½c. ⅌ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been quoted somewhat firmer, on less urgent offerings and a fair demand; Crude, in bulk, quoted here at 6⅞c., on sales of 500 bbls.; also, 2,500 bbls., April and May deliveries, at 7c....Refined, here, at 14@14⅛c.; at Philadelphia at 13⅞c., and at Baltimore at 13⅞c. for early delivery....Refined, in cases, 19c.@20c....City Naphtha at 9¾c. ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been depressed, and again quoted lower, influenced by unfavorable Western advices; demand very moderate. Sales have been reported of only 160 bbls. new Western Mess at $22 20@$22 25, with prime Mess and extra prime quoted as in our last. And, for forward delivery, of new Western Mess, 1,500 bbls., July options, at $22 37½@$22 62½, closing at $22 37½, with May options quoted nominally at $22@$22 20, and June at $22 30 ⅌ bbl....Dressed Hogs have been in moderate demand and quoted steady at 10¾c. for City....Cut-meats have been quiet and somewhat irregular as to price; stock generally offered with reserve; sales have been reported since our last of 12,000 lb. Pickled Bellies, 13 lb., at 11⅜c., with small lots of Pickled Shoulders at 9½c.@10c.; Smoked Shoulders at 10¾c.@11c.; Pickled Hams at 13c.; Smoked Hams at 14½c.; Western Pickled Hams, in tcs., quoted at 12½c.@13c.; Boston Backs in bxs. at 12½c.@13c....Bacon firm and moderately sought after, with sales reported of 115 bxs. City Long Clear at 12½c.@12 11-16c., the latter rate for small lots. Western Long Clear at 12¼c.; Short Clear at 12½c., and Long and Short Clear at 12⅜c....Lard has been less confidently inquired for and has been quoted about ⅛c. ⅌ lb. lower, closing, however, rather more steady. Sales have been reported of small lots of Western Steam at 15½c.@15 9-16c.; 40 tcs. City at 15⅛c.; with small lots of Refined within the range of 15c.@15⅜c. And for forward delivery of Western Steam, 500 tcs., April option, at 15½c., closing at 15½c.@15 9-16c.; 1,250 tcs. May at 15½c.@15 9-16c.; 2,500 tcs. June at 15⅝c.@15 11-16c., and 2,000 tcs. July at 15¾c.@15 13-16c. ⅌ lb....Beef has been in somewhat better request at about steady prices; sales, 180 bbls. and 150 tcs. We quote at $10 for Plain Mess, $11 for extra do., and $15 for Packet, ⅌ bbl....Tierce Beef quoted at $20@$21 for Prime Mess, $22@$24 for India Mess, and $28@$29 for City Extra do., ⅌ tierce....Beef Hams dull at $18@$21 for good to very choice....Butter has been quoted about steady on, however, a very moderate movement, chiefly in the finer makes. We quote firkins, tubs, and pails from 15c.@25c. for ordinary to choice State and near-by products; 25c.@30c., for choice to fancy do.; 12c.@22c. for poor to choice Western; 12c.@17c. for rolls, and new State, in tubs, at 23c.@30c. for fair to choice, and new Western at 18c.@25c....Cheese has been rather quiet, but held with firmness, with State Factory quoted firm at 13c.@16¾c. for fair to fancy; State Dairy, 7c.@15½c.; Western, 5c.@15½c. ⅌ lb....Eggs have been in better supply and moderate request within the reduced range of from 23c.@26c. for fair to fancy.

SEEDS—A brisk home trade inquiry has been reported for Clover, which is in much reduced supply here, and very scarce at most of the distributing points of the interior. Prices have been again quoted stronger, closing buoyantly. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 400 bags prime Western, car stock, at 11¾c.; 200 bags prime to choice do., in lots from store, at 12c.@12¼c., now quoted at 12½c. asked for choice. State Seed is in very scant stock, and held at extreme rates. Pennsylvania Seed is out of market, and quoted altogether nominal. Shippers were not operating....Rough Flax has been quoted firm at $2 10@$2 35 ⅌ bushel, from cars and store, but has been inactive, in the absence of supplies of moment....Timothy Seed is held rather more confidently at $2 55@$2 60 for car stock and $2 65@$2 85 for job lots, from store, but is quiet. ....Calcutta Linseed is dull and somewhat nominal at $2 07½@$2 10, gold ⅌ 56 lb.

SOAP—There has been a fair inquiry noted for most kinds, chiefly in a jobbing way, at steady rates, with Castile quoted at 8½c.@8¾c.; Colgate's Pale at 7½c., currency; Family, 8c., and W. F. Taylor's do., 6½c., less usual discount.

SPICES—Job lots of stock have been moderately inquired for at unchanged quotations. Invoices have been comparatively dull. Mace quoted at $1 05@$1 17½; No. 1 Nutmegs, $1@$1 05; Cassia, 22c.@23c.; Cloves, 37c.@40c.; East India Pepper, 18c.@18½c.; White Pepper, 25c.@25½c.; Pimento, 10½c.@11c.; Ginger, 10½c.@11½c. ⅌ lb.

SUGARS—Raw have been held firmly at the slight improvement of Saturday, but have been quiet, refiners having been less disposed to operate. Sales to-day, 220 hhds. refining Cuba at 8c.; and on Saturday evening, 850 hhds. do., within the range of 7¾c.@8⅛c. ⅌ lb. We quote fair refining Cuba at 7 15-16c.; good do., 8 3-16c.; prime do., 8¼c.@8 5-16c.; fair to very choice Grocery, 8⅜c.@9c.; No. 12 Clayed stock at 8⅝c.; Centrifugal stock at 8½c.@9⅛c.; Manila, bags, 7⅜c.@7⅞c.; Molasses Sugar, 6¾c.@7¾c.; Melado, 4½c.@6¾c. ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars continue in good request, with Crushed quoted at 10¾c.; Powdered at 10⅝c.@10¾c.; Granulated at 10⅝c.; A's at 9⅝c.@10c., and Yellow at 8½c.@9½c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW—Has been quoted stronger in price, on a good demand; sales equal to 140,000 lb. at 8¾c.@8 13-16c. for prime....Of Stearine, 600 tcs. Western sold at 15½c. for early, and on private terms for forward delivery; market quoted firm. Of No. 1 Stearine, 10,000 lb. were disposed of at 1 c....And of Grease Stearine, 10,000 lb., at 8¾c. ⅌ lb.

TEAS—Steady and in moderate demand; sales, 7,000 half-chests Oolongs on private terms.

WHISKY—Quoted down to $1 12¾@$1 13, on sales of equal to 350 bbls.

FREIGHTS—Grain and Cotton room on berth has been in more urgent request, and rates have been quoted somewhat firmer. The offerings of Provisions have been fair, but at previous low figures. Other general cargo movements have been comparatively limited. In the chartering line more demand has been noted for Grain tonnage, which has been quoted steadier as to rates, with some inquiry also for vessels for Resin, Tobacco, (the latter for the Mediterranean,) and Lumber, at about former quotations. Tonnage for Petroleum attracted less attention, but was quoted about as before....For Liverpool the engagements reported, since our last, have been, by sail, 150 hhds. Tallow at 21s. 3d., and 250 pks. Measurement Goods at 12s. 6d. ⅌ ton; and, by steam, 2,000 bales Cotton at ¼d.; 200 bales do., to complete cargo, at 7-32d. ⅌ lb.; 3,500 tcs. Lard and 825 bxs. Bacon at 25s.@27s. 6d. ⅌ ton; and 400 bbls. Apples reported at 3s. ⅌ bbl., with Grain room in request, quoted at 6d. bid and up to 7d. asked ⅌ standard bushel. Also, by sail, from New-Orleans, reported thence, 3,000 bales Cotton, in lots, at 5-16c.@⅜d. ⅌ lb. And a ship with Cotton from New-Orleans reported at ⅜d. ⅌ lb....For London, by sail, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 1s. 9d. ⅌ bbl.; and 1,000 staves on private terms; and, by steam, 48,000 bushels Grain at 8¼d. ⅌ bushel; 150 tcs. Beef at 7s. ⅌ tierce; 130 bxs. Bacon at 40s.; 1,500 bxs. Cheese at 40s. ⅌ ton. ....For Glasgow, by steam, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 6d. ⅌ bbl., and 400 bbls. Apples reported at 4s. ⅌ bbl.... For Cork and orders, a British bark, 430 tons, with about 3,000 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia, at 5s. 6d., and a Norwegian brig, 320 tons, with about 2,100 quarters do., from do., at 5s. 6d. ⅌ quarter.... For Falmouth and orders, three Norwegian barks, with Sugar, reported from Havana, on the basis of 40s.@45s. for bxs....For Antwerp, by steam, 450 tcs. Lard on private terms; also, a British bark, 862 tons, with about 5,700 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Baltimore, at 4s., with option of Rotterdam....For Hamburg, by steam, 200 cases Tobacco on private terms, and 150 tons Machinery at 22s. 6d. ⅌ ton. Also, a German bark, 464 tons, hence, with general cargo, on private terms....For the River Platte some demand was noted for Lumber tonnage, quoted on the basis of $19@$19 50 from Savannah, and $19 50@$20 from St. Mary's.... For Havana, a schooner, hence, with Empty Hogsheads, reported at 75c....For Matanzas, a bark, with Empty Hogsheads, from Philadelphia, reported at 75c....For Matanzas, and back to Philadelphia, a schooner, reported on the basis of $5 37 for Sugar....For the north side of Cuba and back to Philadelphia, a schooner, reported at $3 25 for Molasses....For ports north of Hatteras, a brig, with Sugars, reported from Havana, at $5 50; and a schooner, reported from Trinidad, on the basis of 40c. for Sugar....For Hayti and back to New-York, an American schooner, 125 tons, with general cargo, on private terms....For Boston, a schooner, with Lumber, from Mobile Bay, reported at $9; brig with do., from Darien, at $7....For ports in Maine, two schrs. with lumber, from Georgia ports, at $7 50@$8 25....For Philadelphia a schr. with salt, from Turk's Island, at 12c.... For Baltimore, a schr. with salt, from Turk's Island, reported at 11c....For New-York, an American schr., 340 tons, with hewn timber, from Darien, at $8.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, April 12, 1875.

Trade in Beeves on this forenoon was rather slow, and prices not so good as on Friday last. At Sixtieth Street Yards, Beeves sold at 10¼c.@14c. ⅌ lb., weights 5¼ cwt., strong, to 8½ cwt. At Harsimus Cove, prices were —c.@—c. ⅌ lb., weights, at —@— cwt. From 55 to 58 lb. has been allowed net. There were no sales of Milch Cows. Poor quality Calves sold at 5c.@7¾c. ⅌ lb. Coarse quality Veals at 8½c.@9½c. ⅌ lb. Spring Lambs sold at $7 25 ⅌ head, also at 12½c. ⅌ lb. Shorn Sheep sold at 6c.@6¼c. ⅌ lb.: Woolly Sheep at $7 25@$8 30 ⅌ cwt. Trade moderate, in both Sheep and Lambs. General sales in small lots. There were no live Hogs on sale; City Dressed opened weak at 10½c.@10¾c. ⅌ lb.

SALES.

T. C. Eastman sold for self 30 Illinois oxen at 10¼c. ⅌ lb., weight 8¼ cwt.; 57 common Illinois steers at 10¼c. ⅌ lb., weight 5¼ cwt. strong; 57 fair Illinois steers at 11c. ⅌ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; 50 fair Illinois steers at 11¼c. ⅌ lb., weight 7 cwt. strong; 68 fair Illinois steers at 11¼c. ⅌ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 32 fair Illinois steers at 11¼c. ⅌ lb., with $1 on ⅌ head, weight 7¼ cwt.; 34 fair Illinois steers at 11¾c. ⅌ lb., with $1 off ⅌ head, weight 6¾ cwt. strong; 48 good Illinois steers at 12c. ⅌ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. scant; 61 good Illinois Steers at 12¼c. ⅌ lb., weight 7¾ cwt.; 85 good Illinois Steers at 12c. ⅌ lb., weight 7 cwt., scant; 17 good Illinois Steers at 12¼c. ⅌ lb., with $1 on ⅌ head; sold to J. Stern, to arrive, 67 Illinois Steers. T. Wheeler sold for T. C. Eastman, 31 good Illinois Steers, with a choice top, at 12½c.@13c. ⅌ lb., weight 7¾ cwt.; 45 generally choice Illinois Steers at 12½c.@13½c. ⅌ lb., weight 8¼ cwt. Burchard & Merritt sold for T. C. Eastman, 65 choice Illinois Steers at 12¼c. ⅌ lb., with $1 on ⅌ head, and tops at 14c. ⅌ lb., weight 8¼ cwt. Ulery & Cary sold for selves 45 choice Illinois Steers at 12½c.@13¼c. ⅌ lb., weight 8½ cwt. W. Thompson sold for self and Coon 101 still fed Illinois Steers at 11½c.@11¾c. ⅌ lb., weight 6 cwt., strong; 88 fair Illinois Steers at 11¾c. ⅌ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; 32 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c.@11¾c. ⅌ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 34 generally good Illinois Steers at 11¾c.@12½c. ⅌ lb., weight 7½ cwt., scant. S. Moses sold for self 35 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c. ⅌ lb., weight 6½ to 6¾ cwt.; 16 generally good Illinois Steers at 11¾c. ⅌ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; 30 good Illinois Steers at 12c. ⅌ lb., with $1 on ⅌ head, weight 7½ cwt. Siegel & Meyer sold for selves 17 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c. ⅌ lb., weight 6¼ cwt.; 102 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c. ⅌ lb., with $1 on ⅌ head, weights 6¼ to 6¾ cwt.; 96 good Illinois Steers at 12c. ⅌ lb., with $1 off ⅌ head, weight 6¾ cwt.; 15 good Illinois Steers at 12c. ⅌ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; 75 coarse, but fat, Illinois Steers at 12½c. ⅌ lb., weight 7½ cwt. H. S. Rosenthal sold for Morris, Waixels & Co. 103 fair Illinois Steers at 11¼c. ⅌ lb., weight 6¼ cwt., strong; 35 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c. ⅌ lb., weights 6¼ to 6¾ cwt.; 35 generally good Illinois Steers at 11¾c. ⅌ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; 32 generally good Illinois Steers at 11¾c. ⅌ lb., with $5 on the lot, weight 6¾ cwt.; 34 generally good Illinois Steers at 11¾c. ⅌ lb., with $10 on the lot, weight 7 cwt.; 64 fair Illinois Steers at 11¾c. ⅌ lb., with 50c. off ⅌ head, weight 6½ cwt., strong; 15 good Illinois Steers at 12½c. ⅌ lb., with $1 on ⅌ head, weight 8½ cwt.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market.—Hume & Elliott sold 444 shorn Ohio Sheep, weight 37,760 lb., at 6c. ⅌ lb.; 229 shorn Ohio Sheep, weight 18,190 lb., at 6¼c. ⅌ lb.; 152 Ohio Sheep, weight 15,320 lb., at 7¾c. ⅌ lb.; 169 Ohio Sheep, weight 16,560 lb., at 7¾c. ⅌ lb.; 290 Canada Sheep, weight 39,050 lb., at 8¼c. ⅌ lb.; 18 Spring Lambs, weight 680 lb., at 12½c. ⅌ lb.; 26 Spring Lambs at $7 25 ⅌ cwt.; 5 Calves, weight 610 lb., at 5c. ⅌ lb.; 8 Calves, weight 960 lb., at 6c. ⅌ lb.; 57 Calves, weight 6,140 lb., at 7c. ⅌ lb.; 30 Calves, weight 3,290 lb., at 7½c. ⅌ lb.; 55 Calves, weight 6,495 lb., at 7¾c. ⅌ lb.; 5 Calves at $5 ⅌ head; 83 Veals, weight 10,710 lb., at 8½c. ⅌ lb.; 60 Veals, weight 8,070 lb., at 8¾c. ⅌ lb.; 4 Veals, weight 670 lb., at 9½c. ⅌ lb.; also sold for week ending April 10, 1875, 5,749 Sheep, average ⅌ head, $6 77; 357 Calves and Veals at $10 12 average ⅌ head. J. Kirby sold 86 Michigan Sheep, weight 8,120 lb., at 7⅜c. ⅌ lb.; 161 Ohio Sheep, weight 15,440 lb., at $7 56¼ ⅌ cwt.; 155 State Sheep, weight 16,290 lb., at 7⅞c. ⅌ lb.; 45 State Sheep, weight 4,870 lb., at 7⅛c. ⅌ lb.; 86 State Sheep, weight 7,710 lb., at 7⅜c. ⅌ lb.; 133 State Sheep, weight 14,050 lb., at $7 81¼ ⅌ cwt.; 165 State Sheep, weight 17,530 lb., at $7 93¾ ⅌ cwt.; 147 State Sheep, weight 17,990 lb., at 8¼c. ⅌ lb.; 145 State Sheep, weight 19,100 lb., at $8 30 ⅌ cwt.

At Fortieth Street Sheep Market—Judd & Buckingham sold 195 Ohio Sheep, weight 15,110 lb., at 6⅜c. ⅌ lb. Held on sale 3 cars of Sheep.

At Harsimus Cove—Coney & McPherson sold for Saddler, Havens & Co. 61 Missouri Steers, from fair to good, from 11¾c.@13c. ⅌ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; for Hedges, Hoff & Co., 30 good Missouri Steers, at 12½c.@13c. ⅌ lb., weight 7¾ cwt.; for C. Newton 84 fair Ohio Steers, at 11½c. ⅌ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; for Maynes & Duffy, 64 good Illinois Steers, at 12c.@12½c. ⅌ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; C. Kahn sold for Saddler, Havens & Co., 45 good Ohio Steers, at 12c.@13¼c. ⅌ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; for Kahn & Furst, 32 Ohio Bulls, at 5¾c. ⅌ lb. gross weight, 1,350 lb. head. Martin Fuller & Co. sold for Greaves & Co., 32 Ohio Oxen at 10c.@11¼c. ⅌ lb., weight 7 cwt.: 16 common Ohio Steers at 10¾c. ⅌ lb., weight 6½ cwt. The herds shipped by Morris Waixels & Co. were disposed of as follows: Toffey & Sons sold 38 common Missouri Steers at 10½c. ⅌ lb., weight 5¾ cwt.; 35 fair Illinois Steers at 11¼c. ⅌ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; 16 fair Illinois Steers at 11¼c. ⅌ lb., weight 6 cwt.; 29 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c. ⅌ lb., weight 5¾ cwt. D. Waixel sold 182 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c. ⅌ lb., weight 6¼ cwt. M. Lauterbach sold 45 fair Illinois Steers at 11¾c. ⅌ lb., weights 6¼ to 6½ cwt.; 16 generally good Illinois Steers at 12c. ⅌ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; 46 good Illinois Steers at 12¼c. ⅌ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. M. Goldschmidt sold 31 generally good Illinois Steers at 11¾c. ⅌ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; 82 Illinois Steers, from good to choice, from 12c.@13c. ⅌ lb., weights 6¾ to 7½ to 8 cwt. W. C. Dudley sold 55 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ⅌ lb., weight 6 cwt.; 16 fair Illinois Steers at 11¼c. ⅌ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 68 generally good Illinois Steers at 11¾c. ⅌ lb., weights 6½ to 6¾ cwt. F. Samuels sold 77 fair Illinois Steers at 11¼c. ⅌ lb., weights 6¼ to 6¾ cwt.; 16 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c. ⅌ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; 32 good Illinois Steers at 12c. ⅌ lb., and 50c. on ⅌ head, weight 7¼ cwt. There were also sold on commission 51 pair Illinois Steers at 11¼c. ⅌ lb., weight 6¼ cwt.; 16 pair Illinois Steers at 11½c. ⅌ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 26 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c. ⅌ lb., with 50c. on ⅌ head, weight 7 cwt.; 14 generally choice Illinois Steers at 12¼c.@13¼c. ⅌ lb., weight 7¾ cwt.; 29 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 11½c.@12½c. ⅌ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; 64 Illinois Steers, from good to choice, from 11¾c.@13c. lb lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; for Briggs & Co., 30 Illinois Steers, from good to choice, from 12c.@13c. ⅌ lb., weight 7½ cwt. J. N. Pincock sold 95 Illinois Sheep, weight 82½ lb. ⅌ head, at 7¼c. ⅌ lb.: 169 Illinois Sheep, weight 87 lb. ⅌ head, at 7¾c. ⅌ lb.; 114 shorn Ohio Sheep, weight 85 lb. ⅌ head, at 6¼c. ⅌ lb.; 125 shorn Ohio Sheep, weight 87 lb. ⅌ head, at 6⅜c. ⅌ lb.; 145 Ohio Sheep, weight 87 lb. ⅌ head, at 7¾c. ⅌ lb.; 122 Ohio Sheep, weight 80½c. ⅌ head, at 7½c. ⅌ lb.; 24 Ohio Sheep, weight 84 lb. ⅌ head, at 7¾c. ⅌ lb.; 53 Pennsylvania Sheep, weight 117 lb. ⅌ head, at 8¼c. ⅌ lb.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at Sixtieth Street Yards for week ending April 12, 1875: 4,152 head of horned Cattle, 31 Cows, 666 Veals and Calves.

Gross arrivals at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market for week ending April 10, 1875: 7,672 Sheep and Lambs, 30 Cows, 42 Calves and Veals. Fresh arrivals at same yards for yesterday and to-day: 3,079 Sheep and Lambs, 17 Cows, 308 Veals and Calves.

Gross arrivals at Fortieth Street Hog Yards for week ending April 10, 1875: 10,351 Hogs, 1,198 Sheep. Fresh arrivals at same yards for yesterday and to-day: 4,251 Hogs, 625 Sheep.

Gross arrivals at Harsimus Cove for week ending April 10, 1875: 3,944 head of horned Cattle, 34 Cows, 9,297 Sheep, 9,496 Hogs. Fresh arrivals at same yards for yesterday and to-day: 2,282 head of horned Cattle, 16 Cows, 1,284 Sheep, 4,788 Hogs.

CHICAGO, April 12.—Cattle active and strong; receipts since Saturday, 4,000 head; sales, medium to extra shipping, $5 25@$6 50; choice, $5 90@6 30; good Steers, $5 62½@$5 85; Stockers, $3 75@$4 75; Butchers', $3 50@$5 25; shipments, 1,600 head. Live Hogs buoyant, active, and higher; receipts, 10,000 head; sales, common to choice, light, $7 60@$8 10; heavy, $8 00@$9 25; one lot of heavy sold at $9 40; shipments, 6,500 head. Sheep steady, and in fair demand: sales, common, $4 50@$5 50; good to extra, $5 75@$6 75.

PHILADELPHIA, April 12.—Beef Cattle rather dull; prices steady: 2,300 head arrived and sold; Extra State and Western Steers, 7¼c.@7¾c.; fair to good do., 6¼c.@7c.; common, 4½c.@6c. ⅌ lb., gross, as to quality. Sheep rather firmer: sales of 10,000 head at 7c.@7¾c. ⅌ lb., gross, as to condition. Hogs higher; sales 4,000 head at $13@$13 25 ⅌ cwt. net.

FARM PRODUCE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Monday, April 12, 1875.

BUTTER—The market is a little more active, but there is no improvement to be noticed in prices. Tubs are in more liberal receipt than any other style of package, and the supply is in excess of the demand. Prime Firkins are wanted for the Southern trade, and holders are firm. A few State Creameries have been sending small lots of pails to the market, but their quality is inferior, and are scarcely quotable as yet. We quote:

NEW-YORK, NEW-JERSEY, AND PENNSYLVANIA, PER INVOICE.

Firkins and Dairies, entire, prime	21@23
Welsh tubs, prime	20@22
Half-firkin tubs, prime	21@23
Firkins, medium	19@20
Welsh tubs, medium	18@19
Half-firkin tubs, medium	20@21
Dairies, entire, medium	19@20
Firkins, half-firkins, Welsh tubs, and Dairies, entire, ordinary	15@17

WESTERN, PER INVOICE.

Firkins, prime	15@17
Half-firkins, Welsh tubs, and rolls, prime	16@18
Firkins, medium	13@14
Half-firkins and Welsh tubs, medium	13@15

SELECTIONS, PER INVOICE.

Half-firkins, New-York, New-Jersey, and Pennsylvania	
Welsh tubs, New-York, New-Jersey, and Pennsylvania	@28
Half-firkins and Welsh tubs, Western	25@26
	20@22

BEANS AND PEAS—Beans are in liberal supply and very light demand, and the market is fairly steady for all varieties. Canadian Peas are in fair request at quotations, and Green Peas are quite scarce and firm with a good inquiry. Black-eyed Marrowfat and Southern Black-eyed Peas are quiet and unchanged. We quote:

Beans, Pea, prime	$1 95@$2 05
Beans, Pea, fair to good	1 70@ 1 86
Beans, Medium, prime	1 75@ 1 80
Beans, Medium, fair to good	1 50@ 1 60
Beans, Marrow, prime	2 15@ 2 25
Beans, Marrow, fair to good	1 90@ 2 00
Beans, Kidney, White, prime	2 25@ 2 30
Beans, Kidney, fair to good	2 00@ 2 15
Beans, Kidney, Red	2 90@ 3 00
Beans, Lima, State, ⅌ bushel	nom.
Peas, Canadian, in bulk, in bond	1 14@ 1 15
Peas, Green, prime	2 50@ ....
Peas, Southern, Black-eyed, ⅌ two-bushel bag	3 50@ 3 75
Peas, State, Black-eyed, Marrow	@ 1 75

BROOM CORN—The market is quiet but firm. We quote:

Brush, Short, Green, choice	15@16
Hurl, Green, ⅌ lb	13@16
Green, medium, ⅌ lb	12@14
Red and Red-tipped, ⅌ lb	10@12

CHEESE—The market opens steady, with a moderate inquiry from the export and home trade at prices about as last reported. Some small lots of new Cheese have arrived, but no reliable quotation for such stock has been fixed as yet. The week's exports hence for European ports were 19,570 pks.; last week, 21,553 pks. The quotations in the London market at 1 P. M. to-day, as reported by cable, was 77s., and in Liverpool at 2 P. M., 72s. We quote:

State Factory, fine to fancy	16¼@16½
State Factory, good to prime	15 @16
State Factory, fair to good	13 @15
State Factory, poor to fair	13 @15
State Dairies, fine to fancy	9 @13
State Dairies, good to prime	15 @15½
State Dairies, poor to good	13 @15
Western Factory, good to prime	7 @13
Western Factory, poor to fair	13 @15
	6 @11

DRIED FRUITS AND NUTS—The market for dried Apples is dull. Sliced are unchanged but weak, and quarters are not plenty, and are steady. Peaches are in very light request, and there is a tendency to a decline in prices. Plums are steady, and buyers of other fruits are favored. Pea-nuts are firm, with a speculative demand. We quote:

Apples, State, sliced	8½@ 9
Apples, State, quartered	8 @ 8¼
Apples, Southern, sliced, fancy	10 @11
Apples, Southern, sliced, good	8 @10
Apples, Southern, quartered	7¼@ 7¾
Apples, Western, quartered	7¾@ 8
Peaches, Georgia, fair to good	26 @27
Peaches, Georgia, peeled, prime	27 @28
Peaches, North Carolina, peeled	30 @32
Peaches, peeled, State and Michigan	20 @23
Peaches, unpeeled, halves, Southern	7½@ 9
Peaches, unpeeled, halves, Western	8 @ 8½
Peaches, unpeeled, quarters, Southern	7½@ 8
Blackberries, prime	7¾@ 9
Cherries, Southern, ⅌ lb	27 @28
Cherries, State, ⅌ lb	nom.
Plums, Southern, ⅌ lb	19 @20
Plums, State, ⅌ lb	20 @21
Plums, California, ⅌ lb	18 @19
Raspberries, ⅌ lb	30 @31

EGGS.—The market is weak, with a liberal supply and comparatively moderate demand. Sales of large lots are made chiefly at our inside figures. We quote:

State and Pennsylvania, fancy, ⅌ dozen	@26
State and Pennsylvania, ⅌ dozen	25 @
Southern, fancy, ⅌ dozen	nom.
Southern, prime, ⅌ dozen	23½@24½
Southern, fair to good, ⅌ dozen	22 @23
Western, fair to good, ⅌ dozen	24 @25
Western, prime, ⅌ dozen	22 @23
Western, fancy, ⅌ dozen	nom.

FRESH FRUITS—Apples are dull and the market is flat. Cranberries are also in light demand and buyers are favored. Charleston Strawberries, which arrive in small quantities, sell at $1@$1 25 per quart, the lowest price being for fruit of an inferior quality. We quote:

Apples, Western New-York, mixed lots, prime, ⅌ bbl	$1 50@$2 00
Apples, selected varieties, ⅌ bbl	2 00@ 2 37
Apples, common, ⅌ bbl	75@ 1 25
Pears, fancy, California, ⅌ bbl	..@ 5 00
Cranberries, prime, ⅌ box	2 50@ 2 62
Cranberries, fair to good, ⅌ bbl	2 00@ 2 37
Cranberries, Eastern, fancy, ⅌ bbl	8 00@ 8 50
Cranberries, Eastern, good to prime, ⅌ bbl	6 00@ 7 00
Cranberries, Cape Cod, ⅌ bbl	7 00@ 8 50

FURS AND SKINS—We quote:

Mink, New-York State and Eastern, large I., very dark	$3 00@$5 00
Mink, New-York State and Eastern, ordinary	2 00@ 4 00
Mink, North-western Minnesota	1 00@ 3 00
Mink, Western	1 00@ 2 50
Mink, South-western	1 00@ 2 00
Muskrat, North and Eastern, Spring	31@ 38
Muskrat, North and Eastern, Fall and Winter	25@ 30
Muskrat, North Ohio and Michigan, Spring	30@ 33
Muskrat, North Ohio and Michigan, Fall and Winter	20@ 25
Muskrat, common Western, Spring	25@ 30
Muskrat, common Minnesota, Fall and Winter	20@ 25
Muskrat, kits	..@ 6
Muskrat, black, Spring	30@ 40
Muskrat, black, Winter	30@ 40
Muskrat, black, kits	25@ 35
Raccoon, North Ohio, Michigan, and North Indiana	75@ 1 00
Raccoon, Western	50@ 75
Raccoon, South-western	40@ 60
Raccoon, Southern	25@ 40
Skunk, black	1 50@ 1 75
Skunk, half-striped	75@ 1 00
Skunk, striped	25@ 75
Skunk, white	10@ 25
Fox, Red, North and Eastern	1 75@ 2 00
Fox, Red, Western	1 50@ 1 75
Fox, Gray, Northern and Western	60@ 1 00
Fox, Gray, Southern	60@ 1 00
Marten, New-York State and Eastern	40@ 75
Marten, Lake Superior	3 00@ 5 00
Fisher, Northern and Eastern	5 00@10 00
Fisher, North-western	5 00@10 00
Beaver, ⅌ lb., Canada	1 50@ 2 25
Beaver, ⅌ lb., Lake Superior	1 50@ 2 00
Beaver, ⅌ lb., Western	1 00@ 1 75
Otter, Northern	8 00@ 9 00
Otter, Western	6 00@10 00
Otter, South-western	5 00@ 8 00
Otter, Southern	5 00@ 8 00
Bear, Black, Northern and Eastern	3 00@10 00
Bear, Black, Western	3 00@10 00
Wolf, Large, Mountain	2 00@ 3 00
Wolf, Prairie	1 00@ 1 50
Wild Cat	20@ 30
Opossum	20@ 30
House Cat	20@ 30
Rabbit	..@ 3

HAY AND STRAW—There is a fair supply of Hay and Straw, and with a fair demand the market is steady. We quote:

Hay, retailing, first quality, ⅌ 100 lb	95@$1 00
Hay, retailing, second quality, ⅌ 100 lb	80@ 85
Hay, shipping, first quality, ⅌ 100 lb	70@ 75
Hay, shipping, second quality, ⅌ 100 lb	60@ 65
Hay, Clover, ⅌ 100 lb	60@ 65
Long Rye Straw, ⅌ 100 lb	80@ 85
Short Rye Straw, ⅌ 100 lb	55@ 65
Oat Straw, ⅌ 100 lb	60@ 70
Wheat Straw, ⅌ 100 lb	50@ 60
Salt Hay, ⅌ 100 lb	50 @55

MILK—The contract price paid to dairymen for milk for the month of April is 3½c.@4c. ⅌ quart.

POULTRY AND GAME.—There is a comparatively good inquiry for prime Dressed Poultry, but inferior lots sell slowly. Live Poultry is in fair demand, and the market is steady. Wild Pigeons are in free receipt, and prices are irregular. English Snipe, arriving in good condition, sell readily, but many lots offered for sale are poor, and such are sold for whatever they will bring. We quote:

DRESSED POULTRY.

Spring Chickens, ⅌ lb	75@
Philadelphia dry-picked Chickens, heavy, ⅌ lb	24@25
Philadelphia light Chickens	25@26
Philadelphia light Turkeys	22@24
Philadelphia light selected Fowls	20@22
Capons	..@35
Slips	..@30
Chickens, State, prime, ⅌ lb	19@20
Chickens, State, fair to good	15@18
Chickens, Jersey, good to prime	21@22
Chickens, Jersey, fair to good	17@19
Chickens, Western, good to prime, ⅌ lb	18@20
Chickens, Western, fair to good	16@17
Chickens, Western, poor to fair	14@16
Turkeys, State, good to prime, ⅌ lb	19@21
Turkeys, State, fair to good	17@19
Turkeys, Jersey, good to prime	20@22
Turkeys, Jersey, fair to good	19@20
Turkeys, Western, good to prime	18@20
Turkeys, Western, fair to good	17@18
Ducks, Jersey, prime, ⅌ lb	20@22
Ducks, Western, good to prime	19@21
Ducks, Western, fair to good	18@19
Geese, Jersey, ⅌ lb	12@15
Geese, Western, ⅌ lb	..@10
Geese, State, ⅌ lb	10@12

LIVE POULTRY.

Fowls, State and Pennsylvania, ⅌ lb	$ 16@$ 18
Fowls, Jersey, ⅌ lb	16@ 18
Fowls, Western, ⅌ lb	15@ 16
Turkeys, State and Pennsylvania, ⅌ lb	18@ 19
Turkeys, New-Jersey, ⅌ lb	18@ 19
Turkeys, Western, ⅌ lb	16@ 17
Ducks, Jersey, ⅌ pair	75@1 12
Ducks, Western, ⅌ pair	70@ 80
Geese, Jersey, ⅌ pair	1 50@2 00
Geese, Western, ⅌ pair	1 25@1 50

GAME.

Wild Pigeons, picked, ⅌ doz	$1 00@$1 12
Wild Pigeons, feathered, ⅌ doz	80@ 1 00
English Snipe, ⅌ doz	1 50@ ....
Plover, ⅌ doz	..@ 1 25

VEGETABLES—Old Potatoes are in moderate demand and the market is rather weak. New Bermuda Potatoes are firm at $10 ⅌ bbl. Red and Yellow Onions of home growth are dull and lower. Bermuda Onions are now in receipt, and are steady at $2 75 ⅌ 50 lbs. or bushel crate. Bermuda Tomatoes sell at $1 50 ⅌ five-quart crate. Norfolk Radishes at $6@$8 ⅌ 100, and Norfolk Asparagus at $1@$1 25 ⅌ bunch. Kale is in good supply from Virginia, and small lots of Florida Green Peas are arriving by each steamer from Charleston. We quote:

Potatoes, Peachblows, in shipping order, ⅌ bbl	$2 25@$2 50
Potatoes, Peachblows, in bulk, ⅌ bbl	2 25@ 2 50
Potatoes, Early Rose, in shipping order, ⅌ bbl	2 50@ ....
Potatoes, Prince Albert, in bulk, ⅌ bbl	2 00@ 2 25
Potatoes, Early Rose, in bulk, ⅌ bbl	2 25@ 2 50
Potatoes, Peerless, in bulk, ⅌ bbl	1 62@ 1 75
Potatoes, Bermuda, new, ⅌ bbl	..@ 8 00
Potatoes, Sweet Delaware, Yellow, ⅌ bbl	3 00@ 3 75
Onions, Red, ⅌ bbl	1 00@ 1 75
Onions, Yellow, ⅌ bbl	1 00@ 1 75
Onions, White, ⅌ bbl	3 00@ 4 00
Cabbages, ⅌ 100	5 00@11 00
Turnips, Russia, Jersey, ⅌ bbl	1 50@ ....
Horse-radish, ⅌ bbl	5 00@10 00
Tomatoes, Bermuda, ⅌ crate	..@ 2 75
Spinach, Southern, ⅌ bbl	5 00@ 6 00
Peas, Green, Florida, ⅌ bushel	..@ 4 50
Kale, Norfolk, ⅌ bbl	2 00@ 2 25

SUNDRIES—Beeswax is in good demand and firm. Maple Sugar is plenty and in fair request, and Syrup is dull. We quote:

Bees-wax, Western	$33½@$34½
Bees-wax, Southern	34½@ 35
Buckwheat Flour, ⅌ 100 lb	2 50 @3 00
Feathers, Live Geese, ⅌ lb	50 @ 55
Feathers, Mixed	35 @ 38
Cider, ⅌ gallon	10 @ 13
Maple Sugar, new, light colored, ⅌ lb	15 @ 16
Maple Sugar, new, dark colored, ⅌ lb	12 @ 15
Maple Sugar, old, ⅌ lb	10 @ 12

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, April 12—12:30 P. M.—Erie Railway shares, 26¼@26½; do., preferred, 37½.

3 P. M.—Consols for money, 93@93⅛; for the account, 93¼.

4 P. M.—The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 3¼ ⅌ cent., which is ¼ ⅌ cent. below the Bank of England rate. The amount of bullion gone into the bank on balance to-day is £22,000. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 63f. 25c.

LIVERPOOL, April 12—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is easier, and prices have declined a fraction; Middling Uplands, 7⅞d.@8d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅛d. Sales, 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export. Cotton to arrive, 1-16d. cheaper. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable May and June, at 8d.; do., deliverable June and July, at 8⅛d. Breadstuffs—Corn, 34s. 9d.@35s. 3d. ⅌ quarter.

1:30 P. M.—Breadstuffs—Corn, 35s.@35s. 6d. ⅌ quarter. Provisions—Cheese, 73s. ⅌ cwt. for fine American. Bacon, 52s. ⅌ cwt. for Short Clear Middles. Lard, 67s. ⅌ cwt. Produce—Tallow, 40s. 6d. ⅌ cwt.

1:45 P. M.—Cotton—Middling Uplands, 8d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅛d.@8¼d.

3 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day, 7,300 bales were American. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, shipped March, at 8d.

5 P. M.—Provisions—Lard, 66s. ⅌ cwt.

LONDON, April 12—5 P. M.—Produce—Tallow, 42s.@42s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. Refined Petroleum, 10¼d.@10½d. ⅌ gallon.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 12.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 16c.; net receipts, 4,359 bales; gross, 5,254 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2,638 bales; to France, 1,822 bales; coastwise, 4,733 bales; sales, 3,000 bales; stock, 162,891 bales.

MOBILE, Ala., April 12.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 15¾c.; Low Middling, 15¼c.; Good Ordinary, 14½c.; net receipts, 236 bales; exports, coastwise, 895 bales; sales, 1,500 bales; stock, 28,078 bales.

GALVESTON, April 12.—Cotton quiet and steady; Middling, 15⅝c.; Low Middling, 15⅛c.; Good Ordinary, 14⅜c.; net receipts, 66 bales; exports, coastwise, 2,614 bales; sales, 1,282 bales; stock, 56,477 bales.

CHARLESTON, April 12.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 16c.@16¼c.; Low Middling, 15¾c.; Good Ordinary, 14¾c.@15c.; net receipts, 857 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,250 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 23,124 bales.

SAVANNAH, April 12.—Cotton dull and nominal; Middling, 15⅞c.; Low Middling, 15¼c.; Good Ordinary, 14⅝c.; net receipts, 769 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,732 bales; sales, 244 bales; stock, 39,078 bales.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

PHILADELPHIA, April 12.—Petroleum quoted at 13¾c. for Refined and 9⅝c. for Crude, in bbls. Clover-seed is much wanted; State, 11½c.; Western, 11½c.@12c. Timothy and Flax Seed unchanged. Flour in good demand and held firmly; sales, 900 bbls.; Wisconsin and Minnesota Family, $5@$5 75; State, Indiana, and Ohio do., $5 25@$6; high grades, $6 25@$8. Rye Flour and Corn-meal unchanged. Wheat in fair demand; Red, $1 30@$1 31; Amber, $1 31@$1 33½. Rye wanted at $1 10. Corn quiet and weak; Yellow and Mixed Western, 90c.@91c. Oats in moderate demand; White, 73c.@75c.; Mixed, 70c.@71c. Provisions firm; Mess Pork, $22@$22 50; Beef Hams, $18@$22 50; Smoked do., 13c.@13¼c.; Pickled do., 12½c.@12¾c. Lard, 14c.@15¾c. Whisky dull; Western in iron-bound barrels offered at $1 14, without sales. Butter quiet; New-York and Bradford County Extras, 28c.@30c.; Firsts, 25c.@27c.; Seconds, 21c.@24c.; Western Extras, 22c.@24c.; Firsts, 18c.@20c.; Seconds, 16c.@17c.; Rolls, Firsts, 18c.@20; Seconds, 16c.@17c. Cheese steady; New-York Fancy, 16½c.@17c.; Prime, 15c.@16¼c.; Western Fine, 16c.@16¼c.; Prime, 13¼c.@14½c. Eggs lower; Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and Delaware Fresh, 22c.@23c.; Western do., 21c.@22c.; Southern, 20c.@22c.

CHICAGO, April 12.—Flour—Demand light; holders firm. Wheat active and higher; No. 1 Spring, $1 06; No. 2, fresh, $1 05¼; regular, $1 02¾, spot; $1 03¼ April; $1 06¾ bid May; $1 08⅛ June; No. 3 Spring, 98¼c.@98½c.; Rejected, 91⅜c. Corn higher and in fair demand; No. 2 Mixed, fresh, 73¼c.@73½c.; regular, 71c., spot or April; 78⅝c. May; 77¾c. bid June; Rejected, 71½c.@72c. Oats firm and in fair demand; No. 2, 59c., spot; 59c.@59½c., April; 62½c. bid May. Rye dull and declining; No. 2, $1 10@$1 12. Barley dull and unchanged. Seeds firm and in fair demand; fair to choice Timothy, $2 25@$2 45; Clover-seed, $6 60@$6 80. Pork dull and drooping at $22 40, spot or May; $22 65@$22 70, June. Lard opened firm but closed dull at $15 20, spot or May. Bulk Meats dull and drooping; Shoulders, 7¾c.; Short Rib Middles, 11¼c.; Short Clear Middles, 11¾c. Whisky—Demand light; holders firm at $1 11. At the afternoon call of the board: Wheat declining, $1 06¼, May; $1 07½, June. Corn firm and unchanged. Oats, 62½c., May. Pork easier at $22 60, June. Lard unchanged. Receipts—10,000 bbls. Flour, 32,000 bushels Wheat, 10,000 bushels Corn, 22,000 bushels Oats, 6,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—11,000 bbls. Flour, 71,000 bushels Wheat, 6,000 bushels Corn, 6,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Barley.

BALTIMORE, April 12.—Flour firm; Howard Street and Western Superfine, $4 25@$4 75; do. Extra, $5@$5 12½; do. Family, $5 50@$6 75; City Mills Superfine, $4 25@$5; do. Extra, $4 75@$5 25; do. Rio brands, $6 25@$6 50; do. Family, $8. Wheat firmer; No. 1 Amber Western, $1 35@$1 36; No. 2 do., $1 33@$1 34; Mixed do., $1 32@$1 33; No. 1 Red Western, $1 32@$1 33; No. 2 do., $1 31; Pennsylvania Red, $1 32@$1 33; Red Maryland, $1 25@$1 33; Amber do., $1 35@$1 37; White, $1 25@$1 35; No. 2 Western Spring Red, $1 20@$1 22. Corn—Western strong and excited; Southern quiet; White Southern, 88c.@90c.; Yellow do., 91c.@92c.; Western Mixed, 93c. Oats firm; Southern, 76c.@77c.; White Western, 72c.@73c.; Mixed Western, 70c. Rye firmer at $1 10@$1 12. Hay dull; Pennsylvania and Maryland, $17@$24. Provisions quiet, easier; Pork, $22 50@$23. Bulk Meats quiet, nominal; Shoulders, 8½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11¾c., loose. Bacon dull; Shoulders, 9¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12¾c.@13c. Hams, 14½c.@15c. Lard—Refined, 16c. Butter steady; Old Western Tubs and Rolls, 16c.@22c.; New, 27c.@30c. Petroleum dull; nominally 6¼c.@6⅜c. Coffee firm; Rio, 15¾c.@18½c. Whisky quiet at $1 13½@$1 14.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 12.—Receipts—4,100 bbls. Flour, 6,000 bushels Wheat, 13,000 bushels Corn, 4,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—4,000 bbls. Flour, 71,000 bushels Wheat, 8,000 bushels Corn, 4,000 bushels Oats, 7,000 bushels Barley. In store and afloat—547,221 bushels Wheat, 51,938 bushels Corn, 2,640 bushels Oats, 33,817 bushels Barley, 3,684 bushels Peas, 35,753 bushels Malt. Flour a shade higher; sales of 600 bushels at $5 25@$6 25 for Spring, $5 75@$6 for Bakers', $5 50@$6 50 for Amber, $6 25@$7 for White, $5 35@$5 50 for Rye. Wheat firm; sales, 4 cars No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $1 18, with but little demand. Corn dull; sale of three cars New, on the track, at 83c. Rye quiet and scarce; sale of one car State, on the track, at $1 05. Oats quiet; sale of five cars Canada at 68c.@69c., on the track. Barley neglected. Seeds fairly active and firm, at unchanged rates. Pork steady and quiet, at $23 for Heavy Mess. Lard firm at 16c.@16½c. High-wines nominal. Dressed Hogs—Local trade at $10 50 ⅌ cwt.

ST. LOUIS, April 12.—Flour in good demand; low and medium grades scarce and wanted. Wheat dull and declining; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 28, cash; $1 27¼c. April; No. 2 Spring, $1 03½ bid. Corn dull, declining; No. 2 Mixed, 73c.@76c., cash; 76c., May. Oats dull, declining; No. 2, 65c.@66¼c., cash; 64¾c., May. Barley firm; No. 2 Spring, $1 25@$1 30. Rye flat. Whisky at $1 11. Pork nominally lower; offered at $21 75, June. Dry-salted Meats dull, declining; Shoulders, 8c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11⅛c.@11¼c.; Clear Sides, 11¾c.@12c. Bacon quiet, easier; only a limited jobbing demand. Lard nominally 15c. Live Hogs active, firm; shippers, $6 75@$7 25; Bacon, $7 25@$7 50; good to extra, $7 75@$8 50. Cattle steady; the demand exceeds the supply; sales of good native Shippers at $5 62½@$5 90; fair to good butchers', $5@$5 65; mixed stock, $4 50@$5 35; native Stockers, $3 75@$4 80. Receipts—Flour, 6,000 bbls.; Wheat, 36,000 bushels; Corn, 103,000 bushels; Oats, 60,000 bushels; Barley, 3,000 bushels; Rye, 1,000 bushels; Hogs, 1,200.

MILWAUKEE, April 12.—Flour quiet but firm. Wheat weak; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 08½; No. 2 do., $1 02¼; May, $1 06¼; June, $1 07. Oats firm and higher; No. 2, fresh, 60c.; May, 62c. Corn firm and in fair demand; No. 2 Mixed

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

Of the six legal sales noticed to take place at the Exchange yesterday, Monday, April 12, only one was carried through, namely: Sale by Richard V. Harnett, under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, O. H. Bogart, Esq., Referee, of the two-story frame house, with lot 24.9 by 100, No. 496 Eleventh avenue, north-east corner of Thirty-ninth street, for $5,575, to Edward A. Hammond, plaintiff in the foreclosure action.

The remaining auctions were all adjourned as follows: Sale by George H. Scott, of the premises No. 23 Spring street, adjourned to to-morrow, the 14th inst.; sale by V. K. Stevenson, Jr., of a house and lot on Delancey street, west of Norfolk street, adjourned to the 26th inst.; sale by E. A. Lawrence & Co., of a house and lot on Third avenue, south of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street, adjourned to the 26th inst.; sale by the same auctioneers of a house and lot on East Thirty-fifth street, west of Lexington avenue, no Referee being present, adjourned indefinitely, and sale by E. H. Ludlow & Co., of water lots on the East River, foot of Seventeenth street, adjourned to May 15.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

The auctions announced for to-day are as follows: By A. H. Muller & Son, Executor's sale to close estate of Thomas T. Ferris, deceased, of fifty-three valuable Central Park lots, as follows: Nine full lots on West Fifty-eighth street, north side, 325 feet west of Fifth avenue; eleven full lots on West Fifty-ninth street, south side, 325 feet west of Fifth avenue; six full lots on Ninth avenue, east side, between Sixty-ninth and Seventieth streets, including both corners; fifteen full lots on West Sixty-ninth street, north side, 100 feet east of Ninth avenue; one full lot on West Seventieth street, south side, 100 feet east of Ninth avenue; two full lots on Ninth avenue, north-west corner of Seventy-ninth street; five full lots on Ninth avenue, north-west corner of Eighty-first street; one full lot and gore lot on West Eighty-second street, south side, 100 feet west of Eighth avenue, and two full lots on West Seventy-seventh street, south side, 300 feet west of Eighth avenue. This important sale is announced as absolute, and we are authorized to state that every lot offered will be positively sold without reserve. Also, public auction sale of three lots, each 25 by 93, on Madison avenue, west side, 25.5 feet south of Fifty-eighth street, and one lot, 25 by 102.2, on West Seventy-seventh street, south side, 250 feet west of Eighth avenue. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. L. Owen, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 20 by 102.2, on West Eighty-third street, north side, 388.9 feet east of Ninth avenue.

By James M. Miller, Executor's sale to close estate of Samuel Cochran, deceased, of the following building lots: Two full lots on West Fifty-first street, north side, 475 feet east of Eleventh avenue; six full lots, three on West One Hundred and Sixteenth street, north side, and three on West One Hundred and Seventeenth street, south side, 400 feet east of Eighth avenue, and three lots, each 25 by 107.2 on Dean street, Brooklyn, south side, 275 feet east of Paca avenue. Also, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, William S. Keiley, Esq., Referee, of ten lots on Second avenue, east side, forming the entire block front between One Hundred and Twenty-second and One Hundred and Twenty-third streets.

By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, R. M. Harrison, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brown-stone-front house, 20 by 73, with lot 98.9 feet deep, No. 339 West Thirty-fourth street, 330 feet east of Ninth avenue.

By A. J. Bleecker & Son, public auction sale of the three-story and basement frame house, with lot 25 by 101.8, No. 163 East Ninetieth street, north side, 225 feet west of Third avenue; also, two vacant lots, each 25 by 100.8, adjoining.

By George H. Scott, public auction sale of the new three-story brick house, with lot 24.8 by 46 by 25 by 42.2, No. 7 Centre Market place, east side, between Grand and Broome streets.

By V. K. Stevenson, Jr., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John P. O'Neill, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 102.2, on West Eightieth street, north side, with one lot, same size, in rear, on West Eighty-first street, south side, 350 feet east of Tenth avenue.

By Samuel A. Steele, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 19.5 by 98.9, on East Thirtieth street, north side, 216.8 feet east of Second avenue.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lease of lot 20 by 98.9, on West Twenty-first street, north side, 265 feet east of Eighth avenue; term of lease, twenty-one years from May 1, 1862; ground rent, $140 per annum.

By Orville G. Bennet, public auction sale of a desirable country residence located at Brookdale, Great Neck, Long Island, comprising one acre of land well laid out, with a modern frame house, 35 by 45, thereon.

THE BUILDING RECORD.

For the week ending with Saturday, April 10, plans for new buildings have been submitted at the department, No. 2 Fourth avenue, W. W. Adams, Superintendent, as follows:

New Buildings.

First avenue, Nos. 487, 489, and 491, three brick stores and tenements, each five stories, 25 by 60; W. Shearing, owner.

West Fifty-first street, north side, 400 feet west of Sixth avenue, one brick stable, th... stories, 25 by 96; Mackey & Maunel, owners.

Broadway, south-west corner of Thirty-sixth street, one brick stable, two stories, 29.6 by 68.10; Elias Herrick, owner.

One Hundred and Twenty-third street, south side, 118 feet west of First avenue, four first-class dwellings, brown-stone, three stories, 14.3 by 55; Hargraves & Grover, owners.

Avenue B, north-west corner of Fourteenth street, one brick car-house and stable, four stories, 127 by 155; Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company, owner.

South Fifth avenue, No. 152, one brick stable, two stories, 25 by 70; Lorillard Estate, owner.

Avenue C, north-west corner of Tenth street, five brick stores and tenements, each five stories, 24.6 by 60; George Snyder, owner.

Second avenue, north-west corner of Twenty-ninth street, three brick stores and tenements, each five stories, 24.8 by 54; Margaret Keming, owner.

East Eightieth street, north side, 100 feet east of Second avenue, one brick workshop, two stories, 21 by 30; Michael Cunningham, owner.

Pelham avenue, north side, opposite Arthur street, Fordham, one frame dwelling, two stories, 18 by 20; John Cooney, owner.

Third avenue, north side, 75 feet south of One Hundred and Twelfth street, two brick stores, each one story, 25 by 53; Richard Long, owner.

Doyer street, No. 9, one brick second-class store, four stories, 29 by 39 by 48; Charles Horton, owner.

East Seventy-fourth street, south side, 125 feet east of Second avenue, three brown-stone tenements, each four stories, 25 by 58; McDonald & Noonan, owners.

Avenue A, south-east corner of Second street, one brick store and tenement, five stories, 28 by 75; George Folson, owner.

Avenue A, east side, 28 feet south of Second street, one brick store and tenement, five stories, 25 by 75; George Folson, owner.

East Second street, south side, 87 feet east of Avenue A, one brick store and tenement, five stories, 33.10 by 75; George Folson, owner.

East Fifteenth street, south side, 125 feet west of Avenue B, one brick stable, one story, 50 by 105.6; Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company, owner.

West Forty-fourth street, north side, 74 feet east of Eleventh avenue, one brick tenement, five stories, 26 by 60; Owen Murphy, owner.

Washington street, north-west corner of Morris street, one brick second-class dwelling, three stories, 18 by 30; S. M. Spofford, owner.

Bowery, Nos. 331 and 333, one iron and brick first-class store, five stories, 47.8 by 100 and 47.8 by 89; Trustees of C. L. Wolf, owners.

Cannon street, east side, 58 feet west of Stanton street, one brick stable, two stories, 25 by 13; M. Schafer, owner.

Waverley place, north side, 200 feet east of Broadway, Fairmount, one frame dwelling, two stories, 21 by 25; John Grogen, owner.

Greenwich street, No. 32, one brick tenement, six stories, 24.8 by 60; Edward Burke, owner.

Estimated cost of erection of the thirty-seven buildings above enumerated, $372,300.

EXCHANGE SALES, MONDAY, APRIL 12.

NEW-YORK.

By Richard V. Harnett.

1 two-story frame house and lot, No. 496 11th av., n. e. corner of 39th st., lot 24.9x100.... $5,575

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, April 10.

60th st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 6th av., 25x100; Lizzie, wife of F. P. Perkins, to C. L. Smith and A. R. Whitney	$18,000
53d st., s. s., 400 ft. — of 8th av., 75x100; also lot adjoining on east, 19.4 ft. s. of 53d st., 25x80.1; J. A. Goodlett to T. Martine	5,000
68th st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 8th av., 25x100.5; Fannie E. Walcott to J. Clark	6,875
77th st., s. s., 104.4 ft. e. of 1st av., 19.4x102.2; G. Dilger to E. Naumann	2,725
82d st., s. s., 70 ft. e. of 3d av., 16.10x102.2; G. M. Seymour and J. C. Haight to C. Watrous	1,000
99th st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 10th av., 50x100.11; S. E. Church to Helen C., wife of D. Stanton	8,000
113th st., n. s., 220 ft. e. of 2d av., 40x100.11; J. Stolts to Catharine E. Dick	18,000
Fordham av., n. s., 133.2 ft. n. of Fitch st., 25x104; A. Grace to John and Anastasia Kelly	700
Washington av., w. s., lot No. 51, Upper Morrisania, 50x100; Anne and Wm. Kaine to P. Whelehan	10,000
6th av., e. s., 67.5 ft. n. of 51st st., 22x77.2; T. Cockerill and B. Spaulding to M. Ryan	47,000
LEASES RECORDED.	
Broadway, No. 755, basement and cellar, 3 years, per year	$1,500
Henry st., s. s., 94 ft. e. of Clinton st., 23.6x100, 21 years, per year; Catharine Hedges to J. Pryer	180

CITY REAL ESTATE.

PARTIES DESIRING TO PURCHASE FIRST- class houses in the immediate vicinity of Dr. Hall's new church, will do well to call on HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

WATER FRONT TO LEASE.—FOURTEEN lots, foot 31st st., East River; twenty feet water at low tide. LOWTHER & BROTHER, Corner 1st av. and 30th st.

FOR SALE—IN 20TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6th avs., a first-class three-story house twenty-five feet wide; price low. For permits, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLING- house No. 106 Bank st.; eleven rooms; bath and gas; price $8,500; terms easy. Apply to JOHN ROSS, No. 58 8th av.

EXCHANGE.—HOUSES AND BUILDING LOTS, mortgaged or unincumbered, are offered for good mortgages. Address D., Box No. 5,443, Post Office.

FOR SALE, FURNISHED—NO. 317 WEST 51ST st.; to be seen any time; $28,500; $20,000 may remain. Three-story brown-stone front. RANDELL.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

VALUABLE IMPROVED REAL ESTATE ON WEST SIDE FOR SALE.

Eight of the row of twenty houses on 92d st., about 250 feet west of 8th av. or Central Park.

They are three stories, entirely new brown-stone fronts, high stoops, 20x50, lots full depth. Well finished, with all modern improvements. The balance of them are rented, the others can readily, and will be unless sold within a few days. The head of water is abundant, being supplied from the new reservoir at High Bridge. The furnaces are of the most approved pattern. This property is elegantly situated on high ground; the improvements already made and others rapidly going on to completion make it desirable as an investment.

Will be sold low. TERMS LIBERAL. Apply to SIDNEY C. GENIN, No. 144 West 46th st., or JAMES M. HARTSHORNE & BRO., No. 35 Broad st., from 12 to 3.

CHARLES E. WHITE,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
AGENT FOR ESTATES,
NO. 4 PARK PLACE.

Entire charge and management taken of property in New-York City and Brooklyn. Special attention given to collecting rents, paying of taxes, insurance, &c.

MADISON AV., WEST SIDE, NEAR 53D st., in close proximity to Dr. Hall's new church.—For sale, an attractive and elegant four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 20x60 feet, well arranged; dining-room and butler's pantry on parlor floor; basement and bed-room floors finished in hard woods; recently overhauled, and in perfect order; will be sold low, on easy terms; early possession; lot 95 feet. Office of estate of H. R. REMSEN, No. 54 William st., or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st. and No. 35 East 17th st.

AN ELEGANT FULL-SIZE HOUSE FOR SALE on 5th av., just above the 59th st. entrance to the Park; built by the owner for his own use; finished in the best manner and in perfect order throughout; the elegant furniture made for the house will be sold with it if desired. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st. and No. 35 East 17th st.

A WELL-ARRANGED ENGLISH BASE- ment house, four-story brick, all improvements, in superior order, frescoed and painted walls throughout, extra fine plumbing, for sale in 11th st., near 2d av.; admirably adapted for a physician. F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ONLY ONCE IN A LIFETIME.

The best property in the suburbs of New-York, and the choicest locations in the thriving young
CITY OF FLUSHING,
six miles from New-York. Right in the heart and business centre of Flushing, with its
10,000 INHABITANTS,
EXCELLENT SCHOOLS,
CHURCHES OF ALL DENOMINATIONS,
STREETS CURBED,
LIGHTED WITH GAS,
WATER-PIPES LAID,
SEWERS COMPLETED,
STREETS ELEGANTLY SHADED,
and the best society residing in its limits, enjoying all the comforts to be had in New-York City;
100 TRAINS DAILY;
fare, 10½ cents, including ferriage:
TIME, TWENTY MINUTES.
To be sold at auction, on the premises, at 1 o'clock
WEDNESDAY, April 14,
THIRTY-SEVEN LOTS,
situate on Main, Amity, and Locust sts., together with
THE FINE OLD MANSION
(sixteen rooms) known as the
"LEGGETT PROPERTY,"
and considered the most desirable in Flushing for business or residences.

Terms—10 per cent. on day of sale, 25 per cent. on April 28, and balance in five and ten years. Maps and passes can be had of G. EDWARD CARLL, Auctioneer, at Flushing, and at BENJAMIN W. HITCHCOCK'S Real Estate Head-quarters, No. 355 3d av., corner 26th st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE SPLENDID SUMMER HOTEL PROPERTY AT SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., KNOWN AS THE UNITED STATES HOTEL.—The subscriber, a Referee for that purpose duly appointed by the Supreme Court, will sell at public auction, without reserve, the new and splendid hotel property at Saratoga Springs, known as the United States Hotel, on the 1st day of May next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, on the front piazza of the hotel. This property consists of the large plot of ground on the corner of Broadway and Division st., in said village, on which is erected the hotel. Also, the plot of ground on Division st., on which is situated the barns, wash-house, laundry, and other out-buildings, which, together with the real estate and buildings, have cost over seven hundred thousand dollars. The subscriber, as agent of the Trustees, will also sell at the same time and place the furniture, fixtures, and equipments of said hotel, which have recently cost over two hundred thousand dollars.

The whole property constitutes the most complete and magnificent summer hotel in the world, capable of accommodating over one thousand guests.

For further particulars inquire of PUTNAM & EUSTIS, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, Saratoga Springs, or of the subscriber.

JOHN WILLARD LESTER, Referee.
SARATOGA SPRINGS, March 18, 1875.

ON JERSEY CITY HEIGHTS,
HOUSES TO RENT
From $300 to $1,000 per annum.
HOUSES FOR SALE.
From $3,000 to $8,000, having all modern improvements of
GAS, WATER, AND SEWERAGE.

Distance, in time, from foot of Liberty st., New-York, by Newark and New-York Railroad, (running sixty trains daily,) to Bergen Avenue Station, is only
SEVENTEEN MINUTES!

Or from the foot of Cortlandt st., New-York, by Jersey City Ferry to horse cars (leaving every five minutes) to the different points on JERSEY CITY HEIGHTS, averages only
THIRTY-FIVE MINUTES!

Thousands in New-York looking for homes are unaware of these facts—facts which an outlay of ten cents and an hour's time will verify. If you go by the seventeen minutes route, FOYE & CO., at Bergen Avenue Station, will give you all information; if by thirty-five minute route, apply to S. GARABRANDT, Bergen square, near horse-car terminus, or HOPKINSON & CO., or VAN WINKER & CO., at Grand st. Junction.

SOUTH SIDE, STATEN ISLAND.—THE property formerly owned and built upon by J. F. D. Lanier, and more recently owned by Malcolm G. Haughton, comprising about six acres of land, bounded by Richmond and Sea avs., is offered for private sale in one, two, or more parcels up to the 1st of May next. There are on the premises an excellent, well-built commodious barn, with cistern and spring water. To those desirous of obtaining beautiful building sites in the midst of a select neighborhood, the situation offers every advantage, and will be sold considerably below the original cost, and on favorable terms, if applied for and purchased before the date named. If not, it will be disposed of by public auction shortly afterward in lots to suit parties of moderate means. Principals will please apply to JOHN BULLOCKE, No. 191 Church st.
NEW-YORK, March 20, 1875.

A SPLENDID NEWLY-BUILT COTTAGE at your own price, lot 50x100, situate corner of First st. and Union av., in Flushing, six miles from this City, to be sold, without reserve, to the highest bidder at auction, immediately after the sale of the thirty-seven choice lots known as the "Leggett Property," in the business centre of Flushing, on WEDNESDAY, April 14, at 1 o'clock. The dwelling and lot cost the builder $3,305, but will be sold peremptorily for what they will bring. Examine this chance to own a home and escape from landlords. For map and free passage apply to BENJ. W. HITCHCOCK, Real Estate Head-quarters, No. 355 3d av., corner 26th st., New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM FOR SALE.— At New Hamburg, on high ground, north of the depot, a country residence and large farm of about 160 acres, all in a high state of cultivation; the farm is quite celebrated for its rich productions; this place is located in close proximity to the country seats of several New-York gentlemen, and is a desirable estate in all respects; improvements and 75 acres can be sold for $35,000, or the entirety for $60,000. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE.—EIGHTY-FOUR ACRES OF VALUABLE land, with a first-class dwelling, out-houses, and fine orchard, a paper-mill in operation, all in good order, situated in Springfield, one mile from the depot of the Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad at Milburn, and on the new boulevard through Orange; if not sold entire will be sold in parcels to suit purchasers. Apply to JENNINGS BROTHERS, Manufacturers of the Japanese paperware, No. 352 Pearl st., New-York City.

YONKERS REAL ESTATE AGENCY.

All kinds of property for sale or rent or exchange. Now is the time to secure homes cheap. Be particular to go at once to UNDERHILL'S office, directly opposite the depot at Yonkers. No doubt about your getting suited.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A BEAUTIFUL country residence, one hour from New-York, via New-York and New-Haven Railroad, near Long Island Sound; ground ten acres, beautifully laid out in lawn, garden, &c.; one mile from depot; house contains nine rooms; a very desirable gentleman's residence. Apply to T. S. SHEPHERD, No. 181 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—AT WEST NEW- Brighton, the residence of the late Thos. Robjohn, with stable; three acres in lawn and garden; fruit and shade trees; on high ground; splendid view; less than a mile from landing. Apply to FRANKLIN WARD, No. 172 Front st., New-York.

FOR SALE.—ELIZABETH, N. J.—A VERY DESIR- able house, four city lots, eighty-eight feet front, twelve rooms, gas, water, bath, steam heater; plenty of fruit; four minutes walk from main depot. Apply at No. 355 Morris av., or address Post Office Box No. 4,475, New-York City.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

PRINCETON, N. J.—FOR SALE—A CHARM- ing villa and seven acres of ground; situated on one of the main streets and close to the colleges; can be purchased at a bargain. F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

A FARM OF TWENTY-TWO ACRES NEAR Bernardsville, N. J.; good improvements; free and clear; to exchange for New-York or Brooklyn property. HARVEY BAKER, No. 151 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—HAMILTON & WALLIS, (NO. 30 Pine st.,) offer for sale and rent (furnished or unfurnished,) some elegant properties. Mountain Cliff, Side or Ridge opposite.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.—AT ELIZABETH, N. J., handsome house, stable, and grounds in lawn and garden. Address D., Box No. 5,443, New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—(SPECIALTY.)—LARGE VARIETY of real estate for sale and rent. I. H. GERRY, No. 39 Nassau st. Orange office, opposite Main Depot.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE
OF VALUABLE FACTORY PROPERTY,
NOS. 326 AND 328 WEST 21ST ST.,
On WEDNESDAY, April 14, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.
By order of the Executors of William S. Hunt, deceased.
Maps, &c., at office of
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.
ESTATE OF THOMAS T. FERRIS, DECEASED.
FIFTY-THREE VALUABLE
CENTRAL PARK LOTS,
on
58TH AND 59TH STS.,
OPPOSITE CENTRAL PARK,
NEAR 5TH AV. PLAZA;
Also, on
8TH AND 9TH AVS.,
69TH, 70TH, 79TH, 81ST, AND 82D STS.,
to be sold at auction on
TUESDAY, APRIL 13,
at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.
The sale includes
A LARGE PLOT OF TWENTY LOTS ON
58TH AND 59TH STS.,
west of the
5TH AV. PLAZA,
and opposite
CENTRAL PARK.
Suitable for Public Buildings, Hotels, Churches, &c.
THE SALE WILL BE ABSOLUTE.
Two-thirds can remain on mortgage.
Maps at office of
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE
OF HOUSES AND LOTS ON 7TH AV., 33D ST., 8TH AV., AND 128TH ST.
ALSO, A PLOT OF LAND AT WEST HOBOKEN, N. J.,
to be sold at auction,
ON WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14,
at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Executors of MARTIN UNGRICH, deceased, viz.:

SEVENTH AVENUE—The four-story brick house and lot No. 415 7th av., east side, 24.5 south of 33d st. Lot, 22x68.6.

WEST THIRTY-THIRD STREET—The two three-story brick houses and lot No. 156 West 33d st., in the rear of the 7th av. property.

EIGHTH AVENUE—The two four-story brick houses (with stores) and lots on the north-west corner of 8th av. and 128th st., and two vacant lots west side of 8th av., 49 11 north of 128th st.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET—Frame stable and lot, north side of 128th st., in the rear of the 8th av. property.

WEST HOBOKEN, N. J.

The large plot of land on the westerly side JEANNETTE ST. and easterly side of BERGEN WOOD AV., 100 feet north of Ann st., and opposite UNITED SCHUTZEN PARK.

This plot has a frontage of about 171 feet on each street, with an average depth of 308 feet.

Sixty per cent. can remain on mortgage.

Maps at office of ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st.

E. A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.
SUPREME COURT SALE, IN PARTITION,
TO CLOSE THE ESTATE OF WILLIAM B. IRELAND, DECEASED.
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.
NORTH-WEST CORNER BEAVER AND NEW STS.
HOUSE AND LOT NO. 35 WASHINGTON SQUARE, (Macdougal st.)
HOUSE AND LOT NO. 57 AMITY ST., corner South 5th av.
To be sold at auction on
THURSDAY, APRIL 15,
At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, viz.:

BEAVER ST.—The plot of land north-west corner of Beaver and New sts., together with the four-story brick house and two-story brick stable thereon.

WASHINGTON SQUARE (Macdougal st.)—The extra-sized four-story brown-stone front house and lot No. 35 Washington square, 53 feet south of West Washington place.

AMITY ST.—The three-story brick house and lot No. 57 Amity st., north-east corner of South 5th av.

BRADBURY C. CHETWOOD, Esq., Referee.
GEORGE B. GOLDSCHMIDT, Esq.,
Plff.'s Atty., Nos. 59 and 61 Liberty st.
Maps at office of auctioneer, 128 Broadway.

NEW-YORK SUPERIOR COURT.—GEORGE NETTLINGER against FREDERICK STEGMILLER, CHARLES G. GOELLER, and others.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in this action on the 6th day of October, 1874, I, the Referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 29th day of March, 1875, at 12 o'clock noon, by Vernon K. Stevenson, Jr., auctioneer, the following described premises, viz.: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Tenth Ward of the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Delancey street, distant fifty (50) feet and three (3) inches westerly from the north-westerly corner of Norfolk and Delancey streets, running thence northerly and parallel with Norfolk street sixty-nine (69) feet eight (8) inches, thence easterly and parallel with Delancey street twenty-five (25) feet to the centre of a party wall, thence southerly and partly through the centre of a party wall sixty-nine (69) feet eight (8) inches to the northerly side of Delancey street, and thence westerly along said northerly side of Delancey street twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New-York, March 4, 1875.
JOHN E. WARD, Referee.
D. S. RIDDLE, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 37 Park row.

The above sale is hereby adjourned to MONDAY, April 26, 1875, at the same place and hour.
Dated April 12, 1875. JOHN E. WARD, Referee.
D. S. RIDDLE, Plaintiff's Attorney.

B. W. HITCHCOCK'S
Auction sale of
THIRTY-SEVEN REMAINING LOTS OF "LEGGETT ESTATE,"
located in the business centre of Flushing, on the premises, WEDNESDAY, April 14, inst., at 1 o'clock.

Last October forty-nine lots on same block were sold, and since then nine fine stores and dwellings have been thereon erected, notwithstanding the "hard times." By attending this sale investors will profit by an opportunity seldom afforded to purchase first-class property in the finest suburb of New-York, at prices sure to be profitable to the buyers.

Flushing has gas, water, sewerage, excellent schools, churches, and a wide-awake population of 10,000. Secure maps and passes, free, at No. 355 3d av., corner 26th st.

RICHARD V. HARNETT, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL AT AUCTION
ON THURSDAY, APRIL 15,
At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,
PEREMPTORY SALE.

SIXTH AVENUE.—The two very elegant and completely finished first-class four-story and cellar Nova Scotia French flat houses and stores, with every modern improvement and comfort for families, between 55th and 56th sts., and known as Nos. 999 and 1,001 6th av.; each house 25x60x70.

No. 102 WEST FIFTY-SIXTH STREET, 74 feet west of 6th av.—Complete and superior finished four-story French flat house, with every improvement; lot 30x100.5; location choice.

No. 217 EAST THIRTIETH STREET, near 3d av.—Three-story high-stoop brown-stone house, all improvements; stable and carriage-house on rear; lot 23x99; built for owner's use.

Sixty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage.
Maps at office of auctioneer, No. 111 Broadway. Room F.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
SUPREME COURT SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON JEFFERSON, LOCUST, AND RIVER AVS., and on KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, 23d and 24th Wards.
Under direction of S. J. BIDLACK, Referee,
MONDAY, April 19,
At 12 M., at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
RIVER AVENUE.—4 lots, 400 feet North James st.
KING'S BRIDGE ROAD.—8 lots, south-west corner Jefferson av.
JEFFERSON AVENUE.—2 lots, near King's Bridge Road.
LOCUST AVENUE.—3 lots, near River Place.
Maps at office of auctioneers.
A. J. BLEECKER & SON, No. 35 Pine st.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE TO CLOSE AN ES- TATE.—J. COLE, Auctioneer, will sell by public auction, at his sales-room, No. 389 Fulton st., Brooklyn, on THURSDAY, April 15, 1875, at 12 o'clock noon, a piece of excellent garden land, in a high state of cultivation, containing about three and six-tenths acres. It is also finely located for building purposes; will cut into lots to a very good advantage; bounded on its two ends by two different highways; the Brooklyn, Bath and Coney Island Railroad uses a part of one highway; twenty yards from railroad station; three minutes' walk from the bay shore; half a mile from the Bath Hotel; a few yards from the Summer residences of ex-Mayor Gunther, Dr. S. Fleet Speir, Robert Speir, Jr., and others.

For maps and all other information apply to the auctioneer, or to the Executors at New-Utrecht.
By order of GARRET W. CROPSEY,
HARMEN CROPSEY,
Executors.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE
OF LOTS AND BUILDINGS NOS. 322 AND 324 MADISON ST.,
ON WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14,
at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.
Maps at office of ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE
OF HOUSE AND LEASE OF LOT
NO. 23 WEST 42D ST.,
ON THURSDAY, APRIL 15,
at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.
Maps and particulars at office of ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE LOTS on 64th st., between Grand Boulevard and Central Park, under direction of Coudert Brothers, attorneys.—A. J. Bleecker & Son will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 15, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, two lots on 64th st., on the south side, 300 feet west of 8th av., (Central Park,) and about 300 feet easterly from the Boulevard, (Broadway,) each 25x100.5. Maps and particulars at No. 35 Pine st.

EXECUTORS' SALE.
HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer,
Will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 15, 1875, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Executors of Robert Adair, deceased, the four-story brick house and lot, No. 88 Pine st., north side, 58.11 feet west of Front st.; size 16.11x22.11½. Other particulars at auctioneer's office, No. 106 Broadway.

BUSINESS—REAL ESTATE.—WE WOULD call the attention of the public to the sale of houses and lot No. 66 South 5th av., at Merchant's Exchange, by Muller, Wilkins & Co., on TUESDAY, April 13, 1875.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.
HOUSE AND LOT NO. 11 EAST 38TH ST.,
With Stable on rear on 39th st.
HOUSES AND LOTS ON MONTGOMERY, HENRY, EAST 11TH STS. AND 1ST AV.
BY ORDER of EXECUTORS of JAMES MURPHY, dec'd,
ON THURSDAY, APRIL 15,
at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, viz.:

EAST THIRTY-EIGHTH ST.—The first-class four-story brown-stone-front house and lot No. 11 East 38th st., north side, between 5th and Madison avs., lot 23.9x98.9.; also, the brown-stone front stable and lot No. 16 East 39th st., immediately in the rear of the 38th st. house; lot, 25x98.9.

MONTGOMERY ST.—House and lot No. 17 Montgomery st., corner of Henry st.

HENRY ST.—House and lot No. 254 Henry st., in the rear of the Montgomery st. house.

HENRY ST.—House and lot No. 240 Henry st., near Montgomery st.

EAST ELEVENTH ST.—Buildings and lots Nos. 311 to 333 East 11th st.

EAST ELEVENTH ST.—House and lot No. 342 East 11th st.

FIRST AV.—Houses and lots Nos. 173 and 175 1st av.

Sixty per cent. may remain on mortgage.
Maps at office of
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers,
No. 7 Pine st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE
OF 34 VALUABLE LOTS ON
1ST AV., AVENUES A AND B, AND 81ST ST.,
ON MONDAY, APRIL 19,
At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, viz.:

FIRST AVENUE.—Two lots, south-east corner 81st st.

FIRST AVENUE.—Three lots, west side, between 80th and 81st sts.

EIGHTY-FIRST STREET.—Three lots, south side, between 1st and 2d avs.

AVENUES A AND B AND EIGHTY-FIRST STREET.—Twenty-six lots, comprising the northerly half of block bounded by Avenues A and B, 80th and 81st sts.

Sixty per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage.
Maps, &c., at office of
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers,
No. 7 Pine st.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer.
THE DESIRABLE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE AND LOT,
NO. 350 SECOND AVENUE,
20x45x90, in fine order, modern improvements,
AT AUCTION, THURSDAY, APRIL 15,
at 12 M., at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.
Terms liberal. Maps, &c., at No. 14 Pine st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE
of
HOUSES AND LOT NO. 66 SOUTH 5TH AV.,
ON WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14,
at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.
Maps and particulars at office of ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE FOR A TERM OF Years—A desirable residence in West Morrisania, (Twenty-third Ward,) on high ground, eight minutes' walk from Melrose Station; house large and convenient; on first floor large double parlor, library, sitting and dining rooms, butler's pantry, store-room and closets; seven bedrooms, bath-room, and water-closets on second floor; four finished rooms in attic, good cellars, two kitchens, stationary washtubs, range, &c.; the grounds are well laid out with shrubbery, fruit-trees, &c.; a good stable and carriage-house; terms reasonable; possession immediately. Inquire of WM. VENVILLE, No. 14 John st., New-York.

TO RENT AT RYE, WESTCHESTER COUN- ty—A partially furnished house, beautifully situated on high ground, overlooking the Sound, and one mile from the depot; well shaded, good boating and bathing; fine carriage-house, stable, boat-house, and laundry; tenant can have the use of boats and carriages; fine fishing and good drives; rent low to a good tenant. Apply to JOSEPH R. KEARNY, New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company, No. 52 Wall st.

NEW-LONDON.—TO RENT, FOR THE SUMMER months, at this watering place, a new and well-furnished cottage, in the immediate vicinity of the Pequot House, commanding a fine view of the Sound; has water, gas, and all modern conveniences.

For terms, apply to H. S. CROCKER, Proprietor of the Pequot House, or at No. 104 Wall st., New-York, third floor.

LONG BRANCH.
MONMOUTH BEACH and SEABRIGHT COTTAGES to rent for the Summer.
Catalogues on application to
F. G. & C. S. BROWN,
No. 0 Broadway.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED
RESIDENCES TO LET,
in choice locations.
B. W. WILLIAMS,
No. 837 6th av.

TO RENT—ELABORATELY AND HANDSOMELY furnished—On East 47th st., close to 5th av., a handsome four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 25x70x100; will be rented to a desirable private family only. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, THE handsome three-story brown-stone house No. 77 St. Mark's av., first house east of Flatbush av.; only three blocks from the main entrance to Prospect Park; very desirable location; price, furnished, $1,400. Apply at PEREGO'S, No. 85 Nassau st., New-York.

TO LET, UNFURNISHED—AN ELEGANT suite of five rooms, with every convenience (no kitchen) on the second floor of the first-class house No. 33 East 17th st., north side Union square, next to Everett House; also single rooms for gentlemen by the year only; breakfast provided by janitor if desired.

TO RENT—ON 5TH AV., NEAR 49TH ST., A desirable first-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 25x65x100; the house is being put in perfect order, and possession given May 1, 1875. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st., or E. H. LUDLOW, No. 3 Pine and No. 35 East 17th sts.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOMES in Norwalk, Darien, and vicinity, that truly beautiful and healthful region of country, situated on the Sound and New-Haven Railroad, can be secured by lease or purchase on favorable terms. Apply to MELVILLE E. MEAD, South Norwalk, Conn.

HOUSE ON THE HUDSON, WITH ABOUT 12 ACRES OF LAND, TO LET.—Beautifully situated opposite Yonkers, with lawn sloping to the river, within about two and a half miles of railway station, and about ten minutes' walk from the ferry to Yonkers. Apply to WILLIAM W. TOMPKINS, No. 10 Wall st., New York.

PLEASANTVILLE, N. Y.—TO LET, A FINE country residence, with ten acres of land, fine fruit and garden; one hour from Forty-second Street Depot. For full particulars call at BRANDON & ODELL'S, No. 336 Washington st., or C. H. HOYT'S, Pleasantville, N. Y.

TO RENT—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE near Maspeth, Long Island, within five minutes' walk of horse and steam cars, two-story house, twelve rooms; stable and carriage-house; one acre of land, with large and small fruit; rent, $400 per year. Apply to CHAS. M. CHAMBERLAIN, Mount Olivet Cemetery.

AT SARATOGA—TO LEASE, THE ELEGANTLY- furnished mansion on Broadway, near the principal hotels, ample grounds, stable, &c.; house very commodious, and well adapted for first-class boarding purposes; very moderate rent. Plans and full particulars of OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway and 17th st.

TO LET—WESTPORT, CONN.—PLEASANT house; large rooms, many closets, bay windows, heater, grate, Beebe's range, set tubs, &c.; healthy; no mosquitoes; rent low. Reference, Dr. ROBERT, No. 175 East 73d st., New-York, or JOHN H. GRAY, Westport.

TO LET, UNFURNISHED.—CORNER HOUSE —The three-story brown-stone-front house No. 179 West 47th st., corner 7th av.; newly painted throughout; rent low to good tenant. Apply on premises.

TO LET—AT REDUCED RATES, THE TWO FOUR- story and attic English basement houses in West 23d st., Nos. 215 and 247; both in excellent order. Apply to P. HARMONY'S NEPHEWS & Co., No. 63 Broadway, or A. LEAMAN, No. 217 West 23d st.

TO LET—THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE, TWELVE rooms; gas, furnace, and sewer; good location, within twenty minutes of Wall st.; rent, $700, or will sell cheap. Apply to James Cassidy, No. 135 Front st., New-York.

TO LET—A HOUSE, FOURTEEN ROOMS; ALL improvements; range, furnace, hot and cold water; bath-room; fine barn and grounds; Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Apply to E. D. VALENTINE, Roselle, N. J.

REDUCED RENTS!!!!!!—NEW COMPLETE list of houses to let, furnished and unfurnished, issued gratis, published to-day. Offices No. 11 Pine st. or No. 33 East 17th st.
V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

TO RENT FOR SUMMER AT MONTCLAIR, N. J., a newly, handsomely and completely furnished house, thirteen rooms; short distance from depot; surroundings unexceptionable; locality perfectly healthy. Address E. DIBBELL, No. 26 Beekman st.

NINTH WARD.—THE LOWER PART OF THREE- story high-stoop house No. 109 Bank st. and No. 774 Greenwich st.; all modern conveniences; large yards, good rear. RUFUS KING, No. 67 7th av.

A FEW SMALL HOUSES, PARTS OF houses, and flats, furnished and unfurnished. Also, country houses and cottages. Apply to E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

FOUR FLATS—VACANT 1ST OF MAY, NOS. 144 and 142 East 14th st.; $70, $50, and $40 per month; six rooms, modern; families wanted without children. Apply to Janitor.

NO. 107 WEST 16TH ST.—SECOND FLOOR to let to a small family of adults; all improvements. Rent, $45 per month. No children in house. References required.

AT $1,100.—FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE HOUSE, 22x47, to let; modern improvements, elegant mirror, &c.; first-class neighborhood; six blocks to ferry, South Brooklyn; bargain. ELSTON, No. 20 Liberty st.

TO LET—NEAR ENGLEWOOD, FOR ONE OR MORE years, furnished or unfurnished, a large stone house; eight acres lawn; water gas, ice, &c. Address Box No. 243 Post Office, Englewood, N. J.

TO RENT—NO. 22 EAST 58TH ST.—THIS NEW cabinet finished twenty-foot house, only $3,000, with mirrors, cornices, &c. Apply to
LAMSON & SON, No. 6 Pine st.

TO LET—FOR BUSINESS OR DWELLING PUR- poses, with immediate possession, No. 16 West 14th st. Apply to H. H. CAMMANN, No. 25 Pine st.

TO LET—ENTIRE BUILDING NO. 366 CANAL ST., between West Broadway and Church st. Apply to H. H. CAMMANN, No. 25 Pine st.

WESTFIELD, N. J.—DESIRABLE HOUSE; twelve rooms; finest location; barn, &c.; young fruit trees. To let or for sale on easy terms. Apply at No. 350 Washington st., New-York.

TO LET—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES.—Over 200 houses in all parts of the City to rent; full list. Permits and all information desired obtained from HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

TO LET—SPLENDID OFFICES AT NO. 245 BROAD- way, opposite City Hall Park; convenient, well-lighted, and most desirable. Inquire on the premises of ORANGE JUDD COMPANY.

DWELLINGS TO LET

TO LET—DESIRABLE FRENCH FLAT, EIGHT rooms, modern improvements, West 38th st.; $75. Apply from 10 to 4 of R. M. BRUNDIGE, No. 919 Broadway.

THIRTIETH ST., JUST WEST OF 5TH av., exceptionally desirable medium-size, high-stoop dwelling to let low; furnished or unfurnished. V. K. STEVENSON, JR., No. 11 Pine st., or No. 33 East 17th st.

REDUCED PRICES!!!!!—NEW COMPLETE list of houses for sale, issued gratis, published today. Offices No. 11 Pine st. or No. 33 East 17th st.
V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

TARRYTOWN.—TO LET, HOUSE, FIFTEEN rooms, carriage-house, about one acre fruit; fine river view; very healthy; no mosquitoes. JOHN WEBBER, No. 223 Grand st., corner Bowery.

TO RENT, FURNISHED—THE DESIRABLE dwelling No. 329 West 23d st., on favorable terms to a good tenant. Apply on the premises to Dr. MARCELIN, or to H. M. FRANCIS, No. 65 Broadway.

TO RENT.—HOUSE NO. 66 EAST 127TH ST.; three-story, high stoop, brick; will be rented low to a good tenant. Apply to
E. A. CLARK, No. 2,343 3d av.

TO LET—NO. 20 WAVERLEY PLACE, WELL LO- cated and arranged for a large boarding-house; the corner building adjoining, can be obtained if desired. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK house, No. 27 East 133d st., to let or lease; also a shop at No. 196 Franklin st. Owner, ROBERT I. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau st.

NINTH WARD.—TO LET IN CHARLES ST., A handsome parlor floor and basement, and third floor, ten rooms, together or separate; house fifty-six feet deep. Inquire No. 42 Charles st.

TO RENT—NO. 125 WEST 42D ST., ELEGANT parlors, first and second floors, to a first-class party; house beautifully frescoed; situation unsurpassed; references exchanged.

TO LET—FIRST STORY AND BASEMENT, ALSO third story. No. 153 West 28th st., near 7th av.; stationary washtubs on each floor. Inquire at No. 151.

FIFTH AV., NO. 164.—FIRST FLOOR, THREE rooms, suitable for business or an apartment; large second floor. Also, single rooms.

TO LET—COTTAGE WITH LAND AT RIVERDALE; fine view, modern improvements; rent $600.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

A.—SPACIOUS LOFTS TO LET, ADVANTAGEOUSLY SITUATED FOR WESTERN TRADE, OPPOSITE EARLE'S HOTEL, THAT WELL-KNOWN RESORT OF MERCHANTS. ALSO, SMALLER LOFTS. APPLY ON THE PREMISES, TO PHILIP M. OAKLEY, NO. 250 CANAL ST.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO RENT.—SUITABLE FOR RENDERING ES- tablishment or other business. Factory and lots on Newtown Creek, one mile from Hunter's Point. Property has stone bulk-head on creek of 65 feet front, and is 400 feet in depth. Brick factory one story, forty by eighty feet. Ample depth of water for lighter or steam-boat. Apply to JAMES BUCHAN & CO., No. 190 Elizabeth st.

TO LEASE—EXTRA-SIZED BUILDING NO. 40 Bleecker st.; desirably located for the book trade or furniture business, (on the same block with J. Ziegler & Co.) For particulars apply to
HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET OR LEASE—STORES NOS. 416 AND 418 4th av., lately altered; separately or together, with or without dwellings. Apply to owner, ROBERT I. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau st.

HARLEM.—THIRD AVENUE STORES TO LET, Nos. 2,270 and 2,278, with plate-glass fronts, with or without dwelling. Apply to owner,
ROBERT I. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau st.

TO LET, IN THE BIBLE HOUSE—STORE ON Astor place, and offices on second and third stories, and basement for storage purposes. Apply at office of Treasurer American Bible Society, No. 6 Bible House.

OFFICES TO LET—SUITABLE FOR BANKERS and lawyers, in building, with elevator, No. 50 Wall st. Apply to THE UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY.

TO RENT.—STORE AND BASEMENT AND FIRST floor of house No. 883 8th av., separate or together. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,280 Broadway.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; five stories and cellar, 50x90. Inquire on premises.

TO LET—BEAUTIFUL FLATS IN EAST 79TH ST. at reduced rents. Apply in the office, No. 326 East 79th st.

TO LET—THE THIRD FLOOR OF THE HOUSE No. 18 4th av.; entrance through the store; rent low. Apply on the premises.

FIFTH AV., NO. 164.—FIRST FLOOR, THREE rooms, suited for business or an apartment; large second floor. Also, single rooms.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN HOBBS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Larned & Warren, No. 200 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of February, 1875.
MARY A. HOBBS, Executrix.
f23-law6mT PETER H. BALLANTINE, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM BARKLEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 36 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 30th day of November, 1874.
B. L. LUDINGTON,
d1-law6mTu Administrator, &c.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWIN HOYT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Butler, Stillman & Hubbard, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the eighth day of June, 1875.—Dated New-York, the eighth day of December, 1874.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, } Executors.
WM. ALLEN BUTLER, }
d8-law6mT

CLARKSON, MARGARET.—IN PURSUANCE of an order of Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET CLARKSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of John Henry Livingston, No. 48 Pine street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of December, 1874.
CLERMONT LIVINGSTON, } Executors.
ROBERT E. LIVINGSTON, }
d8-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LEONHARD KOHLMANN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 18 First avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the twentieth day of April next.—Dated, New-York, the twelfth day of October, 1874.
PHILLIPINA KOHLMANN, Executrix.
oc13-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNA C. GIBBONS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 142 Duane street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of June, 1875, next.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of November, 1874.
JAMES LYNCH,
Executor, &c., of Anna C. Gibbons, deceased.
n24-law6moTu

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM S. CALDWELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Lord, Day & Lord, their place of transacting business, No. 68 William street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-first day of August next.—Dated New-York, the thirteenth day of March, 1875.
EUGENE KELLY, } Executors.
CHARLES M. FRY, }
LORD, DAY & LORD, Proctors.
mh16-law6mTu

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALBERT HAVEMEYER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Henry O. Havemeyer, No. 98 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 8th day of March, 1875.
WILLIAM A. HAVEMEYER,
HENRY O. HAVEMEYER,
mh9-law6mT Administrators.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS B. RICH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Messrs. James Buchan & Co., No. 190 Elizabeth street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of June, 1875.—Dated New-York, the 24th day of December, 1874.
MARIA RICH, Executrix.
JAMES BUCHAN, }
JAMES RINTOUL, } Executors.
ROBERT C. BUCHAN, }
A. DE WITT BALDWIN, Proctor, No. 106 Broadway.
d29-law6mTu.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—PURSUANT TO the order of Herman V. Esselstyn, Surrogate of the County of Columbia, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ALICE ANN SWARTWOUT, late of the town of Clermont, in the County of Columbia, deceased, that they are required to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, executor of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at the law office of G. Tillotson, Esq., No. 335 Broadway, New-York City, on or before the 10th day of June next.—Dated December 1, 1874. CHARLES H. TILLOTSON, Executor.
d8-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALBERT COOPER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their office, No. 45 Maiden lane, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of September next.—Dated New-York, the eighth day of February, 1875.
THOMAS H. COOPER, } Administrators.
CYRUS H. LOUTRELL, }
f9-law6mTu*

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE LATHAM A. FISH

City of Bayonne,
Hudson County, N. J.,
7 PER CENT. BONDS
FOR SALE.
Brown, Anderton & Imbrie,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 38 Wall St.

George Opdyke & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 25 Nassau st., New-York.

Transact a General Banking Business, RECEIVE DEPOSITS subject to check at sight, and allow interest on daily balances at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum, credited monthly. Checks drawn upon us pass through the Clearing-house.

ISSUE CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT, payable on demand, or at fixed date, with interest as agreed upon.

MAKE COLLECTIONS at lowest rates with prompt returns.

EXECUTE INVESTMENT ORDERS and negotiate COMMERCIAL PAPER.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES a specialty.

TREASURY OF GEORGIA.

HOLDERS OF OVERDUE BONDS OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA,

which matured prior to the 1st day of January, 1872, are notified by the publication of the following act of the General Assembly, lately in session, that unless presented for examination and registration on or before the 1st day of August next they will become null and void, and be debarred from payment forever thereafter, in terms of said act, as follows:

AN ACT TO PROTECT THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA AGAINST THE PAYMENT OF PAST DUE BONDS.

Whereas, Divers bonds of the State of Georgia, which matured prior to the 1st day of January, 1872, are now in circulation; and, whereas, it is believed that all of said bonds have been paid, and have been illegally and fraudulently reissued and negotiated, and the extent and amount of said bonds, so reissued and negotiated, is unknown to this General Assembly:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Georgia, That all persons holding bonds of the State of Georgia which matured prior to the first day of January, 1872, are hereby required to present the same to the Treasurer of the State, for registration, on or before the first day of August, 1875; and, upon the failure so to present said bonds, and to submit the same for registration, the same shall be deemed prima facie to have been paid, and to have been illegally or fraudulently reissued and negotiated.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Treasurer of the State to provide and keep a suitable record book in which to register the bonds required to be registered under this act; and it shall be his duty to record the same thereon, and to require that the persons presenting the same shall establish continuous ownership for the last five years by the affidavit of each bona-fide holder, through whose hands they shall have passed, showing from whom the bonds were bought, and to whom they were sold, giving number of bond presented, date of issue, when due, denomination, time, amount, by whom presented, when presented, character of issue, and the reason for having delayed their presentation for payment so long after maturity, and such other information as will enable the General Assembly fully to identify the same.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, That the Treasurer be, and he is hereby, prohibited from paying any of the bonds of the State which matured prior to the first day of January, 1872, or any interest thereon, except as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, That at the expiration of the time mentioned in this act for the registration of the bonds aforesaid, to wit, the first day of August, 1875, it shall be the duty of the Treasurer to present the record-book, thus kept, to the Governor, who is hereby authorized to allow and direct the Treasurer to pay such past due bonds, so recorded, as shall appear to him, from all the circumstances connected therewith, to be properly chargeable to the State and entitled to payment.

SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Treasurer, immediately upon the passage of this act, to give notice of the provisions, thereby publishing the same at least two months in two newspapers published in the City of Atlanta, and two in the City of New-York.

SEC. 6. Repeals conflicting laws.

Approved March 2, 1875.
JOHN JONES, Treasurer.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
(Established 1787.)

OFFICE, No. 64 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, April 9, 1875.

At the annual election held April 6, 1875, the following gentlemen were elected as Directors for the ensuing year:

GEORGE HODGSDON,
WILLIAM TUCKER,
JOHN CAMPBELL,
ROBERT L. STUART,
CHARLES P. LEVERICH,
WILLIAM E. DEAN,
WALTER EDWARDS,
PETER V. KING,
JACOB C. BOGERT,
ANDREW BOWDEN,
JEREMIAH BRIGGS,
HENRY OOTHOUT,
ALBON P. MAN,
FERDINAND DUYSTERS,
WYLLIS BLACKSTONE,
JOHN N. BRADLEY,
GEORGE L. RONALDS,
CYRUS H. LOUTREL,
HENRY A. TAILER,
ROBERT BENSON,
J. HOOKER HAMERSLEY,
WILLIAM B. BOLLES,
WILLIAM H. TAILER,
JOSEPH L. TOWNSEND.

And the following-named gentlemen as inspectors of next election:
JOSEPH RUDD, ANDREW C. BOWDEN,
ROBERT M. McJIMSEY.

At the meeting of the Board of Directors held this day Mr. GEORGE HODGSDON was unanimously re-elected as President of the Company for the ensuing year. JOSEPH L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE & HUDSON CANAL CO., }
No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 8, 1875. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK- HOLDERS of this company, for the election of managers and for other business, will be held at the office of the company, No. 71 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 11th of May next. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon, until 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of April 30 until the morning of May 12. By order of the Board,
GEORGE L. HAIGHT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, }
NOS. 59 AND 61 WALL ST., }
NEW-YORK, March 11, 1875. }

SIXTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared the usual quarterly dividend of three (3) per cent. for the three months ending 31st inst., payable to stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 15th day of April next.

Transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of the 8th, and reopened on the morning of 16th of April.
W. J. EMMET, Treasurer.

THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY COMPANY are requested to call at or communicate with the office of the company, No. 74 Broadway, in relation to the proposed plan of funding the coupons as recommended by the Committee of Bondholders.
F. E. TROWBRIDGE, Secretary.

UNITED STATES WAREHOUSE COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, April 7, 1875. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual election for nine Trustees of this company, and for Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the office of the Warehouse, foot of Degraw st., Brooklyn, on TUESDAY, 13th inst. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M. Transfer-books will be closed from April 7 to 14th inst. F. S. MATHEWS, Secretary.

7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT. CHOICE CITY BONDS and other A1 investment securities our specialty 23 years, paying 10 to 15 per cent; interest promptly paid; for sale below par by ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
Stock Brokers and Auctioneers,
No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE SPANISH HILL MINING COMPANY, }
No. 65 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 31, 1875. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK- holders of this company will be held at this office on WEDNESDAY, April 14, 1875, at 2 o'clock P. M.
R. C. LIVINGSTON, Secretary.

DEFAULTED RAILROAD BONDS A SPE- cialty, and bought by the old-established house of ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
Stock Brokers and Auctioneers,
No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

ATLANTIC, COMMERCIAL, UNION, NEW- York, and Orient Marine Insurance Scrips wanted by WILLIAM C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

FINANCIAL.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 21 Broad st., New-York,
Issue Letters of Credit for Travelers,
PAYABLE IN ANY PART OF EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA AUSTRALIA, AND AMERICA.
DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OF MONEY ON EUROPE AND CALIFORNIA.

BONDS OF THE
District of Columbia,
Guaranteed by the United States Government,
FREE OF ALL TAX,
FOR SALE BY
GEO. K. SISTARE,
No. 24 Nassau Street.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.
BANKERS,
NOS. 9 AND 11 NASSAU ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT for TRAVELERS IN EUROPE AND THE EAST, available in all the principal cities; also for use in the United States, West Indies, &c. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS to LONDON, PARIS, CALIFORNIA, HAVANA, MEXICO, CHINA, JAPAN, &c.
Accounts of Banks, Bankers, and others received.

REAL ESTATE SECURITY
IN NEGOTIABLE FORM.
SIX PER CENT THIRTY YEARS GOLD BONDS,
WITH COUPONS, REGISTERED OR UNREGISTERED,
of the
REAL ESTATE TRUST COMPANY
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
PRINCIPLE and INTEREST PAYABLE in GOLD in NEW-YORK, or AMSTERDAM, HOLLAND,
at the option of the holder. Interest payable first day of January and July.

THESE BONDS ARE NOW OFFERED FOR SALE AT PAR IN CURRENCY AND ACCRUED INTEREST, AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 17 NASSAU ST., NEW-YORK.

The PAYMENT of the Bonds at maturity is SECURED by the pledge of Bonds and Mortgages owned by the Company upon real estate which, at all times, are in the custody of Messrs. AUGUST BELMONT and LEVI P. MORTON, Trustees, with the ADDITIONAL SECURITY of the capital of the Company, of $1,000,000.
V. K. STEVENSON, President.
THOMAS A. DAVIES, Vice-President.
WM. L. ELY, Secretary.
HENRY E. DAVIES, No. 120 Broadway, Counsel.

TO THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS OF THE CHICAGO, DANVILLE AND VINCENNES RAILROAD COMPANY.

A meeting of the First Mortgage Bondholders of the CHICAGO, DANVILLE AND VINCENNES RAILROAD COMPANY will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 14th inst., at 12 o'clock M., at No. 263 Broadway, first floor, to hear the report of the committee of investigation appointed at the meeting of bondholders on March 19.

All bondholders should be present in person or send power of attorney to represent them, as matters of vital importance to their interests must be acted upon at that meeting. J. M. DENISON, Chairman.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.

Sealed proposals addressed to Wm. H. Swift, at Messrs. Ward, Campbell & Co.'s, No. 56 Wall st., New-York, or to the undersigned Trustees, care of Charles Merriam, Agent, No. 26 Sears' Building, Boston, will be received until TUESDAY, April 13, 1875, at noon, for the sale of Fifty Thousand of the Land Bonds of said company to the undersigned Trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the indenture of mortgage, dated April 1, 1863.

The bids will be opened in Boston on Wednesday, April 14, and the acceptance bids declared.
WILLIAM H. SWIFT, }
SIDNEY BARTLETT, } Trustees.
NATHANIEL THAYER, }
NEW-YORK, April 5, 1875.

OFFICE OF PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY, }
PITTSBURG, PENN., Dec. 5, 1874. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE HOLD- ers of the Third Mortgage Bonds of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company maturing May 1, 1875, that the Pennsylvania Company, in charge of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad, under its lease to the "Pennsylvania Railroad Company," are prepared to pay, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, all of the said bonds on and after DEC. 15, 1874, at par and interest to the date of presentation, at any time before maturity.
THOMAS A. SCOTT, President.

MARIPOSA LAND AND MINING COMPANY.

Persons holding certificates of the Preferred and Common Stock in the Mariposa Land and Mining Company will please take notice that an assessment of one dollar per share has been levied, payable on or before April 14, 1875, at the principal office in San Francisco, or at No. 9 Nassau st., New-York; indorsement will be made upon the certificates when paid. For full particulars inquire at the office.
MORRIS H. SMITH, Assistant Secretary.
NEW-YORK, March 23, 1875.

NOTICE.

A special meeting of the stockholders of the McArthur Mining Company is called for on WEDNESDAY, April 14, inst., at 11 o'clock, at their office, No. 468 Broadway.

It is urgently requested that all who are interested should attend, as business of importance affecting the disposition of their property will be acted upon.
By order of the President, G. M. PECK.
N. S. W. VANDERHOEF, Secretary.

ELIZABETH CITY CONSOLIDATED STREET IMPROVEMENT SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, due and payable at Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York. Either registered or coupon for sale; due in ten or twenty years. Full text of legislative act and ordinance of Council furnished by mail or at the office of AARON G. CRANE, Financial Agent, No. 135 Broadway, and No. 93 Cedar st., New-York. Bonds held by parties due in 1875 or 1876 received for subscriptions.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

FOR SALE.—ONE HUNDRED SHARES SOUTHERN and Atlantic Telegraph Company. C. M. RUTTER, No. 15 Wall st.

DIVIDENDS.

FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY.

NEW-YORK, April 7.

The Board of Directors of the
FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY
have declared a special dividend, payable 19th April, in gold, on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of their incorporation.
THADDEUS J. WHITLOCK, Secretary.

OFFICE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY }
OF NEW-JERSEY, No. 119 LIBERTY ST., }
NEW-YORK, March 29, 1875. }

DIVIDEND.—THE USUAL QUARTERLY DIVIDEND of Two and a Half Per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on Tuesday, April 20, next, at this office.

The transfer-books will be closed from Saturday, the 3d, to Thursday, the 22d prox.
SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.
Assets, Over Eleven Million Dollars.
Surplus, One Million Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Books in English, French, and German.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | N. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.
Money deposited now draws interest from April 1.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of McCULLOUGH'S LEAD COMPANY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, assignee of McCullough's Lead Company, bankrupt, will sell at public auction on Thursday, the 8th day of April, 1875, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at No. 60 Duane street, corner of Elm street, in the City of New-York, by David B. McCullough, auctioneer, all the stock of goods, store fixtures, and machinery lately the property of said bankrupt, consisting of lead pipe, shot, reels, kegs, office furniture, &c., &c., and one lead pipe machine, in good order.—New-York, March 16, 1875. JAMES McCULLOUGH, Assignee.

The above sale is hereby adjourned to Thursday, April 22, 1875, at same hour and place.
ap6-law3wTu* JAMES McCULLOUGH, Assignee.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LLOYD STEVENS and DAVID M. HOLDREDGE, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in Bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Lloyd Stevens and David M. Holdredge, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said District, adjudged Bankrupts upon the petition of the said Lloyd Stevens, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said Bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said Bankrupts to prove their debts and choose one or more Assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 129 Fulton street, in the City of New-York, in said District, on the 24th day of April, A. D. 1875, at twelve o'clock M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.
OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, A three-story high-stoop house; modern improvements, gas-fixtures, &c.; rent not over $1,500. Address, stating location, size, and lowest rent, TENANT, Box No. 143 *Times* Office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OLD SILK HATS MADE OVER INTO THE new style. Cassimere and felt hats cleaned and trimmed at JOHNSON'S, No. 1,299½ Broadway.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

BALTIC..................SATURDAY, April 17, at 3 P. M.
REPUBLIC...............SATURDAY, April 24, at 8 A. M.
ADRIATIC...............SATURDAY, May 8, at 7:30 A. M.
CELTIC....................SATURDAY, May 15, at 1:30 P. M.
BALTIC....................SATURDAY, May 22, at 3 P. M.
BRITANNIC.............SATURDAY, May 29, at noon.
GERMANIC..............SATURDAY, June 5, at 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers, the fastest in the trade, are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets $175, gold; steerage at low rates.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

CHINA......WED.. April 14 | *BOTHNIA..WED..April 28
*RUSSIA....WED.. April 21 | ABYSSINIA...SAT., May 1

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.)

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP CHINA embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at noon, on WEDNESDAY, 14th of April, 1875.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling Green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

PEREIRE, Danré...................SATURDAY, April 17
FRANCE, Trudelle..................SATURDAY, May 1
AMERIQUE, Pouzolz...............SATURDAY, May 15

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine.)
First Cabin, $100; Second, $65; Third $30.
Return tickets at reduced rates.

Steerage, $22, with superior accommodations, and including all necessaries without extra charge.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 55 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(Via Queenstown,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

IDAHO...April 13, at 12 M.
NEVADA......................................May 4, at 3 P. M.

For steerage and intermediate tickets, at current rates, apply at No. 29 Broadway. For cabin passage, at $80 or $65, gold, (according to stateroom,) apply at No. 63 Wall st.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

ELYSIA.....................Sails Saturday, April 24, 9 A. M.
ETHIOPIA..................Sails Saturday, April 17, noon.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

Cabin passage, $50 to $70, gold.
Steerage at lowest current rates.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. Bulkley, WEDNESDAY, April 14, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. Hazard, SATURDAY, April 17, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

ASHLAND, Capt. Whitehurst, WEDNESDAY, April 21, from Pier No. 12, North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. Nickerson, SATURDAY, April 24, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

Insurance by this line ONE HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodation for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST,
SAILING EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.,
from Pier No. 29 North River.

SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. Nickerson, Wednesday, April 14
CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. Lockwood, Saturday, April 17

Superior accommodations for passengers.
☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information, can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLUMBIA.

First-class, full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.

NASSAU, KINGSTON, and COLUMBIA.

ATLAS...April 17.
CLARIBEL..May 6.

HAYTI, VENEZUELA and CURACOA.

ALPS...April 9.
ETNA...April 26.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
No. 56 Wall and No. 59 Pine st.

PORT ROYAL AND FERNANDINA STEAM-SHIP LINE.

Only through line to Florida without change.

The steam-ship LEO, Daniels, master, having superior accommodations for passengers, will be dispatched for Fernandina, via Port Royal, on THURSDAY, April 15, at 4 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 3 North River.

Rates of passage.

New-York to Fernandina, first class...............$20 00
New-York to Jacksonville, first class...............22 50
New-York to Augusta, first class......................20 00

These rates include state-rooms and meals on the steamer.

Through tickets to all points in Florida.

The steam-ship NORTH POINT will follow on the 22d of April.

For freight or passage apply to

HERM. GELPCKE, No. 5 William st.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF MEXICO.............................Tuesday, April 20
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.......................Thursday, April 22
CITY OF NEW-YORK........................Thursday, April 29

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS, CALLING AT HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHE, TUSPAN, AND TAMPICO.

CITY OF MEXICO..............................Tuesday, April 20
CITY OF HAVANA..............................Tuesday, May 11

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans April 24 and May 15 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

CRESCENT CITY, Capt. Curtis, Thursday, April 15.
COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. Reed, Tuesday, April 27.

For freight or passage (having unsurpassed accommodations) apply to

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

McKellar, Leling & Co., Agents in Havana.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships at MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship MERRIMACK, Capt. Wm Wier, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on FRIDAY, April 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210 and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA.
Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River.
For Aspinwall, via Savanilla,

COLON, Tanner..............................April 15, at 12 M.

connecting for all Central American and Pacific ports.

From San Francisco for Japan and China.

GREAT REPUBLIC...May 1

For freight or passage apply at Pier No. 42 North River.

H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 4 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA......Wednesday, May 19
STATE OF INDIANA..................Wednesday, April 21.
STATE OF GEORGIA..................Wednesday, May 5.

And every Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.
Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.
STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

AMERICAN LINE.

Weekly Mail Steam-ship service between PHILADELPHIA and LIVERPOOL, Calling at QUEENSTOWN,

Sailing every THURSDAY from Philadelphia, and Sailing every WEDNESDAY, from Liverpool.

The following steamers are appointed to sail from Philadelphia:

*ABBOTSFORD....April 15 | *KENILWORTH.....May 6
OHIO....................April 22 | PENNSYLVANIA...May 13
ILLINOIS..............April 29 | INDIANA..............May 20

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY:
Cabin, $100.

Steerage and intermediate tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.

Steamers marked with a star do not carry intermediate.

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed.

For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to

GEO. W. COLTON, Agent, No. 42 Broad st., N.Y.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent,
No. 8 Battery place, New-York.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents,
No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
Richardson, Spence & Co., Liverpool. | N. & J. Cummins & Bros., Queenstown.

INMAN LINE.—FIXED SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF RICHMOND....Saturday, April 17, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL....Saturday, April 24, at 8 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.........Saturday, May 1, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS..............Saturday, May 8, at 8 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN...........Saturday, May 15, at 2 A. M.

CABIN PASSAGE, $80 and $100, gold.

STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.

Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.

Steerage offices, No. 33 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL

EGYPT...........................SATURDAY, April 24, 4 P. M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

ITALY.......................WEDNESDAY, April 14, 12 M.
GREECE...................WEDNESDAY, April 21, 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.

MOSEL.............April 17 | DONAU...............May 1
WESER.............April 24 | MAIN.................May 8

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin.......................................$100 gold.
Second cabin...60 gold.
Steerage..24 currency.

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $24 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

MASTER'S SALE.

By virtue of the joint decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Indiana, and of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Illinois, made in the suit of the Union Trust Company, of New York, against the Indiana and Illinois Central Railway Company, in execution of the trust deed made by the defendant corporation to the complainant of date the 1st July, 1871, I will, on the

26TH DAY OF APRIL 1875,

at the door of the court-room of the United States Courts, in the Government building, in the City of Indianapolis and State of Indiana, and between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon and 4 o'clock of the afternoon, offer for sale to the highest bidder "all and singular the railroad of the said Indiana and Illinois Central Railway Company, as the same is and shall hereafter be constructed, extending from the City of Indianapolis, in the State of Indiana, to the City of Decatur, in the State of Illinois, a distance of one hundred and fifty-one miles, together with all lands, tenements, and hereditaments acquired or to be acquired for the rights of way for the said railroad, and all the appurtenances thereto belonging; and also all lands acquired or appropriated for depots, superstructures, buildings erections, and fixtures on the said line of railway, and all tracks, bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, and all houses, buildings, and superstructures thereon or appertaining thereto, and all other property, real or personal, now owned or to be acquired by said railway company for the construction, operation, or management of said railroad, including all locomotives, tenders, cars, and other rolling stock and equipments, machinery, tools, materials, and all and singular the other personal property of every nature, kind, and description whatever belonging to the said railway company; and also all the franchises, powers, rights, and privileges now owned, possessed, or hereafter acquired for the construction, maintenance, and operation of its said railroad."

The sale will be for cash in hand; provided, that should said property be purchased by the complainant or some bond creditor in behalf of himself and all other bond creditors of said railway company, I am in such case, by the terms of said decrees, required to accept in pro rata payment of any sum bid, and for the purchase-money, (except as to the costs and expenses of sale, all of which must be paid in cash,) the surrender and delivery of the morgage bonds of said Indiana and Illinois Central Railway Company, issued under the mortgage foreclosed in said decrees, together with the accompanying coupons, in proportion on the said bid as the sum due on such surrendered bonds and coupons bears to the whole sum due upon the whole issue of said bonds and coupons. And for the pro rata in cash required to satisfy the holders of bonds and coupons not so surrendered in payment of such bid, and until the same shall be adjusted and determined, I am authorized to receive the bond of the buyer in such penalty and with such sureties as may be adequate, conditioned that such sum be paid promptly into the Registry of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Indiana.

J. D. HOWLAND, Master in Chancery.
McDonald & Butler, Solicitors of Complainant.
Indianapolis, Feb. 7, 1875.

ART SALE. ART SALE. ART SALE.

The more important Pictures in MR. W. BRONSON'S COLLECTION will be offered to-night, at 8 o'clock, at

THE SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY,
NO. 82 5TH AV.
R. SOMERVILLE,
AUCTIONEER.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE AT AUCTION OF China decorated dinner sets, tea sets, and dessert sets, Paris bronzes and clocks, Parian marble statues, Bohemian vases, cologne sets, and flower-stands, crystal engraved table glassware, &c., &c., to be sold at

NO. 60 LIBERTY ST., ON
WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY, April 14, 15, and 16, at 11 o'clock each day.

Goods on exhibition on TUESDAY, April 13. Every article guaranteed perfect.

D. W. Seaman, Auctioneer.

SALE OF VALUABLE ROPE-MAKING MACHINERY.—United States District Court, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY N. MORGAN, bankrupt.—The undersigned will sell at public auction, at No. 9 Baxter st., New-York City, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of April, 1875, at 11 o'clock A. M., three rope machines, two cards, one condenser, one boiler, one picker, and a quantity of shafting, belting, and tools.

DANIEL B. HALSTEAD, Assignee.
Abbott Brothers, Attorneys for Assignee, No. 71 Broadway.
ap13-1aw3wTu

Department of Docks,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway,
New-York, April 10, 1875.

WILLIAM KENNELLY, AUCTIONEER, will sell at public auction on THURSDAY, April 22, 1875, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the leases of certain piers and bulkheads on the East and North Rivers. For full information see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

NOTICE.—WILLIAM KENNELLY, AUCTIONEER, will sell, for account of Department of Docks, on MONDAY, April 19, at 12 o'clock M., at foot of Christopher st., North River, 900 ends of dock piles. For full information see *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 9 City Hall.

FOR SALE—AT AUCTION, FRIDAY, APRIL 16, 1875, at 4 o'clock P. M., at stone-yard, Penny bridge, Brooklyn, a granite monument standing sixteen feet high, of dark Quincy granite, of good design and well cut; will positively be sold without reserve.

V. K. Stevenson, Jr., Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON THE PREMISES, FIRST floor, No. 317 Broadway, Friday next at 11 A. M., an extra large lot of banking furniture, black and French walnut partitions, desks, counters, railings, screenwork, doors, fixtures, &c., &c. Catalogues at No. 11 Pine st.

AUCTION SALES OF FURNITURE AT PRIVATE RESIDENCES ATTENDED TO. D. M. SEAMAN, AUCTIONEER, NO. 14 PINE ST.

EXCURSIONS.

FOR SEA CLIFF.—ON AND AFTER MONDAY, May 3, the steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK will leave Peck slip, Pier No. 24, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 9 o'clock A. M.; returning, leave Sea Cliff 3:30 P. M., stopping at 33d st. each way. After June 1 will leave New-York at 8:30 A. M. and Sea Cliff 4 P. M. Large discount from regular fare for excursion parties. Apply to H. DU BOIS, No. 119 South st., New-York, or J. E. CORNELL, No. 44 Court st., Brooklyn.

STEAM-BOATS AND BARGES FOR EXCURSIONS to Raritan Beach, Sea View, Iona Island, and Willow Haven Grove. MARTIN & KASKELL, 111 South st.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR POTATOES.—DEPARTMENT of Public Charities and Correction until April 15, 1875. See *City Record*.

PROPOSALS.—LEATHER, STRAW, RYE, COFFEE, &c.—Department of Public Charities and Correction until April 14, 1875. See *City Record*.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES FOR INDIANS.

Department of the Interior,
Office of Indian Affairs,
March 25, 1875.

Sealed proposals will be received at No. 82 White st., New-York, until 12 o'clock M. of TUESDAY, the 27th day of April, 1875, (which place will be open for business on and after the 10th day of April, 1875,) for furnishing the following-named articles for issue to Indians:

SANTEE AGENCY. (NEBRASKA.)
400,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
5,000 bushels Wheat.
12,000 pounds Mess Pork, in barrels.

YANCTON AGENCY.
1,390,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
3,000 bushels Wheat.
25,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides.
25,000 pounds Mess Pork, in barrels.
200,000 pounds good sound merchantable Shelled Corn.
9,000 pounds Beans.

WHETSTONE AGENCY.
5,800,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
600,000 pounds XX Flour.
200,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides.
300,000 pounds good sound merchantable Shelled Corn.
60,000 pounds Beans.

UPPER MISSOURI AGENCY, (CROW CREEK.)
1,800,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
300,000 pounds XX Flour.
37,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides.
37,000 pounds Mess Pork, in barrels.
300,000 pounds good sound merchantable Shelled Corn.
15,000 pounds Beans.

CHEYENNE RIVER AGENCY.
3,900,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
600,000 pounds XX Flour.
100,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides.
50,000 pounds Mess Pork, in barrels.
600,000 pounds good sound merchantable Shelled Corn.
30,000 pounds Beans.

STANDING ROCK AGENCY, (GRAND RIVER.)
4,600,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
450,000 pounds XX Flour.
75,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides.
80,000 pounds Mess Pork, in barrels.
450,000 pounds good sound merchantable Shelled Corn.
40,000 pounds Beans.

RED CLOUD AGENCY.
6,600,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
880,000 pounds XX Flour.
275,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides.
880,000 pounds good sound merchantable Shelled Corn.
110,000 pounds Beans.

FORT BERTHOLD AGENCY, (DAKOTA.)
500,000 pounds, gross weight, of American or northern-wintered Texas Cattle, on the hoof.
100,000 pounds XX Flour.
50,000 pounds Mess Pork.

PONCA AGENCY, (DAKOTA.)
300,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
50,000 pounds XX Flour.
10,000 pounds Mess Pork.

SISSETON AGENCY, (DAKOTA.)
40,000 pounds, gross weight, of American Cattle, on the hoof.
250,000 pounds XXX Flour, (sample required with the bid.)
50,000 pounds Mess Pork.
2,000 pounds Beans.

DEVIL'S LAKE AGENCY. (DAKOTA.)
25,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
200,000 pounds XX Flour.
25,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides.

CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHOE AGENCY.
1,900,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
280,000 pounds XX Flour.
30,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides.

KIOWA AGENCY.
2,300,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
370,000 pounds XX Flour.
37,500 pounds Bacon, clear sides.

WICHITA AGENCY.
700,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
60,000 pounds XX Flour.
14,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides.

BLACKFEET AGENCY, (MONTANA.)
100,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
225,000 pounds XX Flour.
50,000 pounds Mess Pork, or Bacon, clear sides.

CROW AGENCY, (MONTANA.)
1,500,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
500,000 pounds XX Flour.
40,000 pounds Mess Pork, or Bacon, clear sides.

FORT PECK AGENCY, (MONTANA.)
800,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
250,000 pounds XX Flour.
250,000 pounds good sound merchantable Shelled Corn.
25,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides.

FORT BELKNAP AGENCY, (MONTANA.)
100,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
225,000 pounds XX Flour.
50,000 pounds Mess Pork, in barrels, or Bacon, clear sides.

LEMHI AGENCY, (IDAHO.)
100,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
75,000 pounds XX Flour.
4,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides.

FORT HALL AGENCY, (IDAHO.)
200,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
100,000 pounds XX Flour.
3,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides.

ALSO FOR THE FOLLOWING GROCERIES.
406,500 pounds of Coffee, green.
880,000 pounds of good Brown Sugar.
63,000 pounds Plug Tobacco, in boxes.
68,500 pounds good Brown Soap, in boxes.
70,500 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.
7,100 pounds Baking Powder in ¼ and ½ lb. packages.
10,000 pounds Tea.
23,500 pounds Rice.

Of the above supplies, the Groceries will be inspected and received at New-York, Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis, or Sioux City, and must be delivered, packed and marked for shipment, by the 15th day of May, 1875. All other supplies, except Beef, must be ready for inspection and delivery at such times and in such quantities as will secure at each agency, at all times, at least one month's supply.

Bids will be received for Flour, Wheat, Corn, Bacon, Pork, and Beans, delivered at the several agencies, or at such other points as bidders may designate.

The cattle for the Sioux agencies in Dakota must average not less than 850 pounds for six months, from July 1 to Jan. 1, 1876, and from Jan. 1 to July 1, 1876. For all other agencies good merchantable cattle will be required.

The delivery of the cattle must commence at each of the points named on the 1st day of July next, and thereafter be continued, not oftener than semi-monthly, upon the written order of the department, at such times and in such quantities as may be required for the service.

When practicable, the cattle for use during the months of January, February, and March will be received in December, for freezing.

That there may be no failure on the part of the contractor, he will be required to keep sufficient beef cattle in the vicinity of the agency for proper deliveries, and should he fail in this respect, or for any reason should not deliver cattle as required, the undersigned will purchase them at the expense of said contractor.

The Flour must be fresh ground, of XX quality, made wholly from good, sound wheat, and delivered in strong double sacks, each sack to be branded "Indian Department Flour," samples of which, in quantity not less than 25 pounds, must be furnished by the successful bidders to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, at No. 82 White st., New-York, before the execution of any contract, and to which all deliveries will be strictly held in the inspection.

The Bacon must be sound and sweet, and put up in "gunnies."

The Coffee must be delivered in double sacks.

The Sugar must be delivered in barrels, full headlined.

The Corn must be in strong gunnies, resewed.

Bids for Beef Cattle will state the price per pound gross. Parties bidding for the other articles will state price per pound net, and furnish a sample of each article bid for except the Flour, (Sisseton Agency excepted,) Wheat, Bacon, Pork, Corn, and Salt.

All articles furnished by contract made under this advertisement will be subject to inspection, and such articles as may in any respect fail to conform to the requirements of the contract will be rejected, and if, in that case, the contractor fails to furnish others of the required quality without delay they will be purchased at his expense.

Payments will be made on proper receipts after the accounts therefor shall have been properly approved.

Each proposal must have a copy of this advertisement attached thereto.

In executing the contract the right will be reserved to increase or diminish the quantity of any of the articles embraced in the foregoing schedule, and the further right will be reserved to increase or decrease the amount specified in any contract to an extent not exceeding twenty-five per cent., and the right is also reserved to reject any or all proposals, if such a course should be deemed for the bests interests of the Government.

No bids will be considered from persons who have in any respect defaulted in any bid heretofore made.

No sample should in any way indicate the name of the bidder, but should be identified with the proposal by a private mark, which should be the same upon the proposal as upon the sample. Special care should be taken to adopt such a private mark as will insure distinction from other bidders.

If bidders will mark the price *on each sample* presented, in addition to giving the price in the bid, it will much facilitate the making of awards. No samples will be opened until after all the bids shall have been publicly read.

No contract or part thereof will be permitted to be sub-let or assigned to any other party without the written consent of the Secretary of the Interior.

Blanks for proposals will be furnished on application to this office, or to No. 82 White st., New-York.

Every bid amounting to $5,000 or over must be accompanied by a certified check or draft, payable to the order of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, upon some United States Depository, or upon some one of the following national banks:

Chemical National Bank, } New-York.
Metropolitan National Bank, } New-York.
National Bank of Commerce, } New-York.
Union National Bank, Chicago, Ill.
National Bank of the State of Missouri, St. Louis, Mo.,

which check or draft shall not be less than five per centum on the amount of supplies proposed to be furnished; and in case any bidder, on being awarded a contract, shall fail to execute the same with good and sufficient sureties, according to the terms on which his bid was made and accepted, such bidder shall forfeit the amount so deposited to the United States, and the same shall forthwith be paid into the Treasury; but if such contract shall be duly executed as aforesaid, such draft or check so deposited shall be returned to the bidder.

Each bidder must designate his place of business and Post Office address, and it is recommended to bidders residing out of New-York to furnish a New-York reference with their bids, and also their address while in that City.

At the execution of the contract a bond will be required to its full amount for the faithful performance thereof, with two or more sureties, whose sufficiency must be certified to by a United States or District Attorney.

Proposals should be inclosed in an envelope, addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed, "Proposals for Supplies for Indians."

The bids will be opened in the presence of the Board of Indian Commissioners and a committee to be designated by the Secretary of the Interior, as soon as the time for receiving the same shall have expired.

Bidders are invited to be present.

EDWARD P. SMITH, Commissioner.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

TWENTY-EIGHTH ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH AVS.—Small private family have two nicely-furnished rooms (modern improvements) to let, with board, to desirable parties; references given and required. Address M. C., Box No. 284 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NO. 250 MADISON AV.—A VERY FINE SUITE of rooms, just vacated, to let to a family of adults; also a parlor floor, consisting of four rooms, vacated 19th; every convenience, with private table; and one large square room on fourth, with pantries and bath, with board.

NO. 2 WEST 39TH ST., FIRST HOUSE FROM 5th av.—A handsomely furnished suite of apartments, with private table, consisting of parlor, three bed-rooms, dining-room, and bath-room; will be vacated the latter part of April; also, smaller suite, without private table.

FIFTH AV., NO. 341.—MRS. SEAVER WILL RENT handsomely-furnished apartments, en suite, with private bath, &c.; to physicians or a party of gentlemen wishing to make an arrangement for the year a very liberal concession in price will be made.

NINTH ST., NO. 56, FIVE DOORS WEST OF Broadway; reception room, with bedroom attached; also large front parlor, newly painted and furnished; without board; first-class conveniences; reference; terms reasonable to permanent parties.

ROOMS TO LET, WITHOUT BOARD—TO gentlemen desiring a quiet home; two very desirably-furnished rooms, all modern improvements; no boarders or lodgers; no moving. No. 144 Lexington av., near 29th st.

AT NO. 36 EAST 12TH ST., BETWEEN UNIVERSITY place and Broadway, two or three gentlemen may find very pleasant rooms, with board, after April 15th; References.

NO. 124 EAST 24TH ST.—TO LET, WITH board, a third-story room; all modern improvements; suitable for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; references.

PHYSICIAN'S OFFICE AND BED-ROOM TO let, handsomely furnished—in a first-class brown-stone house, 44th st., and Broadway. Address OWNER, Box No. 125 *Times* Office.

TWENTY-SECOND ST., NO. 62 WEST.—TO let, with first-class board, well-furnished rooms on third story, singly or en suite; also, table board; references exchanged.

FIFTH AV., NO. 294.—FOR GENTLEMAN AND wife, handsomely-furnished rooms, separately or together, with board; also, newly-furnished rooms for single gentlemen; Summer prices; references.

ELEVENTH ST., NO. 160 WEST, NEAR 6TH AV.—Handsomely-furnished front rooms, with first-class board, to permanent parties only; references given and required.

PHYSICIAN'S OFFICE, WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE; also, room on second floor, adjoining bath and hall room, for gentleman. No. 14 East 28th st., between 5th and Madison avs.

TO LET—A PLEASANT FRONT ROOM, TO ONE or two gentlemen, with or without board; family strictly private; references. Call at No. 50 Morton st., high-stoop.

NO. 219 EAST 12TH ST.—A FINE FURNISHED room, third story front, in a private family; every convenience, water, gas, and good attendance; ample closets.

GENTLEMEN WISHING APARTMENTS elegantly furnished, without meals, can be accommodated at No. 33 West 26th st., near Broadway. Apply from 9 to 12 A. M. and from 4 to 6 P. M.

SUMMER BOARDERS WANTED—AT A large farm house near Sing Sing; surroundings pleasant; ready by May 1; also a pleasant cottage to rent. Address Box No. 6 Sing Sing.

HANDSOME PARLOR AND BEDROOM TO a responsible gentleman and wife desiring quiet, by a private American family of adults. Inquire at No. 171 West 10th st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 206, OPPOSITE MADISON square.—Elegant suites of rooms, handsomely furnished, second story, with or without board, at moderate prices; references exchanged.

A SUITE OF ROOMS, ELEGANTLY FURNISHED, to let, without board, to gentlemen of respectability only, at No. 36 Irving place, opposite the Westminster Hotel.

SEVENTEENTH ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms, without board, for gentlemen only. No. 104 East 17th st., between Union square and Irving place.

AT NO. 76 BARROW ST., NEAR HUDSON—Furnished rooms, suitable for one or two gentlemen or gentleman and wife; partial board if desired; gas and bath; private family; no moving.

THIRTY-FOURTH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—To let, with board, suite of rooms on second floor, front; also large room on third floor. No. 150 West 34th st.

WINCHESTER HOUSE, (EUROPEAN PLAN,) corner of Broadway and 31st st.—This hotel is newly fitted in elegant style, embracing all the modern improvements, hot and cold water, baths, &c.

NO. 50 WEST 19TH ST.—ELEGANT SUITE of four large rooms, entire first floor; large handsomely furnished room, third floor, front; single rooms for gentlemen; strictly first-class board.

TWENTY-THIRD ST., NO. 116 EAST.—Two handsomely-furnished suites of rooms to let with board; also one hall room. Highest references.

TWO FRONT ROOMS TO LET, FURNISHED, with board; also parlor floor; house and location first class. No. 308 East 14th st., near 2d av.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET A VERY nice and newly-furnished alcove room to gentleman only; has all improvements. No. 149 West 46th st.

NINTH AV., NO. 386.—A NICELY-FURNISHED front parlor and hall bedroom adjoining. No moving. Terms moderate.

NO. 36 EAST 20TH ST.—A PARLOR FLOOR OF three large rooms; bath-room, closets, &c., with private table, or to gentlemen without board.

NO. 5 WEST 42D ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms to a family of adults or gentlemen; reference exchanged.

TWO CONNECTED ROOMS, BACK AND front, furnished, for gentlemen, together or separately. No. 35 West 10th st.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD AND DESIRABLE rooms can be obtained at No. 155 Madison av., on reasonable terms. Best reference required.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS TO rent, without board, at No. 35 West 18th st.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS FOR GENTLEMEN, west of and near Broadway, No. 58 9th st.

NO. 138 MADISON AV.—SECOND FLOOR, with private table, from April 15.

BOARD WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN AND HIS MOTHER wish board in a private family; location between 23d and 42d sts., and 4th and 6th avs.; rooms must be nicely furnished and have a pleasant outlook; no other boarders; for satisfactory accommodations a good price will be paid. Address, with all particulars, X. W., Box No. 308 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

BOARD WANTED.—LARGE FRONT ROOM AND hall bedroom connecting on second or third floor, with board, where there are but few other boarders, for lady and maid, between 31st and 48th sts., from 1st of May; references given and required. Address M. G. P., No. 219 East 48th st.

OFFICE AND BEDROOM, WITH OR without board, wanted by a physician May 1; location must be between 6th and Madison avs.; none but private families able to guarantee permanency need reply. Address W., Box No. 100, 1,238 Broadway.

WANTED.—AN UNFURNISHED PARLOR FLOOR by a gentleman, with or without breakfast and care of rooms; location between 17th and 30th sts., Lexington and 5th avs. Address, with full particulars, E. S.W., Box No. 143 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED FROM MAY TO OCTOBER, within an hour of the City, near the water, for gentleman and wife and single gent; not to exceed $75 per month. Address EDWARDS, Box No. 25 New-York Post Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

AT SOUTHPORT, CONN.—ON NEW-HAVEN Railroad, two hours from City, on sea-shore; very healthy locality; house new last season, sixteen rooms; near depot and churches; good facilities for bathing, sailing, riding, &c.; references exchanged; terms reasonable. Address JOHN MEEKER, Southport, Conn.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—BY GENTLEMAN, wife, three children, and nurse, in private family where there are few or no other boarders; must be within one hour's distance of Wall st. along the Hudson River preferred; willing to pay liberally for plenty of room and first-class accommodation. Address H., Box No. 5,710 New-York Post Office.

RIVERDALE ON HUDSON, ONE HOUR from Wall st., desirable rooms for gentlemen and families; house and appointments thoroughly first-class; parties willing to pay for superior accommodations apply to No. 135 Madison av.; unexceptionable reference given and required; house open May 1.

ARCHER HOUSE, DOBB'S FERRY, OPENS June 1. Arrangements can now be made for board by applying at No. 22 East 49th st. References exchanged. Good stabling.

SUMMER RESORTS.

LENOX, MASS.—TO RENT.—COTTAGES COMPLETELY furnished at Sunset Terrace. Restaurant for the exclusive use of the tenants and their guests. Cuisine in charge of Mrs. Mary Freeman. Service supplied. Apply to the proprietor, R. MACDONALD, Lenox, Mass.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

IRON STABLE FITTINGS—ALL THE LATEST improvements, of our own make; good smooth castings of No. 1 iron fitted by skilled workmen. Call and see specimens, or send for an illustrated catalogue, free. JAMES & KIRTLAND, Nos. 8, 10, and 12 Reade st.

A DONKEY TURN-OUT FOR SALE.—DONKEY thirty-eight inches, warranted sound and kind, with small cab and harness to match; has been used by small children. Apply at Stable, No. 161 East 28th st.

HARNESS.—FOR SALE AT A GREAT BARGAIN, handsome set of coach harness, and very fine new single harness, made by first City maker, at No. 143 East 59th st., two flights of stairs.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. TENTH WEEK.

THE REGAL SHAKESPEAREAN PAGEANTRY,

HENRY V.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON NEXT, APRIL 15, at 1 o'clock, FIRST BENEFIT OF MR. GEORGE RIGNOLD, when the distinguished player will appear as CLAUDE MELNOTTE, in THE LADY OF LYONS, and WILLIAM, in BLACK-EYED SUSAN.

Additional interest will be given this special occasion by the appearance of the charming comedienne,

MISS FANNY DAVENPORT,

(By the politeness of Mr. Augustin Daly, Manager of the Fifth Avenue Theatre,) as PAULINE, (having kindly volunteered.)

MISS MAUDE GRANGER,

(By the courteous consent of Messrs. Shook & Palmer, of the Union Square Theatre,) will appear as BLACK EYED SUSAN, (having kindly volunteered).

SATURDAY NEXT, LAST MATINEE BUT ONE OF HENRY V.

MONDAY, APRIL 26,
NEILSON,
In her great impersonation, AMY ROBSART.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor..............................Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..A. M. PALMER

Begins at 8; over at 11.
114TH TO 121ST TIME
of
Mr. Hart Jackson's adaptation of
THE TWO ORPHANS.
THE MOST BEAUTIFUL PLAY SEEN IN NEW-YORK FOR YEARS.

The success of this marvelous play is greater than that of any previous production here, and has never been equaled elsewhere. | The cast includes Charles R. Thorne, Jr., McKee Rankin, F. F. Mackay, Stuart Robson, John Parselle, W. J. Cogswell, H. W. Montgomery, T. E. Morris, W. H. Wilder, Lysander Thompson, W. S. Quigley, and others; Misses Fanny Morant, Kate Claxton, Kitty Blanchard, Maud Granger, Marie Wilkins, Ida Vernon, Roberta Norwood, Kate Holland, Cora Cassiday, and Hattie Thorpe. THE SCENERY, BY MARSTON, IS THE MOST MAGNIFICENT EVER SET UPON ANY STAGE.

SATURDAY, April 17, NINETEENTH MATINEE of THE TWO ORPHANS.

Seats may be secured one month in advance.

THE BEST RESERVED SEATS FOR ALL THEATRES, SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE, AT TYSON'S NEW THEATRE TICKET OFFICE, WINDSOR HOTEL.

BOWERY THEATRE.

THIRD WEEK.
AROUND THE WORLD
IN EIGHTY DAYS.
Reconstructed Amazonian Marches
by 200 beautiful young ladies.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 1:30 o'clock.
Seats may be secured six days in advance.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART,

NO. 128 WEST 14TH ST., NEW-YORK.
Open daily, 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. Mondays free.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M, and 12 night. Sunday, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6,10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20 and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10 and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 11:20 A. M. and 10:35 P. M., daily 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 7:35, 7:40, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40 and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. | D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing April 12, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:45 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

5:15 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

5:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

6 and 6:45 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:10, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:45, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:15, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 7:45, 8:30, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. Baldwin, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 15, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester and Buffalo.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement of through trains December 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d St. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit and Chicago without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Nov. 30, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.,) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M., (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.) Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President New-York.

FAST TRAIN TO PHILADELPHIA.

An additional morning express train will, on and after Monday, April 12, be run over the Pennsylvania Railroad from New-York to Philadelphia, leaving this City at 7:25 A. M. and arriving at destination 10:10 A. M., making the run, with no unnecessary stoppages, in two hours and forty-five minutes. This train is designed to accommodate New-York business men, giving them a full day in Philadelphia, whence ample facilities are provided for returning in the evening.

(Signed,) FRANK THOMPSON,
General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, Jr.,
General Passenger Agent.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.

THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE CROWNING MUSICAL EVENT OF THE SEASON.

GRAND TESTIMONIAL CONCERT
TO LINDA GILBERT,
AT BARNUM'S HIPPODROME,
TUESDAY EVENING, April 20,
for the benefit of
THE GILBERT LIBRARY AND PRISONER'S AID FUND.

The following well-known Artists and Vocal Societies:

Mrs. PHILIP D. GULAGER,
Miss ANNA DRASDIL,
Mr. A. H. BISCHOFF,
Mr. F. REMMERTZ,
Mr. S. B. MILLS, the Pianist, with
THE NEW-YORK ORATORIO SOCIETY,
THE BROOKLYN HANDEL AND HAYDN SOCIETY,
AND THE ARION SOCIETY,

Will form the most brilliant and numerous body of voices which has ever appeared together in this City, supported by an

ORCHESTRA OF ONE HUNDRED.

Conductor...........................Dr. LEOPOLD DAMROSCH

Reserved seats, $1. Admission, 50 cents.

Purchased at the box-office of the Hippodrome, Madison av.; Tyson's, Windsor Hotel; Ditson's, Pond's, and Millet's musical stores, and at Ruliman's, No. 114 Broadway.

STEINWAY HALL. THEO. THOMAS

ON FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 16, AT 8,
AND ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, April 17, AT 2,
THEODORE THOMAS'
LAST CONCERTS OF THE SEASON.
SOLOISTS, MISS ANNIE LOUISE CARY.

The distinguished Prima Donna Contralto, will make, on these occasions, her last appearance in New-York.

Mr. H. A. BISCHOFF, TENOR.

SYMPHONY No. 2, in D, Op. 36..................BEETHOVEN
ARIA, "Che Faro Senza Euridice," Orpheus....GLUCK
Miss ANNIE LOUISE CARY.
BILDER AUS OSTEN, (first time)..............SCHUMANN
SIEGMUNDS' love song, "Walkuere," (first time)..........WAGNER
Mr. H. A. BISCHOFF.
SCHERZO, "La Reine Mab, ou la fee des Songes"..........BERLIOZ
ARIETTA, "In questa Tomba"..........BEETHOVEN
Miss ANNIE LOUISE CARY.
SELECTIONS from "Die Meistersinger von Nuernberg"
INTRODUCTION, } Third act, (first time). WAGNER
WALTER'S Prize Song, } Third act, (first time). WAGNER
OVERTURE, } Third act, (first time). WAGNER
VOCAL PARTS BY Mr. H. A. BISCHOFF.

ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, April 17, at 2,
LAST GRAND MATINEE.

Admission tickets, $1. Reserved seats, 50 cents extra. Can now be had at Steinway Hall, at Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway, and at No. 33 Union square.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

CARRIAGES CAN BE ORDERED AT 10:45.
WE CHALLENGE THE WORLD

To produce anything to equal the gorgeous tale of enchantment,

AHMED, AHMED, AHMED,
PRONOUNCED BY THE PRESS AND PUBLIC
THE MOST MAGNIFICENT
SCENERY, BALLETS,
MUSIC, DRESSES,
MOUNTINGS, GROUPINGS,
AND EFFECTS
EVER SEEN IN AMERICA.
GRAND MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT 2 O'CLOCK.
Box Office open from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. ITALIAN OPERA.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 14, at 8.
LAST TIME OF L'OMBRA.
FRIDAY EVENING, IL TROVATORE.
DEBUT OF MLLE. EMMA SAUREL.
SATURDAY, LAST MATINEE AT 1:30.
MONDAY, APRIL 19, ERNANI.
DEBUT OF MISS G. MOHALBI.

Admission, $1. Reserved seats, $1 extra. Boxes, $8 and $10. Family Circle, 50 cents.

Seats at Academy; 701 and 114 Broadway.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. NO. 624 BROADWAY.

Mr. JOHN T. POOLE...................................Manager

SEVENTEEN NEW STARS THIS WEEK,
In addition to
THE BEST COMPANY IN AMERICA.
The Family Theatre of the Metropolis.
Crowded nightly with
Ladies, Children, Families, and Social Parties.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.

EVENINGS WITH THE GREAT MUSICIANS.

J. N. PATTISON'S
Lecture with Piano-forte Recitals,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 14, at 8, De Garmo Hall,
5th av. and 14th st.
Subject—GOTTSCHALK.
Tickets, $1. At Nos. 547 and 711 Broadway.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

BIRCH, WAMBOLD, AND BACKUS.
NEW OPERA-HOUSE, BROADWAY, AND 29TH ST.
Immense success of the
BURLESQUE SPELLING MATCH.
Seats secured. MATINEE SATURDAY at 2 o'clock.

COLOSSEUM. COLOSSEUM. COLOSSEUM.

MATINEE AT 2. | | EVENING AT 8.
PARIS BY NIGHT. | New Entertainments in the Lectorium. | PARIS BY NIGHT.
Admission, 50 cents. | | Children, 25 cents.

TWENTY-SECOND GRAND ORGAN CONCERT, Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison av. and 42d st., WEDNESDAY, April 14, 1875, at 4 P. M. Organist, S. B. WHITELEY, of Holy Trinity Church, Brooklyn; Vocalist, Miss LOUISE FINCH, contralto. Admission, 25 cents.

MEETINGS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FARMERS' CLUB.—A regular weekly meeting of this club will be held to-day, (TUESDAY,) at 1 o'clock P. M., at the rooms of the Institute, in the Cooper building. All interested in agricultural improvement are invited to attend.

NATHAN C. ELY, President.
John W. Chambers, Secretary.

LECTURES.

MUNICIPAL REFORM ASSOCIATION.—Seventh Assembly District—No. 43 Washington square, south.—THE ECONOMIES OF LABOR AND SERVICE UNDER OUR MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT. Hon. JACKSON S. SCHULTZ will deliver an address on this subject, TUESDAY EVENING, April 13 at 8 o'clock.

Gen. LLOYD ASPINWALL, President.
Jas. W. Corsa, Secretary.

THE SIXTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE Society of the Presbyterian Hospital will be held at the hospital, on 70th st., between Madison and 4th avs., on WEDNESDAY next, 14th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. Interesting addresses may be expected.

STEAM-BOATS.

SEA BIRD,

Capt. H. B. Parker, for Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, 10th..10:30 A. M.	Monday, 12th....9:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 13th....1:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 14th..1:00 P. M.
Thursday, 15th...2:30 P. M.	Friday, 16th........2:00 P. M.
Saturday, 17th...3:00 P. M.	Monday, 19th......7:00 A. M.
Monday, 19th......3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 20th......7:00 A. M.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—ON AND after WEDNESDAY, the 14th inst., one of the splendid steamers of this evening line, DREW, ST. JOHN, or DEAN RICHMOND, will leave Pier No. 41 North River, foot Canal st., daily at 6 P. M. (Sundays excepted,) connecting at Albany with all railway lines for the East, North, and West. Tickets and state rooms for sale at Dodd's Express Office, No. 944 Broadway; also Carter's Express Co., No. 1,241 Broadway, and at Fifth Avenue Hotel, and baggage checked to destination same as on the wharf.

CITIZENS' STEAM-BOAT COMPANY FOR TROY AND POINTS NORTH AND EAST.—The boats of this line will resume their regular trips for the season on MONDAY, April 12, leaving Pier No. 49 North River, foot Leroy st., daily except Saturday, at 6 P. M. Freight received on and after Monday.

OPPOSITION MERCHANTS' LINE FOR Albany and Troy, landing at Catskill.—Steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, from Pier No. 35 North River, Franklin st., Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, 6 P. M. Fare, 75c., deck; cabin, $1 25. Catskill, $1. Freight at reduced rates.

J. W. HANCOX.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

INSTRUCTION.

A. DODWORTH'S
PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING,
No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st.

Open for the season. Morning and afternoon classes for ladies and children; evening classes for gentlemen. Send for a circular.

IN A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY SCHOOL, where music is a leading study and French the language of the house, a little girl would be received on favorable terms, as class-mate to an intelligent child under twelve. Address SCHOOL, Box No. 7, Babylon, Long Island.

BOOK-KEEPING, COMMERCIAL ARITHMETIC, Penmanship, Spelling, qualifying for business, $15; Writing, $3 monthly. Backward persons privately advanced. Paine's Business College, No. 62 Bowery; up-town, No. 1,275 Broadway.

SELECT HOME BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR children, where they will receive the best care and instruction. Circulars, address Principal, Miss A. E. CONOVER, Old Bridge, N. J.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE, GREAT BARRINGTON, Mass.—This school, finely located, in Southern Berkshire, will receive boys under thirteen on very moderate terms. JAMES BIRD, A. M., Principal.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE, NO. 108 WEST 59TH st.—Boarding and Day School; special preparation for college; new and splendid building.

GIRARD INSTITUTE, NO. 35 EAST 62D ST., near Central Park.—Select Day and Boarding School for boys. Pupils prepared for colleges and business.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 252 Madison av. 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG LADY NOW ENGAGED IN FITTING herself for a teacher is desirous of securing a position in a school where she can teach the rudimentary branches, and where she could avail herself of the opportunity of perfecting herself in more advanced studies with a view to promotion, or she would accept a position as visiting governess in a family. Address STUDENT, Post Office Box No. 1,218, New-York.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm name and style of FROST & GREGORY was this day dissolved by mutual consent.

WILLIAM C. FROST,
CHARLES GREGORY.
No. 11 Broad st., New-York, April 12, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

Houses Crowded! Laughter Incessant!

THE
BIG
BONANZA.

THE HIT OF 1875. NINTH WEEK.
57TH TO 64TH PERFORMANCE.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8.

LADIES' MATINEE, SATURDAY, 1:30.

LYCEUM THEATRE. RISTORI—TO-NIGHT.

LAST NIGHT and TO-MORROW MATINEE
of Mme. ADELAIDE RISTORI (Marchioness Del Grillo.)
TO-NIGHT, LAST RISTORI NIGHT.
LAST NIGHT OF RISTORI IN ENGLISH TRAGEDY.
Victor Hugo's renowned tragedy, LUCREZIA BORGIA.
After which, for the last time in English, THE CELEBRATED SLEEP-WALKING SCENE from MACBETH.
RISTORI (LAST TIME) AS LADY MACBETH.
Wednesday afternoon, April 14, RISTORI MATINEE.
Last and only performance of MARIE ANTOINETTE.
GRAND GALA RISTORI WEDNESDAY MATINEE.
RISTORI (last appearance in N. Y.) as Marie Antoinette.
RISTORI MATINEE—Admission $1. Seats $1 extra.
THURSDAY, April 15, RISTORI'S farewell to Newark.
FRIDAY, APRIL 16, ONLY NIGHT IN BROOKLYN OF RISTORI IN ENGLISH TRAGEDY.

RISTORI MATINEE. TO-MORROW AFTERNOON.

ONLY WEDNESDAY MATINEE OF RISTORI.
ONLY MARIE ANTOINETTE MATINEE TO-MORROW,
AT LYCEUM THEATRE, TO-MORROW AFTERNOON.
Admission $1; seats, $1 extra. Can now be secured.

LYCEUM THEATRE. AIMEE TO-MORROW.

Mlle. AIMEE will positively appear TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY EVENINGS, together with Mlle. GANDON and M. DE BEER.
LAST NIGHTS of AIMEE in LA JOLIE PARFUMEUSE, the sprightliest of French Operas Bouffe.
AIMEE, in her original creation.........ROSE MICHON, unanimously declared her best character.
GREAT HIT OF LA JOLIE PARFUMEUSE, which enjoyed a run of 200 nights in Paris, produced with new scenery, costumes, properties, appointments, perfect mise en scene, the cast including
AIMEE, in her original creation.........ROSE MICHON
AIMEE MATINEE IN BROOKLYN NEXT SATURDAY.
Only performance of LA JOLIE PARFUMEUSE.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY. RISTORI in English tragedy. FRIDAY EVENING, April 16, Gala Night, First production of Victor Hugo's LUCREZIA BORGIA, after which Mme. RISTORI will enact in English the sleep-walking scene from Macbeth. Seats, $2, at Brooklyn Academy and No. 114 Broadway.

AIMEE MATINEE IN BROOKLYN, SATURDAY,
Brooklyn Academy, SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
GRAND GALA AIMEE MATINEE.
Only appearance and farewell to Brooklyn of AIMEE and the complete French Opera Bouffe Company.
Only performance of LA JOLIE PARFUMEUSE.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager.........Mr. LESTER WALLACK

Doors open 7:30, commences at 8 o'clock.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE,
will be presented a romantic play, in a prologue and four acts, entitled

RAFAEL,

with
ENTIRELY NEW SCENERY, COSTUMES APPOINTMENTS, AND MUSIC.

Characters by Mr. H. J. Montague, Mr. Harry Beckett, Mr. J. B. Polk, Mr. J. W. Carroll, Mr. E. Plympton, Mr. C. E. Edwin, Miss Ada Dyas, Miss Jeffrey Lewis, Mme. Ponisi, Miss Dora Goldthwaite, Miss Kate Bartlett, Miss Flora Macdonald, and Miss Ida Fortescue.

Seats can be secured two weeks in advance.

ART SALE. ART SALE. ART SATE.

The more important Pictures in MR. W. BRONSON'S COLLECTION will be offered to-night, at 8 o'clock, at

THE SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY,
NO. 82 5TH AV.
R. SOMERVILLE,
AUCTIONEER.

STEINWAY HALL.

TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 13,
"YE COUSIN JONATHAN OLDE FOLKES"
GRAND CONCERT
For the Benefit of the Charity Fund of
SUMNER POST No. 24, G. A. R.

Tickets, 50 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents, for sale at the box-office and at Pond's music store, No. 39 Union Square.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 23D ST. and 4th av.—The Fiftieth Grand Annual EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS, now open Day and Evening.

MUSICAL.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A GREAT OFFER! HORACE WATERS & SONS, 481 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, *will dispose of* 100 PIANOS, *&* ORGANS *of* first-class makers, *including* WATERS, *at* EXTREMELY LOW PRICES for cash, DURING THIS MONTH, *or* part cash, *and* balance *in* small monthly payments. The same to let. WATERS' New Scale Pianos, *are the* best made; *The* touch elastic, *and a* fine singing tone, powerful, pure *and* even. WATERS' Concerto ORGANS *cannot be* excelled *in* tone *or* beauty; *they* defy competition. The Concerto Stop *is a* fine Imitation *of the* Human Voice. Agents Wanted. A liberal discount to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, etc. Special inducements to the trade. Illustr. Catalogues Mailed.

M. M. MERRELL,
NO. 8 UNION SQUARE, (No. 165 4th av.,)
A LARGE STOCK OF
PIANOS, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT,
To Rent or Sell Cheap.
SALES ON EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

A BRILLIANT TONED 7 1-4 OCTAVE, four round cornered, carved-leg Bradbury piano-forte, used eight months, cost $1,000, for $300; stool, cover, music cabinet, and box for shipping.

Also, two parlor suits, in satin, cost $900, for $450.

Bedroom suits, carpet, &c., for less than half cost; used by private family six months.

Call at private residence No. 120 West 23d st., near 6th av., New-York City.

GREAT SALE OF FIRST-CLASS PIANOS returned from hire, better than new because more seasoned, at half the original price. Upright and square pianos, $125, $150, $175, $200, $250; an $800 square grand at $275. By CHAMBERS & SON, No. 306 4th av., corner 23d st., Association Building.

GREAT SALE OF FIRST-CLASS PIANOS returned from hire, better than new, at half the original price; $800 square-grand carved rosewood at $275; uprights and squares, $125, $175, $200, $250, for a few days, by CHAMBERS & SON, No. 306 4th av., corner 23d st., Association Building.

A. BRAUTIGAM'S UPRIGHT AND SQUARE pianos are second to none. Prices moderate. Constantly on hand a large assortment of second-hand pianos from best makers. Pianos to rent. Warerooms, No. 701 Broadway.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-York, City and County of New-York.—N. HILL FOWLER against JOHN TRENOR.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To the defendant, John Trenor: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 17 Warren street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of fifteen hundred dollars, with interest from the first day of November, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, besides the costs of this action.

N. HILL FOWLER,
Plaintiff's Attorney, in person.

Dated New-York, Feb 27, 1875.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 18th day of March, 1875.

N. HILL FOWLER,
Plaintiff, in person.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF marble and marbleized mantels; all kinds of floor tiling, monuments, head-stones, slabs for plumbers and cabinet-makers, now offered at S. KLABER & CO'S Steam Marble Works, 217 to 223 West 51st st., near Broadway.

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—AN EXTENSIVE stock of marble and marbleized mantels, and all other marble work. Marble turning for the trade. A. KLABER, No. 134 East 18th st., near 3d av.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. 220 and 222 West 23d st. bet. 7th and 8th avs.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$12,000 TO $20,000.—A RARE OPPORTUNITY for a party with the above capital to join the advertiser in the manufacturing of staple articles; $2,000 can be cleared every month. For particulars address (appointing an interview) N. P., Box No. 112 *Times* office.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE ABATTOIR TROUBLE.

MEETING OF THE ALDERMANIC COMMITTEE ON HEALTH YESTERDAY—A HEARING UPON THE PROPOSED ABATTOIR IN FIFTY-NINTH STREET.

The Aldermanic Committee on Health met yesterday in their chamber, to hear the views of citizens in relation to the proposed establishment of two abattoirs at the foot of Thirty-fourth and Fifty-ninth streets, North River. A number of gentlemen representing the latter vicinity were present—among them Mr. Delafield, a lawyer, who appeared in behalf of the Trustees and Medical Board of the Roosevelt Hospital. Only two members of the committee, Messrs. Morris and Blessing, were in attendance.

Mr. Delafield first asked the attention of the committee. He said he believed that abattoirs were nuisances in every sense, because they were detrimental to the public health. In Europe they were established on the extreme outskirts of cities, and were far removed from the population. Terrible stenches came from them, and he doubted if they could be prevented by the modern appliances of science. After reading a protest against slaughtering cattle at the foot of Fifty-ninth street, Mr. Delafield referred to various reports showing that abattoirs were injurious in a sanitary point of view, and that they should not have a place in a crowded city, especially in the thickly populated neighborhood in which the Roosevelt Hospital is located. He also spoke of the depreciation of property which would result from their establishment.

Mr. Blessing inquired if the gentleman was opposed to an abattoir at the foot of Thirty-fourth street, and he replied that his opposition was directed to the establishment of one at Fifty-ninth street. Mr. Delafield then adverted at length to the stenches and noisome vapors that emanate from slaughter-houses, and argued that they were necessarily unhealthy.

Rev. Father Young, one of the clergymen attached to the Roman Catholic Church of St. Paul the Apostle, in Fifty-ninth street, next addressed the committee. He said that his church had an aggregate attendance of about 6,000 persons, 1,500 of whom were children belonging to the Sunday-school. In his opinion a slaughter-house at the end of the street would be prejudicial to the health of the neighborhood. They had had some experience on the point. During one Summer the stenches from the rendering company's works on Thirty-ninth street were so foul that the Fathers of the Church had to close the windows of their building. He hoped, therefore, that an abattoir would not be located at the place named.

Prof. Chandler said the question to be decided was whether an abattoir was injurious to the public health—and the board he represented would decide it upon that basis alone. Whether an abattoir would or would not depreciate the value of property was a matter which should not enter into the discussion. It was not the intention of the Board of Health to create a nuisance, but, on the contrary, to prevent one. There were fifty-three slaughter-houses at present in this City, and the board proposed to have only three. Whatever had been said about abattoirs, if correct, would apply to the large number of slaughter-houses to which he referred. No permit had yet been given for an abattoir at Fifty-ninth street, and as to the one on Thirty-fourth street there seemed to be no opposition to it. The whole matter would be carefully considered by the board which he represented.

Mr. Blessing remarked that a petition had been signed stating that abattoirs were nuisances.

Prof. Chandler replied that when a petition is carried from house to house the persons who sign it may be ignorant of whether an abattoir is really a nuisance. He repeated that that was the question to be decided.

Prof. Draper followed. He spoke of the failure of the Manhattan Market Company, and the proposed use of a portion of their building at the foot of Thirty-fourth street as an abattoir. The property belonged to the estate of the late Courtlandt Palmer. It was, perhaps, the finest building of its kind in the world. The Professor then stated that the use of it as a slaughter-house would not, under the careful management proposed, endanger the public health. They had facilities for throwing three thousand gallons of salt water on the floor every minute.

Mr. Delafield, in reply to Prof. Chandler, said that those who signed the petition against having an abattoir at Fifty-ninth street knew what a slaughter-house was. They had the evidences of their noses on that point.

The committee then adjourned until 3 P. M. to-day.

In the forenoon Aldermen Morris and Blessing examined the Thirty-fourth street abattoir.

THE HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL FAIR.

THE TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT ARMORY BRILLIANT WITH VARIETY—FULL SUCCESS OF THE FAIR.

The fair at the Twenty-second Regiment Armory in aid of the proposed Homeopathic Hospital for Women and Children was liberally patronized last evening. The scene within the building was very brilliant, and well suited to extract liberal contributions from those in attendance. Under the willing hands of the ladies having the matter in hand the large hall had been transformed into a fairy land. Rows of stately trees with silver foliage stood on either side of the avenues, vases of choice flowers occupied the spaces between, clouds of blue gauze studded with silver stars formed an artificial canopy, and flags and streamers of every known hue vied in brilliancy with the decorations of the stand. The galleries were draped in red, white, and blue tulle, interspersed with trailing vines and grapes, and the air was filled with the joyous notes of song-birds. Two powerful calcium lights almost dimmed the glare of the innumerable gas-lights. Choice music was rendered by a brass band. A floral temple, ice-cream and lemonade stand, restaurant, post office, newspaper office, fortune-telling tent, country store, telegraph office, and all the other auxiliaries so efficient in emptying the purses of the visitors, were in full operation, and yielded respectable profits. The stands, which were all elegantly decorated and illuminated, fairly puzzled the eye by the variety of wares displayed, and sorely tried the endurance of anybody unfortunate enough to have made recent resolutions of economy. Every conceivable article of luxury or convenience, from the costly adornments of the millionaire's mansion to the simple knick-knack of the mechanic's home, suited the tastes and resources of each and supplied the wants of the most fastidious. Statues, choice bronzes, pictures, musical instruments, books, clocks, sewing machines, hardware, cushions, chairs, ottomans, footstools, toilet articles, baby clothing, fancy needlework, and the thousands of other articles the uses of which are not generally known to the lords of creation, were piled on each other in tempting profusion, and profusely extolled by their custodians.

The special prizes, to be disposed of by drawing, are unusually elegant and valuable, including grand pianos, oil paintings, handsomely-framed photographs, elegantly-mounted Berlin wool footstools, Turkish rugs, rare bronzes and china, Parian ornaments, mantel-piece ornaments, Japanese cabinets, and all kinds of needle-work. A genuine business-like air was given to the fair by the presence of telegraph boys rushing from one end of the room to the other with messages, venders of *The Echo*, the daily organ of the management, and a legion of willing waitresses in captivating caps and aprons, who were only too anxious to deliver all orders with punctuality and dispatch. The prices placed upon wares offered for sale were very reasonable, not exceeding those asked in any retail store. This fact, combined with the eagerness and politeness displayed by the presiding ladies in their efforts to fill their money-boxes, had the desired effect on the visitors, and the sales transacted were numerous.

THE EIGHTH DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.

A regular meeting of the Eighth Assembly District Republican Association was held last evening at No. 77 Essex street, Mr. John Meigan in the chair. It being the first meeting of the organization since the election of officers, the President appointed the regular standing committees. The following resolutions, introduced by Mr. Neville, were adopted, after brief addresses by Messrs. Atwood, Gellman, and Elrich:

Resolved, That it becomes our duty as men and Republicans to meet and adopt such measures and to take such action as will show that we are determined to obtain that justice which our case imperatively demands.

Resolved, That we hold that it is the duty of all men in their intercourse with men to cultivate friendship and good will, by treating with all on fair and equal terms, regarding it alike dishonorable either to demand what is not right or to submit to what is wrong.

Resolved, That we demand the immediate and absolute removal of all disabilities imposed on account of past differences, and we invite and cordially welcome the co-operation of all Republicans who pledge to support the principles of the party.

Resolved, That the failure of the Central Committee to meet and organize for the year 1875 and transact the business now before it is both detrimental and demoralizing to the party.

Mr. Atwood suggested the appointment of a special committee whose duty it would be to supervise the State census of the district. The matter was referred to the Executive Committee.

INSPECTION OF THE POLICE FORCE.

The Spring inspection of the Police force was commenced at Police Headquarters yesterday, and will be continued from day to day, until the uniform and equipments of every member of the force have been examined. Yesterday the first platoon of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, and Sixteenth Precincts were assembled at the Central Office, in full dress uniform, and the clothing and equipments of each man were separately inspected by Drill Captain Copeland, assisted by Capt. Turner. A number of the uniforms failed to come up to the standard, and the wearers were ordered to obtain new outfits. The dress-coat of Capt. Burden, of the Twelfth Precinct, did not pass muster, and he was ordered to procure a new one, and Sergts. Doyle, of the Seventh Precinct, Wright, of the Fourteenth, and De Shays, of the Fifth Precincts, were also ordered to procure new dress-coats.

FAREWELL RECEPTION TO MR. VARLEY.

A REVIEW OF HIS AMERICAN WORK—ADDRESSES BY REV. DRS. HEPWORTH, ARMITAGE, TYNG, AND OTHERS—MR. VARLEY'S ACKNOWLEDGMENT AND OPINION OF THE CITY PRESS.

After Mr. Varley's seven weeks' stay in this City, a farewell reception was given him last evening, in the Church of the Disciples, in Madison avenue, under the auspices of the Evangelical Committee who have had charge of the arrangements of the series of immense meetings at which Mr. Varley has preached during his visit. Notwithstanding the inclement weather, the church was filled long before 8 o'clock. At least two-thirds of those present were ladies. Previous to the appearance of Mr. Varley, appropriate voluntaries were performed on the organ. No fixed programme had been mapped out, and the exercises were almost entirely of an impromptu character. Rev. Dr. Hepworth, Pastor of the Church, presided, and Mr. William E. Dodge, Sr., and a number of the members of the Evangelical Committee occupied seats on the platform. The exercises were begun by the singing of the hymn, "My faith looks up to thee Thou Lamb of Calvary," the audience rising and obeying the injunction of Mr. Hepworth, to "Let every voice in the building be heard." Rev. S. H. Virgin, of Harlem, read the latter part of the eighth chapter of Romans, beginning, "If God be for us, who can be against us?" Rev. Mr. McCampbell then offered a prayer, fervently thanking God for the beneficial results flowing from Mr. Varley's efforts during his visit, and invoking blessings on him and on his future efforts elsewhere. The hymn "Jesus, lover of my soul," was then sung.

Mr. Hepworth then stated the objects of the meeting. They had met to take a very tender leave of their brother Varley, and to bid him God-speed in his future fields, and to express the wish that every blessing might attend him. Many had been led in this fully pentecostal feast to a newness of life, and had joyfully received a new spirit, the spirit of the Lord Jesus. He had much to be thankful to Mr. Varley for. Mr. Varley had done for his church what its Pastor had failed to entirely accomplish. A revivifying influence had been needed, and Mr. Varley was just the instrument, in God's hand, to give a proper impetus to a renewed activity among its members.

Rev. Dr. Armitage made a few remarks. The present meeting had arisen from a source of gratification at the outcome of Mr. Varley's simple and earnest efforts, based on the great elemental truths of the Bible, which truths he had presented and sent home to the hearts of the masses in a manner that the merest wayfarer could grasp and thoroughly understand. Mr. Varley was not a sensational preacher. He simply gave the Gospel in its purity and simplicity, in the true Gospel order, and had taught a lesson that was greatly needed, and should be as well heeded. Laymen could do a great Christian work if they had the requisite power. Paul and Peter were great laymen, and their work would bear fruits until the judgment day. Christ was a layman in the eyes of the Jews, a poor carpenter's son, but his work was of a character whose results no human mind could compass. The carpenter's son had built mansions in the sky as eternal as the heavens. Nearly all the Apostles were laymen, but the Lord Jesus found them to be the great means of evangelizing the world. It could be seen from all this that there were great and unchallenged precedents for Mr. Varley's work among the masses. Dr. Armitage, in conclusion, solicited subscriptions to collect $800 yet required to meet the expenses of the Evangelical Committee on account of the meetings which Mr. Varley has addressed. Subscriptions were started at $50 each, and after six of them had been obtained a few of $25 followed, and Mr. Hepworth and Mr. Varley then went down the aisles among the audience with slips of paper, and soon got the desired amount. While the subscriptions were being received Mr. Dodge gave some items of the expenses at the Hippodrome meetings. Nearly 7,000 chairs were hired for each of those meetings, and the rental of these chairs amounted to $3,000. It took twenty double trucks a good part of one night to cart the chairs to the Hippodrome, and forty men several hours simply to place them in position. Another item of expense was printing, an idea of which could be gleaned from the fact that over 15,000 hymns were distributed at each meeting in the Hippodrome.

Dr. Armitage announced that Mr. Varley would go to Boston to-day, remaining there about two weeks, then go to Quebec and stay a week, leaving then for England, probably never to return to this country. Mr. Varley's church in London had experienced a great revival in his absence, so that there was cause for a double rejoicing on his part.

After appropriate remarks by Rev. Dr. Anderson and Mr. Dodge, it was announced by Mr. Hepworth that the subscriptions had been accurately counted and amounted to $882, at which announcement great pleasure was manifested by the audience, who, at Mr. Hepworth's suggestion, rose and sang the doxology, as a thank offering for the gratifying result.

Rev. Dr. Tyng, Jr., Rev. Mr. Kennard, and Mr. Newell followed in brief addresses. Dr. Tyng said he had learned better and simpler methods from Mr. Varley's visit; and Mr. Newell, by way of illustrating how Mr. Varley was esteemed by religious women, "brought down the house" by saying that one enthusiastic woman had sent a ton of love to Mr. Varley, Mr. Newell, as he said this, going through a comical motion of delivering the luscious message.

After the reading of a verse from the twentieth chapter of Acts in relation to Paul's departure from among his friends, Mr. Varley made a few parting remarks. He had felt impelled to come to this City from Canada, hoping to be an instrument, in the hands of God, of some good, and the result had been extremely gratifying to him, both from the number of those who had professed to follow Jesus and the kindly reception he had met. He had not sought popularity, and had not intended to thrust himself upon any one occupying a high social position, and yet he had been treated in a very unkindly manner by one occupying such a position, whose name he would not give, and for whom he had only kindly pity. He mentioned this only to show how easy it was for any one to mistake the motives of another, and treat him unkindly. He returned his warmest and most sincere thanks to all who had given him so hearty a reception, and aided in the evangelical work to which he had committed himself. He urged all present to accept and treasure the simple truths of the Bible, which it had been, was, and would be, his primary object to bring home to and impress upon the minds of all whom he could get to hear him, irrespective of sect or denomination, or of any previous condition. The letter killed, but the truth made alive. Creeds and systems frequently killed, when the simple truth, easy to understand—merely the acceptance of Christ—made alive. He denounced the action of some newspaper reporters who, instead of doing their duty in reporting sermons, gave either false or garbled reports of them, or remained at home drunk, and invented reports the words of which, as reported, were never uttered. The press of this City was, with scarcely an exception, an ungodly press, and was as fruitful of evil as it was extensive in power and universality. After urging all to accept Christ into their hearts, and become thus endued with the living source of all happiness here and hereafter, he closed by pronouncing a benediction.

CITY HALL NOTES.

Mayor Wickham returned from Albany yesterday. Shortly after his arrival he told a TIMES reporter that his visit to the State capital was not a political one. During the afternoon, he was called upon by Commissioners Cox, Wheeler, and Desbecker, and Superintendent Adams, of the Building Department. The visit of the latter was in relation to the charges or statements growing out of the calamity in St. Andrew's Church. As Mr. Adams is now suffering from pneumonia, the Mayor informed him that he would not take further action in the matter until he was sufficiently recovered to appear without injury to his health.

The Aldermanic Committee on Law will meet again to-day to hear evidence respecting the management of the Finance Department.

A special session of the Board of Apportionment will be held to-morrow to authorize the issue of assessment bonds.

THE SALE OF LABOR TICKETS.

The shameful practice of selling "labor tickets" issued by the Department of Public Works is still continued. At present the prices range from $5 to $10 each, and, as the wages are $2 a day, the unfortunate buyer has virtually to work from three to five days for nothing. It is said that some of the holders of these tickets, finding their victims unable to pay the regular rates, have sold them tickets at $2. Those for work involving the use of a horse and cart command $25 each, and are scarce at that. If these picayune ticket brokers, in the present dearth of jobs, can bring themselves to rob poor laborers, what would they not do it they could get at the City Treasury?

RAILROAD NOTES.

The Pennsylvania and New-York Central Railroad Companies yesterday announced that they had fallen into the wake of Erie in the matter of further reductions of passenger rates to the Southwest. The rates of the three roads are now the same. Galveston has been added to the list, and a first-class through ticket thither can be purchased for $55 75.

The Lake Shore, Canada Southern, Great Western, and Grand Trunk Railways have once more settled their differences, and are now selling tickets to all Western points at full rates.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The choristers of Trinity Chapel yesterday presented Right Rev. Bishop Tozier with a silver card-case as a token of affection and respect.

"Aunt Polly Bassett's Singin Skewl" will be held on Monday evening, April 19, at Steinway Hall.

John Gaynor, aged twenty-three, of No. 75 East Seventy-sixth street, while at work in Sixtieth street yesterday, had his leg broken in three places by a bank of earth falling on him.

Mr. Jackson S. Schultz will deliver an address on "The Economies of Labor and Service," this evening, before the Municipal Reform Association, No. 43 South Washington square.

Albert G. Webbe, of No. 42 Avenue D, and two other children, one at No. 235 Second street, and the other at No. 437 Fifth street, died of small-pox yesterday.

Chamberlain Tappan makes the following report: Balance in the City Treasury March 31, $1,432,445 56; receipts since that date, $807,484 20; payments, $711,311 37; amount on hand April 10, $1,528,618 39.

The branch office of the Adams Express Company, formerly at the corner of Twenty-second street and Broadway, has been removed to the Nathan building, opposite the Fifth Avenue Hotel, on Twenty-third street.

A meeting of the subscribers to the New-York Rapid Transit Association fund will be held at the rooms of the Board of Fire Insurance Brokers, No. 162 Broadway, at 2 o'clock this afternoon, for the purpose of electing twenty-five Directors.

The steamers Daniel Drew and St. John, of the People's Evening Line, will begin their regular trips from New-York to Albany to-morrow evening at 6 o'clock, from Pier No. 41, foot of Canal street, North River.

The hearing before the Police Commissioners in the case of Capt. Killalea, which was to have been continued yesterday, was adjourned for one week, owing to the absence of the defendant's counsel.

The seventieth anniversary of the New-York Historical Society will be celebrated on Thursday evening, April 15, at 7:30 o'clock, at the Academy of Music. Rev. Richard S. Storrs, D. D., will deliver an address on "The Early American Spirit and the Genesis of it."

A regular meeting of the Lyceum of Natural History was held last evening at No. 64 Madison avenue. Prof. W. Falke read a paper on "Hydrogenium," and W. P. Jenney, geologist to the Black Hills expedition, one on "The Production of Solid Hydrocarbons by the Action of Air on Refined Petroleum."

Ex-Gov. Bigler, the financial agent of the Centennial Commission, and the head of its department in this City, has been telegraphed to from Pittsburg to the effect that a tea party held there last week for the benefit of the Centennial Exhibition netted on the first night $2,500, on the second night $3,000, and on the third night $3,000.

The Commissioners of Charities and Correction yesterday issued an order to the effect that hereafter all cases of lunacy received at the City Prison and other institutions of the department shall be transferred to the asylums in conveyances, under the care of an attendant, instead of in the prison van among prisoners, as heretofore.

The inquest over the body of Philip Roeder, who was found dead in the rear yard of No. 257 West Thirtieth street on the morning of the 5th inst., was held at the Coroners' office yesterday. Eight witnesses were examined, and the jury found that he had committed suicide by shooting himself with a pistol while laboring under temporary aberration of mind.

At the Church Conference held yesterday afternoon in the chapel of the Church of the Incarnation, corner of Madison avenue and Thirty-fifth street, the subject for debate was: "The Extent of Allowable Differences in Church Teaching and Practice." Rev. H. M. Thompson, D. D.; Rev. R. H. Newton, Rev. E. L. Widdeman and others took part in the discussion.

"Uncle" Daniel Drew was tardy in his arrival upon the street yesterday, and his absence in the morning gave rise to a rumor that he was again seriously ill. This was subsequently contradicted, but it had its effect, sending Quicksilver Mining stock down four per cent. One sale was of 5,000 shares at two per cent. below the opening price.

Gen. James Grant Wilson, of this City, is the American member of a committee consisting of Mr. Tennyson, Lord Houghton, Earl Stanhope, Wilkie Collins, and other literary men, appointed to raise money for a testimonial to Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Hall, the venerable litterateurs of London, on May 9. Subscriptions may be sent to Gen. Wilson any time before the 20th inst.

The Liquor Dealers' Benevolent Association held its regular weekly meeting last evening, at Putnam Hall. The names of Messrs. Leonard, Hall, Hanley, Mahar, and Gerdes were dropped from the roll of the Executive Committee, and in their stead Messrs. Trainer, Reynolds, Carney, O'Brien, and Lewis were elected. The Executive Committee of the Liquor Dealers' Protective Association met at Masonic Hall.

The full nine of the Mutual Club were out for practice at the Capitoline Grounds yesterday, but as the weather was too cold no regular game was played. Up to date the following games have been arranged: Boston vs. Elm City, at New-Haven, on the 19th and 20th inst.; Atlantic vs. Hartford, at Hartford, on the 19th inst., and Mutual vs. Boston, at Brooklyn, on May 3. On May 5 the Mutuals will visit Philadelphia to play the Athletics.

There are three prominent candidates for Commissionerships to be vacant on May 1. Mr. Jordan L. Mott is named for Park Commissioner, in place of Thomas E. Stewart; Mr. John McClave for Tax Commissioner, in place of Severn D. Moulton, and Mr. James W. Gerard for Dock Commissioner, in place of Mr. William Budd. The "short-haired" Democrats are said to be opposed to all these gentlemen.

At the Exchange Sales-room yesterday $10,000 Houston and Texas Railroad Company first mortgage main line seven per cent. gold bonds, interest coupons payable January and July, in this City, hypothecated, $1,000 each, sold at 84⅛; $40,000 at 84, and $10,000 at 83½. Twenty thousand dollars of State of Texas seven per cent. gold revenue deficiency bonds, dated 1872, due 1892, interest coupons payable January and July, in this City, hypothecated, $1,000 each, brought 91¾; $20,000, 91; and $35,000, 91¼. One $1,000 New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad Company first mortgage seven per cent. gold bond, due July 1, 1894, interest coupons payable January and July, in this City, January, 1874, coupon attached, went at 21.

BROOKLYN.

Mayor Hunter has approved the resolution of the Board of Aldermen, authorizing the tunneling of Park avenue. The work will be given out on contract, under the supervision of the Chief Engineer of the Board of City Works.

An unknown woman, about forty years of age, was found last evening, at the corner of Plymouth and Bridge streets, in an insensible condition. She had a severe cut on the head, but whether it was the result of a blow or a fall could not be ascertained.

"Boss" McLaughlin and Mayor Hunter had a long consultation yesterday. It is understood that the object of Mr. McLaughlin's visit was to urge the nomination of Rodney Thursby for Police Commissioner and of Hugh McLaughlin, a cousin of the Boss, for President of the Fire Commissioners.

John Fullam, of No. 118 North Seventh street, who was beaten with a club by George Scems, the proprietor of a grocery, at the corner of North Seventh and Fifth streets, last week, was in a critical condition yesterday. Coroner Nolan took Fullam's ante-mortem statement. Scems has been committed to jail without bail.

At the regular weekly meeting of the Board of Aldermen yesterday a resolution was passed approving a bill which is to be presented to the Legislature authorizing the construction of two public docks, "the first of which shall be constructed in the Eastern District and the second in the Western District." The docks are to be used for steam-boats, and $300,000 is to be appropriated to build them.

The case of Mrs. Sarah Merrigan, for the murder of Miss Margaret Hamill, was called for trial in the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday. Mr. Keady, for the prisoner, asked for a postponement on the ground that Gen. Tracy and himself, who were Mrs. Merrigan's counsel, were both engaged in the Tilton-Beecher trial. The case was postponed until Tuesday next.

Mathias Franke, the proprietor of a lager-beer saloon at No. 62 Wythe avenue, was arraigned in the Court of Sessions yesterday on a charge of conspiring with Rudolph Kessler, a former clerk in the Controller's office, to dispose of bonds stolen by the former. Kessler has pleaded guilty, and is awaiting sentence. Franke's trial will take place next week.

Dr. William Wallace, of No. 133 Congress street, was brought before Justice Riley yesterday on a charge of perjury, preferred by Mr. William Tucker, ship-chandler and wine merchant. Mr. Tucker has recently been involved in a divorce suit, and Dr. Wallace made affidavit before Justice Morse that he was about to leave for Europe and defraud his creditors. This statement Tucker alleges is false. Dr. Wallace was allowed by Judge Riley to go on his own recognizance until this morning.

Mayor Hunter has received a letter from Gov. Tilden, asking for the following information, which he will supply as early as possible: First, the amount of the assessed value of the real and personal property in the City of Brooklyn; second, the ratio which such assessed value bears to the real value; third, the amount of tax assessed for local purposes in 1874; fourth, the amount of State and County taxes assessed within the city during the same year; fifth, the amount of the city debt. The Mayor will transmit this information at as early a date as possible.

Charles Sehan, a German, aged forty-four years, committed suicide yesterday morning by hanging himself to his bedroom door at No. 268 Ellery street. Depression of spirits, consequent on loss of employment, is said to have been the cause of the rash act.

STATEN ISLAND.

The Staten Island Quartet Club now hold rehearsal meetings every Thursday evening at Geiser's Hotel, Stapleton.

William Gordon, who mysteriously disappeared from his home on St. Mary's avenue, Clifton, some time ago, causing much anxiety to his family, has been heard from in Connecticut, and wants to come home.

All the New-Brighton hotels are being refitted and painted, in readiness for the Summer season, and will be opened early next month. The Pavilion is undergoing extensive improvements, and will be opened on the 1st of May.

People living at the west end of Staten Island do not get their papers on Sunday morning from the City until 10 o'clock, which is about church time, and consequently they cannot read them until afternoon. The papers are distributed in other places, fifty miles from the City, three hours sooner.

The steamer Minnie R. Childs will commence her regular trips between New-York and Perth Amboy to-day, at 3 o'clock, when she will leave Barclay street, North River, in place of the Thomas E. Hulse, recently sunk by ice. The Childs will stop at Chelsea, Rossville, and Tottenville, on the Staten Island side, each way.

The annual session of the Richmond County Teachers' Institute will commence at the Broad Street District school-house, No. 2, Stapleton, on Monday, the 19th inst., and continue throughout the week. The exercises will be conducted by Prof. E. V. De Graff, and the session will be under the general supervision of Rev. James Brownell, School Commissioner for Richmond County.

It is proposed to call a mass-meeting of the citizens of Edgewater to consider the question of the desirability of making certain changes in the present charter of the village, the present condition of affairs being unsatisfactory to a large number. One project contemplates the division of the village into two districts, one comprising that part of Middletown at present within the village, and the other that portion of Southfield also in the village limits—each district to elect one Trustee and a third to be elected by the two jointly, and the debt of the village, amounting to some $40,000, to be funded.

LONG ISLAND.

The ice in the bay at Westhampton is just breaking up. The bay has been closed since Dec. 20, a longer time than ever known before.

Mrs. Smaw, one of the oldest and most respected citizens of Astoria, dropped suddenly dead on Sunday night while conversing with her family.

The April term of the Circuit Court and Court of Oyer and Terminer for Suffolk County will begin at Riverhead on Monday, the 26th inst. It is not yet known whether the Kelsey cases will come to trial.

Mr. Patrick Heaney, of Greenport, was carrying a quantity of torpedo fulminate into his house, at the west side of the village, on Saturday, when it exploded, and one of his hands was torn and mangled in a frightful manner.

The City Court of Long Island City was convened yesterday, Judge Pearce presiding, District Attorney Downing appearing for the people. A Grand Jury was impaneled, and at a late hour but two indictments had been found. It is understood that the Grand Jury will indict the editor of the *Review* for charging the court with adjourning on Monday last for the purpose of securing additional votes at the charter election held there next day.

NEW-JERSEY.

The body of Michal Dalton, who was drowned at Little Falls a week ago, was recovered on Sunday.

Mr. Carruth, the editor who was shot in Vineland two or three weeks ago, is recovering slowly, and is thought to be nearly out of danger.

Christopher Brustle, a Newark saloon-keeper, while engaged in fixing a clothes-line on his premises, yesterday, fell to the ground a distance of twenty feet, and was fatally injured.

Richard Wilkins, a laborer in the employ of R. F. Dallas, of Westfield, was arrested yesterday, charged with an attempted outrage upon Mr. Dallas' little daughter.

Rev. John S. Glendenning intends presenting a petition to the Jersey City Presbytery at its session, which will be held next week, asking to have his sentence reconsidered and rescinded.

A little son of Henry Murray, living on Broadway, Elizabeth, fell into a tub of water Sunday and was drowned. A girl named Glynn, in whose charge the child had been left, had gone out to gather chips, leaving the little one alone.

The body found on the banks of the river at Weehawken on Sunday afternoon has been identified as that of Capt. Doty, of the canal-boat S. S. Cook, lying at the Jersey City Abattoir, who has been missing since Thursday last.

Several families living in some ancient rookeries on Washington avenue, Elizabeth, removed themselves and their household goods on Saturday last, because of the insecure condition of the buildings. A few hours later the buildings fell to the ground.

Abraham Hutchins was assaulted and robbed, on Saturday night, by three men, one of whom went into his store, No. 33 Hamilton street, Newark. One of the three men entered the store and asked for ten cents' worth of crackers. Hutchins bowed over to get them, and the man leaped on his back and placed his hand over his mouth. Two others rushed in, and the three, having thrown Hutchins down, rubbed him of $10 which he had in one of his pockets. In the other pocket, which the thieves did not touch, there were over $200 in money. No arrests have been made nor any clues secured.

The second trial of Frederick Kienen, the defaulting Secretary of the Hoboken Savings Bank, was commenced yesterday in the Hudson County Quarter Sessions, Judge Hoffman presiding. Hon. Leon Abbett, counsel for the defense, challenged the whole array of jurors, on the ground that Theophilus Butts, one of the Commissioners to select juries, was, or is, interested in the bank from which the money is alleged to have been taken, and also because the Jury Commission is unconstitutional, and the panel ought to have been drawn by the Sheriff. The objections were overruled and the jury selected after some difficulty. The case was then opened for the prosecution, but up to the time of adjournment the testimony produced was the same as that elicited at the first trial.

Burglars have been operating extensively in West Hoboken for several night's past, and on Sunday night three burglaries were committed. The residence of Frederick Tiemann, on the Mountain road, was entered by prying open the front shutters, and robbed of goods to the value of $1,000. About the same time William Sine's saloon, on Central avenue, was entered and robbed of some articles of comparatively little value. The thieves then went to the residence of James M. Westcott, in Sherman, near Palisade avenue. After gaining access to Mr. Westcott's bed-room they applied a handkerchief saturated with chloroform to his nose. While they were in the act of doing this Mrs. Westcott awoke and shrieked, but one of the burglars placed a pistol to her head and enforced silence. In the morning it was discovered that the other members of the family had been drugged in a like manner. The thieves secured $100 worth of wearing apparel and about $100 in money.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Capt. J. H. Upshur, United States Navy, is at the Everett House.

William Walsh, of Philadelphia, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

Capt. William Prince, United States Army, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Judge James H. Howe, of Wisconsin, is at the Windsor Hotel.

Lieut. Commander F. Pearson, United States Navy, and Congressman N. H. Odell, of Tarrytown, N. Y., are at the St. James Hotel.

Congressman John K. Tarbox, of Massachussetts, and Hon. T. M. Pomeroy, of Auburn, N. Y., are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Lieut. Aulick Palmer, of the United States Marine Corps, and Judge E. H. Grandin, of Mobile, are at the Glenham Hotel.

Ex-Congressman Charles Albright, of Pennsylvania, and Captain Brooks, of the steam-ship City of Richmond, are at the Grand Central Hotel.

Senator Roscoe Conkling, of Utica; H. R. Linderman, Director of the United States Mint; Prof. Spencer F. Baird, of the United States Fisheries Commission; Gen. G. S. Batcheller, of Saratoga; James T. Fields, of Boston; Robert T. Lincoln, of Chicago, and Mrs. George M. Robeson, wife of the Secretary of the Navy, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

CHURCH TROUBLE IN ORANGE.

Rev. George S. Bishop, Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church of Orange, resigned his pulpit on Sunday evening. Mr. Bishop has long been in favor of the free-pew system, and occasionally advocated the system in his sermons. The Trustees of the Church claim that he has no right to interfere with the temporal concerns of the church, and protested against his interference with the manner in which they discharge their duties. A disagreement sprang up between the Trustees and the Pastor. On Sunday evening Mr. Bishop ascended his pulpit, accompanied by a stranger who conducted all the services. At the conclusion of the sermon Mr. Bishop stepped forward, and, to the surprise of his church people, read his resignation. The resignation has been accepted by the Trustees, and the Presbytery of Morris and Orange, which is to meet to-day, will be asked to dissolve the pastoral relations.

LOCAL ELECTIONS IN NEW-JERSEY.

The local and charter elections were held yesterday in Paterson and in some of the townships in other parts of the State of New-Jersey. In Paterson the counting of the vote was made very slowly. The contest for the Mayor and Tax Commissioners was very spirited, and it is not yet announced which of the tickets has won. The indications are, however, that McKeernan, Democrat, has been elected Mayor. Nothing can be told as to the result of the contest for Aldermen.

In Belleville, Essex County, an election was held yesterday, and another is in progress to-day. That of yesterday was under the supervision of the old town committee. To-day's election will be held under the new city charter. No provision is made under the new charter for the taking of the popular vote, and hence the necessity of two elections.

In West Orange there were five independent and one regular ticket in the field. The regular ticket has been elected by a respectable plurality.

Several of the townships in Union County held their annual election yesterday, but no returns have so far been received.

Jersey City, Hoboken, and New-Brunswick will hold their annual charter elections to-day, and most of the townships in the northern section of Hudson County will vote for town officers and freeholders to-morrow. But little interest is manifested in the election, and the vote everywhere is expected to be light.

THE CARDINAL'S GUESTS.

Mgr. Roncetti and Padre Ubaldi, the guests of Cardinal McCloskey, celebrated low mass at St. Stephen's Church, Twenty-eighth street, yesterday morning, at the hours of 7 and 8 o'clock respectively. During the remainder of the day they remained at the archiepiscopal residence and received but few guests. They have decided not to present the *pallium* to the Archbishop of Boston until after the formal ceremony of presenting the *berretta* to Cardinal McCloskey has taken place. It has been decided not to perform the latter ceremony on the 22d instant as at first proposed, but on the completion of arrangements the announcement will be made, and tickets will be issued equivalent to the seating capacity of the cathedral. The mass to be celebrated on that occasion is Cherubini's Grand Mass, arranged for twenty-eight voices, with a Te Deum composed for the occasion by Prof. Gustave Schmitz.

THE COLLISION IN THE BERGEN TUNNEL.

Coroner Reinhardt last evening concluded his inquest on Jersey City Heights, over the remains of Joseph Stalknecht, the brakeman who was killed by the collision between trains on the Pennsylvania Railroad, in the Bergen cut. The jurors after a short deliberation, returned a verdict censuring Decker, the telegraph operator, and Pratt, the flagman, engaged at that point. The jury recommended that the company reduce the working hours of the operators from twelve to eight hours, and increase the force from two to three men. Both Pratt and Decker have left for parts unknown.

[Advertisement.]

YOU CAN'T MAKE a mistake if you select your Spring style of HAT at KNOX'S, No. 212 Broadway, or in the Fifth Avenue Hotel. It is matchless in beauty and excellence. Wholesale buyers should patronize KNOX at No. 212 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

BEECHER AND TILTON in death grapple. Catarrh in death grapples with thousands who need WOLCOTT'S CATARRH ANNIHILATOR. Inflammation and pain subdued with PAIN PAINT.

HAVANNA MARKETS.

HAVANA, April 12.—Spanish gold, 219@220; American, 225@226; Exchange quiet and firm; On the United States 60 days' currency, 87@88 premium; short sight, 90@91 premium; short sight, gold, 119@120 premium; Sugar firm.

PRINTING CLOTHS MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 12.—Printing Cloths market dull, with a tendency to lower prices; 64 by 64, spot, Goods are quoted at 5¾c.@5⅞c.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Baltic, from Liverpool.—Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Dakyns, Miss A. H. G. Dakyns, Mrs. Col. Plumb, Mr. and Mrs. Thornburgh and servant, John Popham, Mrs. H. A. Spaulding, Miss L. Smith, Miss M. Smith, W. T. Klots, Master R. Spaulding, Capt. Law, Miss Sophia Ferleman, Miss M. Ferleman, Miss Kate Ferleman, Miss Reich, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Hoelm, Master Charles Hoelm, W. M. Macpherson, Massy Dawson, T. C. Kitto, K. Stovel, Mrs. John A. Baxter, Mr. Humphrey, Mr. Sparrow, Mrs. Roberts, Mr. Tirrell, Capt. McLean, Miss Sedgwick, Mr. and Mrs. H. Hayden, G. F. Train, Jr., Master E. M. H. Train, John Martine, Charles Read, J. P. Cumming, J. H. Grant, J. F. Robertson, Brother John Lewis, Thomas Lunham, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Osbiston, P. Y. Smith, Frank J. Raymond, Edward Cooper, J. I. Wilson, D. D. Watts, Henry Hall, J. S. Hartley, Mrs. Broughton, Miss E. Broughton, Mr. Bennett, Mr. Richardson, Rev. S. Phillips, Mr. Francis, Mr. Eaton.

In steam-ship Olympia, from Mediterranean ports.—Edward J. Biddle, P. Guittard, D. G. Marmas.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....5:25 | Sun sets....6:37 | Moon sets...2:15
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..1:39 | Gov.Island..2:28 | Hell Gate...3:50

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.......MONDAY, April 12.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Tybee, Gardiner, Cape Haytien, St. Marc, &c., L. Delmonte; Beverly, Pierce, Philadelphia; Claymont, Shropshire, Philadelphia; Eleanora, Johnson, Portland, J. F. Ames.

Ship Iveshope, (Br.,) Bailie, London, Barclay, Livingston & Co.

Barks Emma C. Litchfield, Hayden; Cienfuegos, John S. Ingraham & Co.; Noah, (Norw.,) Salusen, Cronstadt, Tetens, Bockmann & Co.; Anna Welsh, Lawrence, Montevideo for orders, Carver & Barnes.

Brigs Josie A. Devereaux, Curtis, Cardenas, H. W. Loud & Co.; Ruby, Neal, Port au Spain, (Trinidad,) D. Trowbridge & Co.; Teresina, (Ital.,) Lauro, Gibraltar, for orders, John C. Seager; Annie W. Goddard, Johnston, St. Thomas, Br. W. I., Eagle, Blakeslee & Lewin; Isis, Andersen, St. Jago, Lunt Brothers.

Schrs. Madison Holmes, Bayles, Aguadilla, P. R., R. De Rivera & Co.; Mary S. Bradshaw, Van Gilder, Savannah, Evans, Ball & Co.; Decorra, Thompson, Miragoane, (Hayti,) Simpson, Clapp & Co.; Jonas Smith, Hodgkinson, Caibarien; Annie Bell, Rice, Arroyo, P. R.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Olympia, (Br.,) Young, Genoa, Feb. 19, Leghorn 23d, Marseilles, March 1, Naples 5th, Messena 9th, Palermo 19th, Valencia 23d, Cartagena 24th, Gibraltar 27th, Cadiz 29th, with mdse. and 20 passengers to Henderson Bros. April 6, lat. 42 N., lon. 48 28 W., passed brig Juanna Margaritha, steering southward; 7th, lat. 41 55 N., lon. 59 42 W., steamer, Dominion Line, bound E.

Schr. Golden City, (of Boston,) Wylie, Charleston 14 ds., with naval stores to Blossom & Hayne.

Steam-ship Regulator, Doane, Wilmington, N. C., 70 hours, with naval stores and cotton W. P. Clyde.

Steam-ship George Cromwell, Bacon, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to Clark & Seaman.

Steam-ship Chesapeake, Mangum, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Bark Nellie T. Guest, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Messenger, Havre 23 ds., in ballast to Boyd & Hincken. Is anchored in Lower Bay for orders.

Bark Francis Hilyard, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Abbott, Antwerp March 12, in ballast to Boyd & Hincken. Is anchored in Lower Bay for orders.

Bark Vesta, (Dutch,) Millsoevich, Amsterdam March 1, via Newcastle, with mdse. to order. Is anchored in Lower Bay.

Bark Nathaniel, (Norw.,) Jacobsen, Bordeaux 26 ds., with mdse. to Daniel St. Amant & Son—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark New-England, Baxter, of and from Boston April 6, in ballast to master. Will load for Sydney, N. S. W.

Brig Leonard Myers, Hicks, Fall River, in ballast to A. Abbot.

Brig John D. Tupper, (of Liverpool, N. S.,) Foster, Seville March 1, with wine, &c., to order—vessel to L. F. Brigham.

Brig Shasta, Brown, Messina Feb. 10, with fruit to order—vessel to J. Borland. Passed Gibraltar Feb. 25.

Brig Ellen P. Stewart, (of Philadelphia,) Miller, Cardenas 12 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Evans, Bell & Co.

Schr. Lunet, (of Calais,) Hines, Vigues. P. R., 15 ds., with sugar to H. A. Vatable & Son—vessel to J. Boynton's Son. Has been 8 ds. N. of Hateras, with N. E. winds.

Schr. Wm. Hunter, (Norw.,) Nielson, Glasgow 39 ds., in ballast to C. Tobias & Co.

Schr. Chas. E. Moody, (of Boston,) Collamore, Baracoa 9 ds., with fruit to J. Lluhi & Co.—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. Amelia G. Ireland, Townsend, St. Mary's, Ga., 10 ds., with yellow pine to John Boyd & Sons—vessel to Van Brunt & Bro.

Schr. Henrietta, Chatfield, Virginia.

Schr. Hannah Little, Cogersall, Norfolk for Boston.

Schr. Theresa, (of Boston,) McQuinn, Para 33 ds., with rubber, nuts, &c., to order—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. Caroline, Cary, Stonington.

Schr. Emma G. Edwards, Chamberlain, Bristol.

Schr. Ada S. Allen, (Br.,) Dudley, Windsor, N. S., 10 ds., with plaster to order.

Schr. Lottie K. Friend, (of Gloucester,) Collins, Trinidad 17 ds., with sugar to Commercial Warehouse Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Has been 7 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Benj. B. Church, Kelly, New-Orleans, for Boston.

Schr. John G. Wright, Scull, Virginia.

Schr. Ellen Merriman, Green, Portland, with lumber to Emerson & Son.

Schr. E. Arcularius, Lord, Rockland, with lime to J. V. Haviland.

Schr. Hattie, Mason, New-Haven.

Schr. Lewis C. Beaton, Higgins, New-Haven.

Schr. Carrie L. Godfrey, Godfrey, New-Haven.

Schr. Flyaway, Enos, New-Haven.

Schr. P. M. Wheaton, Barnett, New-Haven.

Schr. T. F. Brainard, Buell, Dighton.

Schr. Argo, Gurney, Wareham.

Schr. Kate Clifford, Smith, Fall River, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Hastings, Chase, New-Bedford.

Schr. John Lozier, Bleecker, Somerset.

Schr. Evergreen, Turner, Newport.

Schr. Albert Pharo, Brigham, Newport.

Schr. Collin Howes, Jr., Riley, Chatham.

Schr. A. B. Hyer, Smith, New-Bedford.

Schr. Amelia F. Cobb, Baker, Wellfleet.

Schr. William Bement, Harris, Somerset.

Schr. Lucy A. Orcutt, Hart, St. George, Me.

Schr. William M. Foster, Rich, Providence, for Virginia.

Schr. Millie Washburne, Cobb, Providence, for Virginia.

Schr. Jessie W. Knight, Horton, Providence, for Alexandria.

Schr. Helen Mar, Ward, Providence.

Schr. Goddess, Kelly, Pawtucket.

Schr. Sarah L. Thompson, Hull, Stonington.

Schr. Charles E. Jackson, French, Portsmouth.

Schr. Mary Shields, Slocum, Fall River.

Schr. William Bucklin, Rogers, Fall River.

Schr. Eliza A. Hooper, Johnson, Boston.

Schr. New-Zealand, Simmons, Portland, Me., with lumber for Rondout.

Schr. George P. Trigg, Linniken, Gloucester, with fish to George P. Trigg.

Schr. Jeddie, Chatfield, Calais, Me., with lath to Wilson & Godfrey.

Schr. Porto Rico, Wentworth, Portland, with lumber to William H. Colwell.

Schr. Rainbow, Ferguson, Wellfleet, with fish to Rogers & Co.

Schr. Alert, Freeman, Rockport, Mass., with granite to Johnson & Smith.

Schr. C. L. Vandervoort, Burgess, Portland, with lumber to J. S. Creed.

Schr. George R. Brainard, Brackett, Rockland, with lime to Candee & Pressey.

Schr. Right Away, Collins, New-London.

Schr. Superior, Judson, New-London.

Schr. Hudson, Babcock, New-London.

Schr. Niantic, Lynch, New-London.

Schr. William Grey, Arnold, New-London.

Schr. Margaret, Clark, Millbridge, with lath to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. James Henry, Snow, Rockland, with lime to Candee & Pressey.

Schr. S. S. Bickmore, Thompson, Bath, Me., with ice to order.

Schr. Empress, Kennedy, Rockland, with lime to J. V. Haviland.

Schr. A. Haynes, Smith, Rockport, Mass., with granite to Johnson & Smith.

Schr. Excelsior, Bivenburg, Cold Springs.

Schr. Moonlight, Allen, Providence.

Schr. S. Purvis, Constable, Providence.

Schr. Addie Sawyer, Sawyer, Providence.

Schr. Sea Foam, Snow, Providence.

Schr. W. W. Pharo, Hall, Providence.

Schr. Henry Croskey, Allen, Providence.

Schr. E. Sawyer, Cook, Providence.

Schr. Adele Felecia, Ryder, Providence.

Schr. T. J. Collins, Collins, Providence.

Schr. A. M. Lee, Haley, Providence.

Schr. Lizzie Cochran, Humphrey, Providence.

Schr. Darius Eddy, Rideout, Providence.

Schr. Mary Riley, Riley, Providence.

Schr. Earl P. Mason, Nickerson, Providence, for Virginia.

WIND—Sunset, fresh, E.; raining.

SAILED.

Steam-ship Albemarle, for Lewes; Tybee, for Turk's Island; schrs. D. H. Bisbee, for Maranham; Hastings and F. J. Collins, for Virginia.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

BOSTON, April 12.—Arr. Brig Sarah L. Hall, (Br.,) Durkee, Cienfuegos; schrs. Ella Matthews, McElvie, Baltimore; H. T. Hedges, Harper, Philadelphia; J. O'Donohue, Warren, Hoboken; A. J. Laughlin, Pierce, Elizabethport.

Cld. steamer Neptune, Berry, New-York; ship Electra, Moseley, Valparaiso; brig Marshall Dutch, Turner, Cayenne; schrs. Caleb Eaton, Savage, Baracoa; Mary E. Michele, Hall, Baltimore; Colin C. Baker, Baker, do.; Lucia B. Ives, Van Sant, Philadelphia; Carrie E. Woodbury, Woodbury, New-York.

BALTIMORE, April 12.—Arr. steamers Wm. Crane, Hawes, Boston; Wm. Kennedy, Foster, Providence; Louisa, Walker, Edenton, N. C.; brig James Landels, (Br.,) Pride, Port Spain, Trinidad; schrs. E. A. Bartell, Smith, Boston; Ida E. Latham, Potter, do.

Cld. steamers McClellan, March, Boston; Richmond, Kelly, New-York; Martha Stevens, Chance, do.; William Whilden, Riggins, Philadelphia; barks Capo, (Norw.,) Wug, Cork or Falmouth; Montreal, (Br.,) Coalfleet, Antwerp; Industrie, (Ger.,) Hilken, Bremen; Ansgar, (Norw.,) Grandesen, Larne; schrs. Nellie Bowers, Stackpole, Cardenas; A. Denike, Jones, Boston; Lottie, Taylor, do.

Sld. bark Patriot, Port de France; brig Liberty, West Indies.

PHILADELPHIA, April 12.—Cld. steamer H. L. Gaw, Pierson, Baltimore; barks Esploratore, Longobardi, Cork or Falmouth; J. P. Berg, Andersen, do.; Kate Crosby, Porter, London; J. E. Holbrook, Leavitt, Havana; schrs. Nellie Chase, Norton, Nevis; Frederick E. Scammel, Barbarie, Sagua; J. H. Moore, Doane, Charleston.

Arr. steam-tug Gladiolus, Hunt, Savannah; bark Romo, Campbell, Hull; schrs. Charm, Starr, Tappahannock; E. J. Willard, Wallace, Portland; Washington, Fields, Wicomico River; Bee, Lloyd, Rappahannock River.

DELAWARE BREAKWATER, 12 P. M.—Arr., outward bound, Norw. bark Hermanos; bark Ocean, and ship Lena.

Arr. this morning, bark Providence, 28 ds. from Havre, in ballast.

There is a stiff wind from the eastward, with rain.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 12.—Arr. ship Springfield, from New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Steam-ship Baltic, (Br.,) from Liverpool, which arr. 11th, reports: April 7, lat. 45 40, lon. 39 30, spoke Hamburg steamer bound E.; same date, lat. 45, lon. 40 35, Philadelphia steamer bound E.; 8th, lat. 42 30, lon. 48, Cunard steamer bound E.; same date, lat. 42 02, lon. 49 12, passed five large icebergs; 11th, lat. 41 58, lon. 48 10, spoke steamer Celtic bound E.

FOREIGN PORTS.

CARDENAS, April 9.—Arr. brigs Jessie Hoyt, (Br.,) Baltimore; schr. A. R. Weeks, Portland.

Sld. 9th, bark Harriet S. Jackson, N. of Hatteras; brigs John Shay, do.; Pathfinder, (Br.,) do.; H. B. Cleaves, do.; Franconia, do.; Nellie P. Sawyer, do.; Mary Slusman, do.; Ruth H. Baker, do.

Arr. 10th, barks Arletta, New-York; F. L. Carney, do.; schrs. J. S. & L. C. Adams, do.; F. W. Emery, do.; Harbeson Hickman, do.; Rebecca Sheppard, do.

Sld. 10th, brigs Proteus, N. of Hatteras; Clytie, do.; Elizabeth Winslow, do.; D. S. Souley, do.; Adeline Richardson, do.

CIENFUEGOS, April 8.—Arr. bark Woodside, Cape Town, for Boston; brigs McK. Spearing, (Br.,) Guantanamo, for New-York; Adelaide, from Pensacola.

Sld. 7th, schr. John E. Sanford, N. of Hatteras; 10th, barks A. C. Small, Boston; Oseco, (Br.,) New-York.

Sld. 9th, schr. John J. Ward, Philadelphia.

HAVANA, Arr. 10th—Schrs. George L. Marts, Philadelphia; M. C. Lyons, Baltimore.

Sld. 10th—Steamers City of Vera Cruz, New-York; Etna, (Br.,) do., via Nassau; barks Esperanz (Span.,) Savannah; Mindora, Baltimore.

MATANZAS, April 9.—Arr. brigs Chas. Dennis, Philadelphia; Endorus, Portland; 10th, bark Carrier Dove, (Br.,) New-York; schrs. E. A. Sanchez, Baltimore; Flora M. Crowley, Philadelphia; brig H. Houston, Philadelphia; schrs. Adelia S. Hills, do.; Thos. S. G. Smith, do.

9th.—Sld. schr. Lizzie Dewey, N. of Hatteras; 10th, barks Acacia, N. of Hatteras; Algeria, (Br.,) do.

10th.—Arr. barks Zalma, (Br.,) Baltimore; Commodore Dupont, New-York; brigs Herman, do.; Eva N. Johnson, do.; E. H. Williams, Boston; schrs. M. E. Van Cleaf, New-York; bark Norma, (Br.,) New-York.

Sld. 10th, barks R. W. Griffiths, North of Hatteras; Delphin, (Norw.,) do.; Addie McAdams, do.; schrs. Minnie G. Loud, do.; J. W. Drury, do.; Emily Curtis and Edwin J. Morrison, Boston.

SAGUA, April 9.—Arr. schr. Lemuel Hall, Providence, brigs R. W. Messer, New-York.

Sld. 10th, barks Allegro, (Ger. N.) of Hatteras; Brothers, do.; Yumurr, New-York; brigs Clara (Br.) Baltimore; Sagua, Philadelphia; Schr. Cumberland, N. of Hatteras.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, April 12.—Sld. for United States ports: Edwin Reed, Albert Neamann, Berlin, O. D. Witherell, W. H. Thorndike, Kate Troop, Cairnsmore, Leif, Jardine Brothers, Ada Iredale, Henry Pelham, Mary Edey, Fisher, Tarifa, Pomona, Lake St. Clair, C. O. Whitmore, W. M. Jenkins, Vauban, Proteus, Bel Stuart, Andrea Lovico, Carlos, Ella, and Georgietta.

Arr. from the United States on the 10th inst., Johann Kepler, Christel, Rapido, and Graziella, the latter at Warren Point.

Arr. on the 11th inst., Tolomeo and Stonehouse, the latter leaky; W. L. Burroughs, the latter at Plymouth.

Arr. on the 12th, Consett, Star, George Adams, and Confidence, the latter much damaged, having experienced heavy gales.

The ship San Reafael, from San Francisco, via Valparaiso, (where she put in leaky,) for Queenstown, arr. at Fayal on the 1st inst. again leaky, and was discg. her cargo for repairs.

A dispatch from Shanghai to-day reports that the steamers Ocean and Fu Sing collided, and the latter was sunk.

LIVERPOOL, April 12.—The White Star Line steamer Adriatic, Capt. Perry, from New-York April 3, for this port, was signaled off Fastnet at 7:30 o'clock this morning.

QUEENSTOWN, April 12.—The Cunard Line steam-ship Calabria, Capt. Mouland, from New-York March 31, for Liverpool, arr. here at noon yesterday.

Silver-Plated Ware
MANUFACTURED BY THE
MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO
NO. 550 BROADWAY, New-York.
FACTORIES: WEST MERIDEN, CONN.
SOLE PROPRIETORS AND PATENTEES OF THE CELEBRATED
PORCELAIN-LINED
ICE PITCHERS.
Cleaner, lighter, and more durable than the metal-lined. The Porcelain is enameled on hard Metal, and CANNOT BE BROKEN OR CRACKED BY ROUGH USAGE.

Solid Silverware.
STARR & MARCUS,
Jewelers and Dealers in Gems,
22 JOHN ST., NEW-YORK.

WEBER
PIANOS.
NILSSON. I shall take every opportunity to *recommend* and *praise* your instruments.
KELLOGG. For the last six years your Pianos have been my *choice* for the *concert-room* and my own *house*.
LUCCA. Your Uprights are *extraordinary* instruments and deserve their *great success*.
PATTI. I have used the Pianos of every celebrated maker, but *give yours the preference over all*.
STRAUSS. Your Pianos astonish me. *I have never yet seen any Pianos which equal yours.*
WEHLI. Mme. Parepa called your Piano the finest in the United States. *I fully indorse* that opinion. They have no *rival anywhere*.
Prices Reasonable. Terms Easy.
WAREROOMS:
5th av., corner 16th st., New-York.

STORAGE
TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION SQUARE.
Storage and Insurance of Jewelry, Plate, Pictures, Laces, and other Valuables.
Facilities are afforded for opening of packages, and for occasional removal of the whole or part of contents.
Our Factory on the premises enables us to clean and put in perfect order Plate, &c., if desired.
Packages and Articles will be sent for and delivered by our own wagons free of charge.

GRAND EXHIBITION
Of Seasonable
CARRIAGES,
IN ALL THE FASHIONABLE STYLES.
ROAD WAGONS,
ALL WEIGHTS, IN GREAT VARIETY, SUPERBLY FINISHED.
BRADLEY, PRAY & CO.,
No. 25 Union Square.

THIRTY-SIX FIRST-CLASS MEDALS.
AUSTRIAN BENT-WOOD FURNITURE,
BROADWAY.
NO. 808 THONET BROTHERS. NO. 808
Rich assortment of fancy furniture for PARLOR, DINING, BED-ROOMS, COTTAGES, RESTAURANTS, &c.
CHILDREN'S FURNITURE A SPECIALTY.
This furniture can be had caned or upholstered.
Caned seats are by far the best of all, neither too soft or too hard, light and cool in Summer and very healthy.

WEDDING SILVER.
A choice assortment of new and elegant designs in Sterling Silver.
BLACK, STARR & FROST,
SUCCESSORS TO
BALL, BLACK & Co.,
NOS. 565 AND 567 BROADWAY.

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